



国家清史编纂委员会·编译丛刊影印系列

美国政府解密档案（中国关系）

# 美国驻中国广州领事馆领事报告 (1790—1906)

Despatches from U.S. Consuls in Canton, China,  
1790-1906

广西师范大学出版社 组织整理

程焕文 审订

— 3 —



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“十一五”国家重点图书出版规划项目

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### Edict No. 3.

An edict from the imperial commissioner, addressed to the American Consul, Mr. Chou.

Chou, prefect of Canton, communicates this edict to the American Consul Chou, received from his excellency Lin, high imperial commissioner and Governor of Kwangtung; it is as follows.

[Here is quoted Mr. Chou's address to the commissioner who then says]

"This coming before me, the high commissioner, I immediately reply. On his former report, the said foreigner stated, that 1540 chests had been delivered to Elliot, to be by him made over to government. I find in Elliot's address these words, 'What error is not under British rule, the said superintendent is unable to contest,' which is entirely at variance with your statement. To that former report a clear reply was given, with commands, which are on record.

"Now again it appears the said foreigner presents an address stating, that 'the opium in the care of Americans really was the property of British Subjects.' I find that the English, during a long period, have continued continually to send their opium hither for sale. Why should they employ your countrymen to sell it? You are not a tributary of the English. Why then listen to their suggestions? Moreover, Elliot's report was made first, yours afterwards. Granting then that the opium was made over to Elliot, it ought not to be included with the 20,283 chests, it being impossible to take of the number first reported as English, and make of it what ought

ought to be given up as American Opium. Examining the spirit of your words, there manifestly is a heart to confuse and gloss over the business.

"Elliot has now sent Johnston to the receiving ships outside to take and deliver up all the opium. Now 1500 and odd chests are not a large quantity, and supposing it be concealed in the vessels, there will be no difficulty in searching it out and seizing it. How can this be so respectable as for you yourself to deliver it up? Haste, then, and comply. Again, in due course, I give my commands, that a true and faithful statement be made and delivered up, and that there be no more contumacious and opposition, to occasion heavy guilt and grief."

"Wherefore this communication is despatched to the prefect, that he may immediately transmit the same to the hong merchants, to be by them conveyed to the said consul, Snow, for his implicit obedience."

Having received the above, I immediately transmit the same to the said Consul Snow, that he may hasten and obey, and according to the repeated commands make out a true and faithful statement and deliver up the same showing no more contumacious and opposition, to occasion heavy guilt and grief. Haste! Haste! A Special Edict. Taoukwang 19<sup>th</sup> year, 2 month, 23 day. April 5<sup>th</sup> 1839.



Reply to Edict No. 3.

To His Excellency Sir, Imperial  
Commissioner &c &c

I have respectfully to state that the 1540 Chests of Opium were delivered up by the Americans to the British Superintendent of Trade as British property. This was done before your Excellency called on me for a statement of what Opium the Americans held. The quotation you make from the Superintendent's address that whatever is not under British rule the said Superintendent is unable to control is true, he could not demand the surrender of British property in the hands of Americans, but circumstances might make it proper for them to ask the said Superintendent to receive the same and he would not refuse to do so, Now Excellency asks why the English should employ any countrymen to sell Opium for them as we are not tributary to the English. It is the practice in most parts of the world for the subjects or Citizens of one country to employ those of another in the transaction of Commercial Affairs - this very season several English Ships from England with British goods and from India with Cotton have come consigned to American houses here and it is sometimes the case that American Ships come here consigned to English houses, I can only repeat that all my former statements to your Excellency are true in every particular. And if your Excellency is pleased to inquire of the Chief Superintendent you will no doubt receive a confirmation of the same.

Given under my hand and Seal  
of Office this sixth day of April One  
thousand eight hundred and thirty nine  
(Signed) P. W. Snow  
U.S. Consul

Edict, No. 4.

Edict.

Gen, high imperial commissioner and governor of Koo Kwang, Tang a president of the Board of War and Governor of the two provinces Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and C. a vice president of the Board of War and lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung, issue this edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul Van Basel, and the foreigners of every country. Let them make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

Whereas we, the high imperial commissioner, the Governor, and the lieutenant Governor, did receive the great august Emperor's mandatory will, to interdict opium, and to cut off the sources whence it comes, accordingly we gave commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it. Now it appears that, in obedience to these commands, the surrender is being made, evincing respectful submission worthy of praise.

Henceforth foreign foreigners will never more be allowed to bring opium into this country. The decree is already passed; and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished, and their cargoes confiscated.

Now, the English Superintendent, Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before execution; and now again declare that you

you will act in obedience to the laws, the period being indulgently extended. This proposition seems reasonable. But as to the request that a period of five months be allowed to the Indian Ships, and ten months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul Snow, also, has declared that while residing here he always felt obligated to conform to the laws of the empire, and that hereafter the merchants of this country, acting in obedience to the new regulations, will not presume to traffic in Opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, "if they bring any opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the laws. For if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?"

The Dutch Consul Van Roset, also, states that he has received the commands to give bonds, in terms like these— "After the autumn of this year, if any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have opium on board, both ship and cargo, shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death by the laws of the country." On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his Government.



Government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign. This is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond. But, then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that this severity of the celestial empire laws extending even to capital punishment, is only in reference to the traffic in opium. If therefore, all the foreigners, in compliance with this, now bring any more opium, then there can be no more violation of the laws; and how in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian Ships, and at eight for the dust ships; at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring opium, they shall according to the existing law surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation. This will be equitable and just.

Again special and earnest commands are given in general to all the foreigners, that, in accordance with the prescribed law, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby insuring on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Then an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy which led to their own injury. A Special Edict.

April 19<sup>th</sup> 1839. / Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> Apr, 3<sup>rd</sup> Mo. 6<sup>th</sup> day

Reply to Edict No. 4.

Copy

To their Excellencies the High Imperial Commissioner, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

The undersigned respectfully states that he has had the honor to receive this communication of yesterday's date, and in reply can only say that, it being really impracticable for his Countrymen to give the Bond required by the New Regulations, he accordingly on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst, sent in his address saying it was thus impracticable. This was all he could reasonably do, and the only alternative that now remains for him, if conformity to the new regulations be insisted on is to return to his own Country.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office this twentieth day of April One thousand Eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) J. M. Snow  
U.S. Consul

Duplicate  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 28 Sept

11019

Original p. Germain

London April 14. 1839

Sir

Since I last had the  
honour to address you events of  
great moment have been passing  
here, and being highly important  
as connected with the trade of this  
country, with the Western Nations  
I will endeavour to give you a con-  
cise account of what has trans-  
pired in the last month, confin-  
ing myself to facts which the Govern-  
ment will feel a deep interest in as  
a continuance of the trade under  
existing circumstances is doubtful  
indeed, for the principle which  
this Government is at present undea-  
vouring to set upon that the blood  
of the innocent shall flow for the  
crimes of the guilty is too monstrous  
for any civilized Government to  
submit to, and unless the action



of brutal force is made to yield to reason and justice we have no guarantee for the safety of life or property.

The high Imperial Commission ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~deputed~~ <sup>deputed</sup> by the Emperor to visit the province for the purpose of correcting abuses generally and to consummate the prohibition of the opium trade. reached here on the 4<sup>th</sup> of March last. His first official act was the sending forth a proclamation addressed to foreigners calling on them to furnish him forthwith a true account of all the opium they held preparatory, to a delivery of the same to Government to be burnt, this unexpected and arbitrary call so astounding to all engaged in the traffic was met by a determination on their part to resist such injustice to the last,

he next attempted to get possession of the person of Mr Dent the Senior partner in the house of Dent & Co large dealers in the article, however in consequence of the conspicuous purpose he confined himself to his house refusing to go inside the City, unless his safety was guaranteed under the hand of the Commissioner which was refused, during the progress of this demand the strongest appeal was made to the holders of Opium by the Hong Merchants through the Chamber of Commerce to surrender a part or the heads of some of the former would be taken off the next day, two of them appeared at the meeting in chains, their solicitations were urged with such apparent fear of the consequences of a denial that a thousand chests was generously given, hoping that the Commissioner

would be satisfied with that quantity, they were however mistaken, and by the offer of the one thousand chests the strongest proof was furnished him that opium was here a fact which he could not other ways have proved, he of course persisted in having the whole -

The trade with all Nations was stopped on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March and no boats allowed to pass to or from the shipping at Whampoa.

While the negotiation for the Surrender of the Opium and of Mr Dent was in progress Captain Elliot the British Superintendent of Trade arrived from Macao, on Sunday the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, immediately on landing he went to Mr Dent's house and accompanied by Mr Dent and a few friends returned through a

2

large concourse of China men to the late East India Company's Hall now occupied by Capt Elliot, in a short time many of the large boats on the River eighty in number with nearly an equal number of smaller ones were put in requisition and a double lined formed from the Eastern to the Western extremes of the Square in front of the factories, a guard of about four hundred men stationed on the square and probably not less than five thousand on the river. on the following day our companions, cooks and coolies were taken from us, the day after all the streets leading to the square with the exception of a narrow lane and lane of course, persons, denied any communication with the shipping at Shanghai or those in the outer waters, and with Macao, Captain



Elliot the day after his arrival is  
 issued a Circular to his countrymen  
 calling on them to surrender be  
 fore 6 o'clock on that day to him  
 for the service of his Majesty's Gov-  
 ernment all the Opium they held  
 pledging his Government for the pay-  
 ment of the same, it was all accord-  
 ingly, surrendered to be given over  
 to the Chinese Government for any  
 purpose they chose, the quantity  
 to be delivered is Twenty Thousand  
 two hundred and Eighty Three  
 chests valued at Eight Millions  
 of Dollars, arrangements has been  
 made by the Commissioner to receive  
 the same, he stipulates that after  
 one fourth of the whole be delivered  
 the servants shall be returned after  
 one half be delivered the passage boats  
 be permitted to run to Macao, after  
 three fourths be delivered the

trade to be opened, the whole  
being delayed <sup>things</sup> ~~until~~ proceed  
as usual & the delivery is now in  
progress and will probably occupy  
three weeks of time. In addition  
to the foregoing, the British residents  
here had in warehouses about two  
millions more in British Manufacture  
goods and cotton which no doubt  
would have been seized if the de  
livery of the Opium had not taken  
place. The Commissioner for a  
long time persisted in asserting that  
the Americans must hold about  
the same quantity as the English  
and reiterated his threats of pun  
ishment to me if it was not forthwith  
given up. ~~but fifteen hundred~~  
and forty Chests was all the Amer  
icans held and being British prop  
erty was so surrendered to the British  
Superintendent.

OK

the 8<sup>th</sup> of April Mr Van Basil  
 the Dutch Consul and myself  
 with Mr Melmore and Mr King  
 resident merchants were invited  
 to meet at the Consol house the  
 Kwang Chow for the Poonyu and  
 Hankow Magistrate, present a  
 deputed officer three Hong Merchants  
 and the Linguists & Pearson Interpreter,  
 the meeting took place about 9  
 o'clock in the Evening, and after  
 passing through the usual ceremo-  
 nies the object of the meeting was  
 stated by the Kwang Chow for to be  
 the ratification of the Bond required  
 by the Imperial Commission, the  
 conditions of which were not fully  
 explained to us, but the most  
 prominent feature in it was an  
 asent to the punishment of death  
 to all on board an American or dutch  
 ship that should hereafter bring

3

Opium, and holding ourselves responsible for the acts of all smugglers. The evidence of two worthless booties that ten batteries were found onboard would be sufficient to condemn the former and the wearing an American or Dutch flag by a smuggling vessel would bring punishment on ourselves. The giving of such a Bond was of course resisted by all. A demand of the Bond and a refusal on our part refusing a question of such magnitude to our respective Governments, continued for two hours, when we were relieved by them regarding the Bond before 12 o'clock the following day, no further notice was taken by us of this case, and I determined not to meet those officers again except at my own house, at 8 o'clock

in the evening of the following day, I received a message from the Kwangchowfoo requesting I would solicit my Government to put a stop to the introduction of Opium into the Empire in American Ships, which I of course assented to having repeatedly, offered to do so the previous year. And have now in conformity with my promise to ask your attention to this important question believing that a ready cooperation on the part of our Government with the Chinese to suppress this traffic would lead to happy results. Every thing at this moment remains quiet the Imperial Commissioner having gone to Macao,

On the 25<sup>th</sup> of March a letter signed by all the resident Merchants here was addressed to his Excellency the high Imperial



Commissioner in which they state, that the settlement of the Opium Question is left with the representations of the different Nations, this was unexpected on my part; and it became necessary for me to assume a power of Council never delegated by the Government and a responsibility though not shunned far from being desired. This is explanation of all my official acts ~

I take the liberty of adding the following remarks and suggestions which I think applicable to the existing state of things ~

In the first proclamation of the Commissioner he states that he knows all the guilty as well as the good foreigners meaning those who have and those who have not dealt in Opium, both however are involved in the same punishment

the deprivation of our servants  
 the confinement to our factories  
 and the denial of all communica-  
 tion with the shipping and  
 Macao added to which are the  
 threats that we shall be deprived  
 of food and water if these exactions  
 are not complied with, Those whom  
 the Government have publicly ac-  
 knowledged as never having been  
 engaged in the Opium trade are  
 deprived the privilege of visiting  
 their families at Macao, all are  
 guilty because all are foreigners,  
 It is most desirable that they  
 should be brought to discriminate  
 between the innocent and the guilty.  
 but I fear this will never be ex-  
 pected short of a war with some  
 foreign power.

The prospect held out by dis-  
 sident Chinese writers for some

4.

time, iast that the trade would be legalized has encouraged the growth of the article in India to a great extent, and the participation of the very highest in power here in the introduction of it into the Empire which is beyond a doubt, as Government boats have been daily employed in securing it from the station ships, has led, I imagine generally to the conclusion that the trade could not be so offensive even to the Emperor himself, altho its moral effects were so well known to him,

The Government is satisfied I think that no opinion is formed in our country, that the Americans in future will not under any circumstances engage in the trade, and having positive proof of their willingness (on this question at least) to communicate direct

with forgiveness, connected with their strong hopes that our Government as well as those of the other Western Nations will unite with them in the entire suppression of the Opium Traffic, leads me to the firm belief that 'should the trade continue' this is a favorable moment for the action of a commercial agent to attempt a commercial treaty with them, if this should be found impracticable something may be done towards a correction of existing abuses that would be beneficial to our trade and satisfactory to both contracting parties - it is all important that a person well qualified should be selected to treat with this peculiar Government and that he should be clothed with ample powers.

Allow me Sir likewise to sug-  
 gest the importance of always keep-  
 ing on this station a Marat force  
 to check at once any abuses in  
 the use of our national flag by  
 smugglers on the coast whereby our  
 trade would be jeopardized, for  
 the protection generally of our com-  
 merce and the persons of our citizens,  
 and the prevention of blockades  
 without an efficient force. One  
 large Frigate two Sloops of War  
 and one Schooner at least  
 kept on would perhaps be adequate  
 for the service required.

I have to acknowledge my  
 obligations to Cap. Elliot for his offer  
 of protection to my Countrymen as  
 far as he had the power to do so, and  
 trust that this friendly and honorable  
 conduct will be duly appreciated  
 by our Government at home. April

April 20<sup>th</sup> 1834 ~ I have received  
 this day a Communication from the  
 high Imperial Commissioner repeating  
 his demand for the Bond, a positive  
 refusal has been given him. He  
 appears determined that as I have  
 said I always conform to the Laws  
 of the Empire that I shall not refuse  
 obedience to a law on giving my  
 Obedience to the Execution of my Country-  
 men without even the form of a  
 Trial. My answer to him will con-  
 tinue to be the same, and I shall  
 resist even to torture, I am prepared  
 to meet his utmost severity

April 28<sup>th</sup> 34 Received intelligence  
 this Evening of Commodore Beards ar-  
 rival at Macao ~

May, 3<sup>rd</sup> 39 A report is current that  
 the John Adams is below, but no  
 thing certain ~

May 5<sup>th</sup> 39. Orders have this



day been received from the Com-  
mission to permit the passage boats to  
run to Macao, and the ships ready  
to sail to have them Grand Chop,  
the strong desire by them ready  
to leave the place, gives me only a  
moment to close my dispatches,  
The originals are entrusted to Mr  
Francis H. Davis Supercargo of the  
Grand who leaves New York imme-  
diately on his annual fair Washing-  
ton, he has obligated himself to  
detain his ship below two days  
for Commodore Reads dispatches  
if required - I have the honor

to be with great

Respect Yours

In The Hon<sup>r</sup>

Most Ob<sup>d</sup>

John Forsyth and my hon<sup>r</sup> Sec<sup>y</sup>

Secretary of State J. W. Snow

U S Consul



With 300 there seems to be no other consideration than that of growing rich, and being left to carry on your trade; and you seem to regard the mine of all your profits as lying in the utterance of foreigners to you. You have no concern for the consideration that the profits enjoyed by foreigners are those granted by the celestial court; and that if some day they should irritate the sacred wrath to the extreme of driving the foreigners from the country, they are incited by the court, like depraved natives for their bosom friends. By the public officers of the interior there is an important question, but the foreigners do not fully inform it. But if any question is put to the long merchants regarding foreign trade, they say nothing, as every thing so represented is strictly prohibited. Did the foreigners not understand the facts, nor will they utter the truth. This it is to regard to the fact.

But more than this, the Hong merchants once represented that each year, in addition to the goods for goods, what silver would they be for them to bring into the inner land foreign money to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. What the really overflows of commodities by entering the foreign country, and the foreign ships have brought into the port no new foreign money, and that the foreign silver existing in the country has daily been diminished in quantity? And how, bringing to the Hong merchants there have been bankrupts whose debts to foreigners are not paid, and the country is clear; these four words "goods battered for profit" have totally and altogether false.

And to terminate themselves under a memorial of a former Superintendent of Customs, Ab, which requested, temporary

[illegible]

I proceed to command that investigation be made. Upon my commands reaching the said Hong merchants, let them immediately inform clearly the truth, that matters may be thoroughly ascertained in consistency with the law. The utter annihilation of the opium trade being now my first object, I have given commands to the foreigners, to deliver up to government all the cargoes of chests of opium which they have on board their warehousing vessels. And I have also ordered them to subscribe a bond, in Chinese and in the foreign language, declaring that hereafter they will never venture to bring opium, and that they will not permit their agents to do so. These commands have now been given to the Hong merchants, that they may convey them to the foreign factors and superintendents of the said ports, to insist that they should acquire an earnest severity of department, that the enormous character of the commands may be clearly made to appear, and plainly make their knowledge of the same manifest to all. I have also ordered the said superintendents to exhibit a strenuous disposition or to colour over the matter, nor may they again give utterance to any expression of solicitation. It is imperative on them not to omit, and of course to insist, that the said Hong merchants should be made to understand that they are not to be permitted to do anything in the least leading in concert with depravity hereof. If it be found that this matter cannot at once be ascertained by them, it will be apparent, without enquiry, that they have not been diligent in carrying out the commands, and select for execution one or two foreigners, and that their minds have a perverted inclination: and I, the high Commissioner, will forthwith punish the royal government. Say not that you did not receive early notice of the most important of their number, confiscating their property to government: and thus will I show the world my wisdom. Say not that you did not receive early notice of this special edict. Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd month, 4th day, (17th March, 1859). (True Translation). J. ROBT. MORRISON, Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents of British Trade in China.

No. 3. *Hoppa's Edict to detain Foreigners in Canton. (Dated, 19th March, 1839.)*

Yn. Hoppo & Co. acquaints to the Hong merchants for their full information.  
Pending the stay of the Customs Commissioner in Canton and while the consequences of his investigations, both to foreigners and natives, are yet uncertain, all foreign residents are forbidden to go down to Macao. I therefore issue this Edict to the Hong merchants. On receipt of it let them *instanter* communicate to the foreigners its import for their information and obedience. For the present they must not permit for leave to go down Macao. — Do not oppose a special edict. S. FEARON.—Chinese Interpreter, G. C. C.

No. 4. *The Foreigners pledge of 25th March to abstain from dealing in Opium.*

The foreign merchants of all nations in Canton have received, with profound respect, the Edict of His Excellency, the Imperial Commissioner, and now beg leave respectfully to address His Excellency, having already communicated, through the hong merchants, their intention of doing so with the least possible delay.

They beg to represent that being now made fully aware of the imperial commands for the entire abolition of the traffic in opium, the undersigned Foreign merchants hereby pledge themselves not to deal in opium, nor to attempt to introduce it into the Chinese empire.

Having now recorded their solemn pledge, they have only further respectfully to state to H. E. that as individual foreign merchants they do not possess the power of controlling such extensive and important matters as those treated of in H. E.'s edict; and they trust H. E. will approve of leaving a final settlement to be arranged through the representatives of their respective nations.

No. 5. *Captain Elliot's Circular Notice.* (Dated Macao, 22nd March.)

The Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, having received information that Her Majesty's subjects are detained against their will in Canton; and having other urgent reasons for the withdrawal of all confidence on the just and moderate dispositions of the provincial government, he requires that all the ships of Her Majesty's subjects in the outer anchorages about proceed forthwith to Hong Kong, and hoisting their national colours be prepared to resist every act of aggression on the part of the Chinese government. In the absence of a Captain Burke of H. M. S. Stoop Barge, Captain Parry of the Hercules will make the necessary dispositions for putting the ships in a posture of defence, and in the absence of Captain Parry, that duty will devolve on Captain W. H. Mace of the Mermaid.

And the Chief Superintendent, in Her Majesty's name, requires all British subjects, to whom these presents may come, to respect the authority of the person

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Peking, this twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Signed, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the trade of British Subjects in China.

N. 6. Captain Elliot's Public Notice. Dated Macao 23rd March, 1839.

The considerations that have moved me undersigned, to give public notice to all Her Majesty's Subjects that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the provincial government, are—

The dangerous, unexplained circumstance of a public execution before the factories at Canton, to the imminent hazard of life and property, without notice or warning, and the indignity of his own and the other Western governments, whose flags were recently flying in that square threatened, revealed of water-ear-ships) and other menacing preparations, the communication, by the command of the military authorities, that the foreigners were no longer to seek for passports to leave Canton (according to the genius of our country), and the act of declared war at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary; and lastly, the threatening language of the High Commissioner.

act of declared war, at least its immediate and inevitable preliminary; and lastly, the threatening danger to the liberties of the most general application, and dark and violent character of the measures which are necessary to maintain continued peaceful intercourse with a people who, from advantage, the definite and satisfactory explanation have possessed in respect to the past and the future, the undersigned has now to give further notice that he shall forthwith demand passports for all those who may think fit to proceed outside, within the space of ten days from the date that his application reaches the government and no more.

And he has to counsel and enjoin all Her Majesty's subjects in urgent terms to make immediate preparations for moving their property on board the ships "Reliance," "Orwell," "George the 4th" or other British vessels at Whampoa, to be conveyed to Ilacoan, forwarding him, without delay, a sealed declaration and list of the racial classes against Chinese subjects, together with an estimate of all loss or damage to be suffered, by reason of these proceedings of the Chinese government.

And he has further to inform, that the Portuguese government, of this settlement has already pledged itself to afford Her Majesty's subjects resident in Canton, the same facilities and advantages in respect of commerce and traffic within the limits of the settlement, as the subjects of the said Emperor are permitted to enjoy in the said city of Canton. He further states, that the said subjects, cannot be prejudiced by their continued residence in Canton (beyond the period now fixed), upon their responsibility, or without further guarantees from the undersigned.

And he has further to say, "notice that if the passports shall be refused for more than three days, from the date that his application shall reach the provincial government, he will be driven to the conclusion that it is their purpose to detain all Her Majesty's subjects as hostages; and to endeavour to intimidate them into unsuitable concessions and terms, by the restraint of their persons, or by violence upon their lives or property, or by the death of native merchants in immediate connexion with them, both by ties of friendship and of commerce."

The undersigned, in conclusion, most respectfully submits these observations to the attention of all foreigners in China. And the respective Governments, closely united by a community of feeling and interests, not only in their own quarters of the Globe, but most especially in this peculiar country, he feels that he is performing an act of duty, in offering them every humble assistance in his power on this and all similar occasions, when they may be of opinion that he can be useful to them.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Macho, this twenty third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT. Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China.

No. 7. Public Notice Canteen 27th March requiring the surrender of Opium.

I, CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, presently forcibly detained by the Provincial Government, over and above the Foreign nations settled here, without supplies of food, deprived of my servants, and put off from all intercourse with my own official demands, and that I, together with all the British subjects, have now received the commands of the high Commissioner the honorable official in London to this, to wit, to be taken together with all the Merchants of my own respective countries (admittedly) issued directly to me under the said order.

[illegible]

And it is especially to be understood that proof of British property and value of all British opium surrendered to me agreeably to this notice shall be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

#### No. 8. Terms and Condition of the Surrender to the Chinese Authorities.

The undersigned has now to announce that arrangements have been made for the delivery of the opium lately surrendered to him for Her Majesty's Service, by which His Excellency, the High Commissioner, has stipulated that the servants shall be restored after one fourth of the whole be delivered, the passage boats be permitted to run after one half be delivered, the trade opened after three fourths be delivered, and every thing to proceed as usual after the whole be delivered (the signification of which last expression the undersigned does not understand).

Breach of faith (and His Excellency, not unnaturally, is pleased to suppose, that breach of faith may be possible) is to be visited after three days of loose performance of engagements with the cutting off of supplies of fresh water, after three days more, with the stoppage of food, and after three days more, with the last degree of severity on the undersigned himself.

He passes by these "grave forms" of speech without comment.

But with the papers actually before him, and all the circumstances in hand, he is satisfied that the effectual liberation of the Queen's Subjects, and all the other Foreigners in Canton, depends upon the promptitude with which this arrangement is completed.

The maintenance of the national character, and the validity of the claim for indemnity depend upon that scrupulousness of fidelity with which he is well assured his countrymen will enable him to fulfil his public obligations to this government.

As soon as the whole opium surrendered to him be delivered over to the Chinese officers, it will be the duty of the undersigned to communicate with his countrymen again.

But it is a present relief to him to express to the whole foreign community his admiration for the patience and kindly feeling which has uniformly distinguished this community throughout these trying circumstances.

And he offers his own countrymen his grateful thanks for their confidence in his sincerest efforts to lead them safely out of their actual straits. The ultimate satisfactory solution of the remaining difficulties need give no man an anxious thought.

The permanent stability of the British trade with this empire, with honor and advantage to all parties, rests upon a firm foundation; upon the wisdom, justice, and power of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT, Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

#### No. 9. Bond required from the Foreigners by the High Commissioner.

A DUTY PREPARED BOND, to be voluntarily given by the English Superintendent, Elliot, and deputy Superintendent, Johnston, at the head of the English merchants, A & Co., the Indian merchants, B & Co., the Moorish merchants, C & Co., the ( ) merchants, D, and the ( ) merchants, E & Co., respecting the eternal doing away with the opium traffic.

We do HEREBY pledge ourselves (with and for) the merchants of the English nation, and of the several countries her dependencies, residing and trading in the city of Canton, and who, cherished and nurtured with the tender benevolence of the celestial court, have heaped up delightful gain in a countless extent, that whereas we claim persons, everlastingly bent on making profit, have of late years brought the smoking filth called opium into the Chinese waters, and there stored it up in countless vessels for the purpose of selling it all which is as direct contravention of the prohibitory laws of the celestial kingdom, we are now beginning to learn that the prohibitory laws are really severe in the extreme. Utterly unable to overcome the alarm and trepidation into which we have been thrown, we repeatedly deliver up to government every particle of opium on board the receiving ships, earnestly entreating that a memorial may be sent to the great emperor, praying him, in his great mercy, to overlook our past offences.

The empty receiving ships shall be sent back to their countries. Elliot and Johnston shall forthwith petition the King of their country, earnestly to command the merchants tremblingly to obey the prohibitory laws of the celestial empire, which forbid the importation of opium into China; and to leave off manufacturing the drug. Should opium be discovered on board any merchant vessels arriving in Canton, after the autumn of this year, the said vessel and all her cargo shall be confiscated to government, and she shall not be allowed to trade; and all the parties concerned shall, in compliance with the laws of the celestial empire, sever to sever, willingly submitting to their doom. All vessels which, having sailed from their countries before the present rigorous prohibitions were known, shall arrive in China during the spring and summer months, shall immediately they arrive, deliver up all the opium they may have on board, without daring to secret the least particle.

We do solemnly declare that this our bond is just and true.

### EDICT.

#### No. 10. From the Imperial Commissioner. (Dated, 19th April, 1839.)

LIN, high imperial commissioner and governor of Kwangtung, a president of the board of war and governor of the two provinces Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and E, vice president of the board of war and Lieutenant governor of Kwangtung, issue this Edict to the English Superintendent Elliot and the deputy Superintendent Johnston, the American Consul Snow, the Dutch Consul van Basel, and the foreigners of every country, let them make themselves fully acquainted herewith.

Whereas we, the high imperial commissioner, the governor, and the Lieutenant governor, did receive the great august emperor's mandatory will, to interdict opium, and to cut off the source whence it comes, accordingly we give commands to the said Superintendents and Consuls, by them to be enjoined on all the foreigners, to take the opium accumulated in the store ships and make an entire surrender of it; appears that, in obedience to those commands, the surrender is being made, evincing respectfully submission, worthy of praise.

Hereafter, for ever, foreigners will never more be allowed to bring opium into this country. The decree is already passed, and if they do so, they shall be capitally punished and their cargoes confiscated.

You, the English superintendent Elliot, have desired that warning may be given before executions, and now again declare that you will act in obedience to the law, the period being indulgently extended. This year statement seems reasonable; but as the request that a period of five months be allowed for the Indian ships, and ten months for those direct from England, these periods are indeed too long.

Further it appears that the American Consul Snow also has declared that while, residing here he always feels obligated to conform to the laws of the Empire, and that hereafter the merchants of his country, acting in obedience to the new regulations will not presume to traffic in opium. This likewise seems perfectly proper. But he adds, if they bring any opium to Canton, I will communicate to them the prohibitory regulations, requiring them to return to their country, which does not at all agree with what is said about acting in conformity to the law, for, if he announces to them the prohibitory regulations, how can he stop with merely ordering them to return to their own country?

The Dutch Consul van Basel, also, states that he has received the commands to give the bond, in terms like these:—After the autumn of this year, any ships come to Canton, and on examination are found to have Opium on board, both ship and cargo shall be confiscated, and the parties left to suffer death, by the law of the country. On this occasion he is ready to obligate himself that hereafter he will never trade in opium, and that according to the tenor of the edict he will report to the great officers of his government, that they may submit the case to their sovereign, this is nearly in accordance with what is required in the bond, but then, in his address he speaks about the lives of his countrymen being involved, which is still inconsistent with what is reasonable. It should be known that the foreigners, in compliance with this, never bring any more Opium, then there can be no violations of the law, and how in that case, can there be any involving of life?

With reference to Elliot's request, the period ought to be changed and fixed at four months for the Indian ships, and at eight for the direct ships, at the expiration of which periods they must conform to the new regulations. If within these periods, they presume to bring Opium, they shall according to the existing laws, surrender it all to the Government, but the parties shall be freed from punishment and their other cargo from confiscation, this will be equitable and just.

Again, special and earnest commands are given in general to all foreigners, that in accordance with the prescribed form, they all present bonds duly signed and attested, thereby evincing on the part of every one a mind respectfully submissive. Then an honorable commerce will be lastingly continued. Let there be no obstinacy cherished, to their own injury. A special edict. Taoukwang, 19th year, 4th moon, 6th day.

\* We are informed that H. B. the Yenchae in recording this answer from the Dutch Consul, has quoted merely part of a sentence, the whole tenor of the Consul's despatch to the high imperial commissioner being as follows:—

Captain Elliot's P. 4th May, 1839.

In the present state of circumstances the Chief Superintendent is not in a situation to do more than refer Her Majesty's Subjects for general guidance to His Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23d March last.

He need hardly observe however, that it is His purpose to remain in Canton till His public obligations to this government are fulfilled, and He will afford the best information in His power of the probable period of His departure from time to time.

Parties will therefore be pleased carefully to regulate their proceedings accordingly.

There is a part of the public paper promulgated this evening (not desirable to advert to particularly) which need give no uneasiness.

He hopes it will be felt that the circumstances shall be suitably arranged at the proper moment.

(Signed) EDWARD ELSLIE, Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

#### No. 12. Edict opening the communication &c.

From the Kwangchow Foo, communicating the Commands of the Commissioner and Governor, for reopening the Trade.

"It is on record that when the English Superintendent Elliot represented that he would deliver 20,283 chests of opium, the High Commissioner determined on certain terms: one being, that when one half should be delivered, a measured permission should be given for the passage boats to apply for passes and run to and fro. To this effect commands were given to the said Superintendent that he might act accordingly.

"Recently, when the amount received approached a half, we, the Commissioner and the Governor, had prepared instructions for allowing communication by passage boats. But Johnston suddenly desired to stop the deliveries, with the design of coercing us: We for this reason withheld the before-prepared instructions, and did not issue them.

"It now appears again that he has hastened up several vessels, which have consecutively made delivery. It behoved us, in accordance with previous declarations, to give a measured permission to the passage Boats, upon examination, to run to and fro also to remove the opium from the foreign factories, and at the same time to permit the opening of the holds for trade.

"The said Superintendent Elliot, although he himself represented that he should wait the completion of this matter before he should go to Macao, yet now that the boats can run, he may be allowed to pass to and fro as usual, to enable him to call together with more celerity, and to such orders and make such arrangements as from time to time may be called for.

Those of the foreigners who have been long in the habit of dealing in opium, sixteen in number, as by the annexed list, must still be temporarily detained in the foreign factories, waiting until the whole matter is entirely completed, when they will be permitted to leave. This is in accordance with the force of the terms "measured permission" in the former declaration.

"But at the time when the Boats leave Canton, if officers be not appointed to proceed to the front of the foreign factories, and there, with Hong merchants under their direction take cognizance of each by name, it is to be apprehended that these sixteen persons may get on board Boats and unknown take themselves away from Canton. We therefore instruct the expectant Sub Prefect Le Suh, together with the Kwang Hee or Brigadier, to give previous orders to the Hong merchants, that they injoin it on the foreigners, to give them prior notice of the time of boat leaving Canton, that they may report to the officers aforesaid. These are then to proceed in person to the place where the boats are anchored and to ascertain what number of persons are on board, and what are their names and surnames; and are to direct the Hong merchants to take cognizance of them severally. If there be not among them any of the sixteen named, they shall then give to the boat a sealed passport, to be shown for examination at the various custom-houses that it shall pass.

"This sealed passport shall be printed according to the form herewith transmitted, and sealed with the seal of the Kwang chow foo, blanks being filled up at the time. The officers aforesaid must by all means faithfully examine, and must permit no confusion or escape, when they will render themselves heavily culpable. The Kwang chow hee too must give directions to all the forts and other places of defence to pay obedience.

"We further proceed to issue these commands, requiring the Kwang chow foo immediately to take with him the magistrates of Nanhai, Pwanya, and to require the original merchants, Howqua Senior, &c., to act in accordance herewith, and immediately to remove all vessels surrounding the foreign factories.

"The boats registered under the designation 'obedient,' are to have a measured permission to run to and fro, still being subjected to examination at the custom-house stations.

"The ship Esperanza, at Whampoa, which has already applied for a Port Clearance to return home, and the Captain of which, Linstedt, is in the foreign factories at Canton, may at once make application to the Hoppo, to give permission for him to leave Canton and take his departure.

"All the cargo ships at Whampoa are permitted to open their holds for trade. Those that being already fully laden have made application through the security merchants for their Port clearances, are permitted to obtain the same on representation to the Hoppo, that they may be enabled to set sail and return home.

"As to all the foreign merchant ships arrived in the outer waters, they must wait till this matter is brought to a conclusion, when on examination they will be directed to enter their names and proceed to Whampoa.

"The registered boats—proceeding from Whampoa to Canton must still be subjected to careful examination by the military guard at the two pishamee, and Tawang haou, on the way up. And if they have contraband articles, or weapons, or gun-powder on board, must be immediately driven back, and an instant report made, in order that examination may be made and measures taken.

"Let the tenor of these commands be also declared to Elliot, that he knowing may act accordingly. Be urgent and speedy."

27th  
Mr King

No 20

(96) 46651  
27557

Canton May 13 1859

Sir

I have the honour to  
inclose you a copy of the last Edict  
from the High Imperial Commis-  
sioners. We may not receive any  
further communications from him  
until the whole of the Opium is  
delivered, there is now wanting  
about two thousand Chests, con-  
sequently every thing will remain  
quiet for the present, we look for  
his communication after the delivery  
of the Opium with much interest,  
Every British resident is leaving  
the place, the Americans are yet  
undetermined, I hope however all  
will leave as this is the only measure  
I firmly believe that will bring  
these people to terms and the result  
I have no doubt would be most  
favourable, I think in two months



we should all be minded to return with a solemn pledge of safety to person and property. The obstructions to trade are only partially removed, ships at Nankow are allowed to depart but none allowed to enter, every thing remains in an unsettled state. I learn this morning, that if the completion of the Opium Decree does not immediately take place the trade will again be stopped.

The arrival of Commodore Reid I consider as most fortunate. it is the opinion of all here that his appearance has saved Macao. The Ship and Commander I hear does honour to our Country, I go down in a few days to meet him, - I shall write you fully immediately on the receipt of

the Commissioner next edict  
I have the honor to be  
with great Respect  
Your Obedient and  
Very humble Servant

*W. M. Snow*

To the Hon.<sup>rs</sup>

U. S. Consul

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Re: Wants, Consul Snow & Co

Edict

From the Hwangchow to the Hon. Ministers,  
communicating the orders of the Commissioner, Governor,  
and Lieutenant Governor, regarding the treatment  
of foreigners for dealing in Opium.

Chow, by special appointment Prefect of Hwangchow,  
issues commands to the original Hong Merchants,  
and to the several series and other Hong Merchants, for  
their full information.

He has now received from him, the High Imperial  
Commissioner of Tang the Governor of the two Kwang,  
and E. the Lieutenant Governor of Kwangtung, the fol-  
lowing official orders.

It appears that the English Superintendent Elliot,  
the American Superintending Officer Chao, and the  
Dutch Superintending Officer Van Hasselt, have present-  
ed addresses, requesting that they all should return  
home at the head of the people and the vessels of  
their several nations.

These addresses coming before us the Commissioner  
and the Governor, and being duly authenticated we reply.

China has indeed no need of commercial intercourse  
with other nations. But, because you have come from  
over there, it cannot but to push you utterly away.  
You have been enjoying the overshadowing, the compe-  
lensive and deep benevolence of the Great Emperor, who  
has given sanction to the trade with Kwangtung.  
You, who have come to the boundary of the Celestial Em-  
pire, have not only eat of the highway and tied the  
sail equally with the people of the land, but have al-  
so by your buying and selling acquired very rich  
advantages. It is naturally your duty to rest in your

stations, observing the laws. But for tens of years past you have on the contrary employed a thing hateful even, as a means of gaining and possessing yourself of the people's wealth.

The Great Emperor anxiously regarded of the general well being, has therefore declared his pleasure that this should be severely prohibited. And if the laws be not plainly declared, how shall the people know to be for a stop to? It will now, all your superintendants and Consuls be aware that the prohibitory enactments of the Criminal Court may not be opposed; you may yet, anxious in regard to points of difficulty as relates to your own affairs, and request that at the head of the people and vessels of your several countries, you may altogether take your departure to return home.

Those of the foreigners whose names are known as having been habitual sellers of Opium have already been ordered away. But besides jardins and others who have gone away back to their countries, there yet remain lingering behind. If indeed all leave China for ever, the will of course no Opium gain entrance into the inner lands, and this evil may be removed.

After then the full completion of the present decision, let it be even as requested. It shall be left, you entirely to return to your countries. You will not be allowed to make pretexts for procrastinating and delaying. And after you have thus returned, you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no tacking backwards and forwards, no inconstancy, whereby litigation and proceedings thereon will be involved.

Having reference to the great numbers of the foreigners of the various nations, and the openness of communication by sea in every part, the laws and enactments

ments of the Celestial Court being extremely strict, it is still requisite that the punishment attaching to the prohibition against the importation of Opium should be plainly proclaimed. All you foreigners of every nation should you not come hither, there the matter rests; but, should you come to the territory of the Celestial Court, be you foreigners of any country, whatsoever, so often as opium is brought, in all cases, in accordance with the new law the parties shall be capitally executed, and the property entirely confiscated. Say not, that it was not told beforehand!

He proceeded to issue these orders, commanding the Prefect immediately to enjoin the orders on the Original Hong Merchants, and on the several senior and other Hong Merchants, that they may plainly enjoin the same on the several superintending Officers aforesaid, that they having knowledge thereof may offer no opposition.

Thus having been viewed by the Prefect, He proceeds to issue these commands. When these reach the said Hong Merchants, let them immediately enjoin the same plainly on each of the said superintending Officers, that they may have knowledge thereof and offer no opposition. A special command.

Tsou Kwang 19<sup>th</sup> Year 3<sup>rd</sup> Month 25<sup>th</sup> day. / 8<sup>th</sup> May 1859 /  
(True translation)

(signed) J. Robt. Morrison

Chinese Secretary and Interpreter

2-14 letter

11<sup>o</sup> 21

Mr. Kinggold. copy for the key of the Navy

Canton May 22<sup>o</sup> 1839

Sir

Since I had the  
honour last to address you  
nothing very material has trans-  
pired here.

The enclosed Edict from  
the High Imperial Commission  
shows the improbability of Foreign  
ships entering Whampoa for the  
present. The Opium business is  
no doubt completed, this will prob-  
ably be announced in the course of  
the day, it is expected the event  
will be followed by an immediate  
promulgation of the conditions  
on which our trade continues.

The English are all leaving  
the place as fast as possible,  
Captain Elliot goes to Macao  
in a few days & I think that  
in fifteen or twenty days from

This time not an Englishman will be left in the place, some of the Americans have gone others will soon follow.

I leave for Macao tomorrow morning, to meet Commodore Read, it is my intention to return in a few days.

Affairs here are fast approaching to a crisis and perhaps by the next ship leaving after these two it will be in my power to communicate something more definite as to our prospects of a future trade.

I regret to learn from Commodore Read that his time is limited, but I am happy to have his assurance that he will not leave us in our troubles. The appearance of Foreign vessels of war in the Chinese waters is at all times a check on the violence

measures of the Government,  
and at the time their presence  
is important indeed. The  
arrival of Commodore Read  
was most opportune, he has no  
doubt saved Macao, and can  
not but hope our Government will  
soon send out an adequate force  
for the protection of our trading

I have the honor to be

With Great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

F W Snow

To the Hon<sup>r</sup>

U S Consul,

John Persy

Secretary of State,



With Mr Snow's N<sup>o</sup> 21. Copy of letter from Hong Merchants

To

Mr Snow

Sir

We have received an Edict, from his Excellency the Commissioner of Customs Commanding us to make a clear examination respecting Reeds Cruiser, whether she indeed belongs to your honorable country, or whether she is an English Man of War, disguising her true character & to present to him a true and authenticated report, and at the same time to communicate to you his Edict for hastening her departure and not to allow of her loitering about, to occasion trouble. Accordingly we have taken a Copy of his Edict and present it to you herewith, begging that you, Sir, will give an answer that we may be enabled to reply and also will hasten the return of the Ship to her Country. This is our earnest request -

With our best Compliments

We are

Sir Yours &c

Signed Hongqua & ten others  
The 3 Month, 22<sup>d</sup> day (May 5<sup>th</sup> 1839)

## Edict No 1

"We," by imperial appointment, Commissioners of Customs at the port of Canton &c &c issues to the Hong Merchants this Edict, with the contents of which let them make themselves fully acquainted.

The Officers on the Custom House established at Macao, have sent up the subjoined report.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mo. of this 18<sup>th</sup> year of Tsinthwang / April 28<sup>th</sup> 1854 / the pilot Shwang sin, shang made to us the following statement;

On the 14<sup>th</sup> Inst at 9 O'clock P.M. the American Cruiser Reed arrived and anchored off the Yini Islands. Immediately I went and inquired of the Captain for the reasons of his coming, & for the number of Cannon, Guns, & other weapons on board. The Captain said "He had left his country on a cruise, had visited several foreign Ports, &c, & having sailed from Singapore, had found it convenient to come here, to inquire after Merchant ships of his country, he had anchored merely for a short season, and there were on board his ship 500 Diamer, 60 Cannon, 250 foot-ing pieces, 250 swords, 2000 Catties of Powder, & 2000 Balls. All these particulars the pilot respectfully reports.

We, the Officers at the Custom House in Macao, having received the above, besides instructing the pilot to keep a strict watch and guard, also send up this report for your excellencies examination."

The foregoing having come before me, the Commissioner of Customs, is duly authenticated. On examination it appears that such a large American Cruiser has never come here, perhaps she is an English Man of War disguising her true

Character

character, And it is necessary to make examination respecting her arrival off the King Islands, and concerning the Captains declaration that he had come to inquire about the Merchants & Ships of his country, and his anchoring merely temporarily, in order to ascertain if these things are indeed true.

Wherefore I now issue these commands for examination. When they reach the said Hong Kong, let them act in obedience thereto, and cause a clear truth of these matters, then present to me a duly authenticated report. At the same time let them communicate the Edicts to the Consul of the said nation for hastening her departure, and is allow of her loitering about, to occasion trouble, cause mischief, that may lead to investigation, & Special Edicts.

Given this 11<sup>th</sup> Year of Tenthousand 3<sup>rd</sup> Mo.  
28<sup>th</sup> day. (May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1859)

Edico No 2

The following Edict was received last evening and is circulated for the information of American Residents.

Canton May 24, 1859. (Signed) P. M. Snow, U.S. Consul

### Edict

Gen High Imperial Commissioner and Governor of the two Kiang and Tang a Director of the Board of War and Command of the two Kiang issue this Edict to the original, Senior, and all the other Hong Merchants for full instructions.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant, Tsiang Lichang acting Subprefect of Macao and Hwang Choozean Commander of the Squadron of Hangchow presented to us a joint report, in which they state. Having received your Excellency's orders to proceed to both the Islands and the Macao, offing to examine the ships recently arrived with cargo to ascertain their draft of water and to present a report of the same in detail, we in obedience thereto went in person, taking with us pilots and measurers. Each of the several ships was duly measured, before, behind, right and left, according to the prescribed form, and on the 15<sup>th</sup> the measuring of thirteen of the ships having cargo was finished. But, there was one American Ship, Quil-tan-ti laden with cotton, seeing the ships were being measured, got underway on the 14<sup>th</sup> and sailed away to the eastward evidently unwilling to be measured. As soon as we can ascertain where she has gone and anchored we will make another report. Moreover the Masters of the vessels declared that on the 20<sup>th</sup> of this month winds there have been gales of wind and that they anchored off the

+ Robert Fulton

Amir

New Islands being open and exposed they were  
 afraid they could not remain there with safety  
 and wished to remove their anchorage to Swatow  
 (Hong Kong) so as to avoid the winds and waves.  
 Respectfully we present this report,

The above has come to the High Com-  
 missioner and is duly authenticated. We find  
 that the delivery of the Opium from the foreign ships  
 is nearly completed that the ships at Whampoa have  
 already been allowed to resume their trade, the duty on  
 opium to be and other ships thirteen in number have been  
 duly measured by the sub prefect of Whampoa, in obedience  
 to our orders. But the cargo of the several ships has not been  
 ascertained in detail. The Masters of these ships having  
 come from afar to trade, how can they be without particular  
 account of their cargoes? Certainly it cannot be difficult to  
 specify clearly each particular kind of the goods. But now  
 they only speak in general terms in their usual delivery  
 manners. But, as they consented to be measured, and  
 have moreover as it appears, declared that, hitherto there  
 have been gales of wind within 20° of this month and that  
 the anchorage off the New Islands is open and ex-  
 -posed, they were afraid they could not remain there with  
 safety it behooves us to show them compassion and early  
 instruct them to enter the port, to escape the storm.  
 Besides when they all arrive at Whampoa accord-  
 -ing to the regulations let them wait for the instruc-  
 -tions of the Commissioner of Customs. We issue our  
 commands to the sub prefect of Whampoa and the Commis-  
 -sioner of Whampoa and they must immediately  
 transmit the same to the ships to be and others  
 declaring that it is unnecessary for them to remove  
 their

their advantage to Hong Kong that they may receive their passports for future service from the Sub-judges of Whampoa to come especially to Whampoa to await the Staffs examination for their re-loading of their vessels.

The Ship Dick-ta-hi which refused to be measured, and presumed to sail away eastward has evidently done so for evil. We have sent a communication to the Staffs that he convey commands to the Hong Merchants not to trade with her, but to hasten her departure back to her country. The said Sub-judges will give direct commands to the cruises, to take with them Linguists and Pilots and ascertain plainly where Dick-ta-hi has gone, and finding her track convey to her the commands— that having been unwilling to be measured it is evident she has brought contraband goods and has dared to show opposition, that while orders have been given for the others to enter the port of Whampoa, she is not allowed to trade, but must sail back to her country and not loiter about. If she dares to sail to other places on the high seas where it is unlawful for her to go, to form connection with the ships of Chinese Merchants and traffic in Opium, the cruises will all unite in attacking her, when repentance will be too late. As soon as any mal-traders of the said foreign vessel are found, let the same be clearly reported to us by express.

Moreover we now issue this Edict when it reaches the Hong Merchants, let them act in obedience to it. When the Ship T-si and others all arrive at Whampoa, according to the regulations  
Sub

Let them avoid instructions from the Hoppes.  
 But, the Ship Lib-ty which was unwilling  
 to be incensed and dared to sail away to the east-  
 -ward, has done so victoriously. Let the said  
 Hong Merchants, communicate the Edict, forbidding  
 them to trade with her, and requiring her immediate  
 return to her Country: Let them search out, faith-  
 -fully the traces of the vessel and apprehend them. Let  
 there be no opposition. Haste, quickly. A Special  
 Edict.

May 18<sup>th</sup> 1839.

Re. with Mr. Snow's No. 21.

Reply to Hong Kong Merchants

Canton May 14. 1839.

Gentlemen

Your communication under date of the 5<sup>th</sup> inst. making inquiry respecting a vessel of War reported below, was duly received. I have delayed returning a more early reply, hoping to hear from her Commander if she proved to be an American Ship.

I now have to state for the information of the Commissioner of Customs &c that she is an American Ship of War of 60 Guns and about Six Hundred Men, she comes here on a peaceable errand and being on a service her object is to obtain fresh provisions and Water and to recruit her officers and men, and will leave as soon as convenient.

With sentiments

of

great respect

I am

Your Obedient Servant.

Signed

R. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

2

Hong Kong and

The other Hong Merchants



Copy of letter to the Hong Merchants

Canton May 21. 1839

Gentlemen

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter under date of the 19<sup>th</sup> May which is accompanied with an Edict from the High Imperial Commission. Le de having, date the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1839, directed to your respected body.

In reply to the enquiry made by you respecting an American Ship lying in Macao Roads having refused to be measured, I beg to state that, I have no positive knowledge of what ship it is.

It has been reported to be the Ship Robert Fulton, Captain M<sup>r</sup> Michael, and the Supercarg, who is now here, positively assures me that she has never had any contraband articles on board nor been engaged in any illegal traffic whatever, but has come for the sole purpose of getting a cargo of Lead and Siltz. He has written to the Captain requiring of him a correct statement of the cargo and an explanation of his refusal to be measured, should it prove to be the Robert Fulton. And has no doubt he will be able to satisfy the Commission that the whole matter has originated in a mistake and that there was no intention to evade his orders.

I am, with great respect

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) P. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

To

Hongqua and  
the other Hong Merchants

P 5 Dec  
Mr Kinggold

Chin

No 22

Macao July 18<sup>th</sup> 1889

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters under dates of November 22<sup>d</sup> 1888 and January 1<sup>st</sup> 1889.

In the former you call on me for an explanation of Charges made for services in my return of fees. Not having my books here I can only give you the particulars from memory.

The Certificate for Robert Amory, for which I received three Dollars, was one that I made out for him respect-  
ing a quantity of freight he had engaged in Amoy in the Ship Liberty which he was deprived of in consequence of the Supercargo selling in Canton more than the Ship could take. This I recorded and supervised

I have a right to Charge  
for Extra Work ~

I have no recollection  
of the one to Russell & Co  
but will give you all the  
particulars on reaching Canton,

Messrs. Gardiner Matheson & Co  
are an English House here,  
and my instructions allow  
me to Charge to foreigners  
what Notary Publics do,  
as there is none at Canton  
I take a middle course  
and Charge them a fee  
between those of other Consuls  
and my own. The services  
performed in this case I do  
not recollect ~

The Certificate for Lewis  
& Thompson for which  
\$5.00 is charged ~~has~~ <sup>was</sup> one  
made out by me to accom-  
pany a set of Exchange  
one of the set not being  
dated, and was recorded

the Charge was made in proportion to the length.

Some of the parties are in America but the amount you direct shall be refunded to all as soon as possible.

I render you to you a strictly honest account of every Dollar that I receive, and have endeavored at all times to give satisfaction to all, I have never heard any Complaint of Fees except in one instance and that by a Gentleman who has often urged me to increase my Charges, I have much to bow to perform in writing, the Office does not half support me, and in my private business it is of no advantage whatever to my many Charges allowed by Government I never make, Trusting that this partial explanation will be satis

factory, until one more  
full can be furnished you

The two letters you name  
in your last as having been  
received by you should  
have been numbered as follows

May 31<sup>st</sup> 1888 - No 8.

July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1888 - No 9.

I regret extremely that any  
such mistake should have  
occurred and am unable to  
account for it.

Having no ruled paper  
here I am compelled to write  
on this paper.

I have the honor to be

With Great Respect

Your Most Obedt. Servant

Humble Servant

W. M. Snow

U. S. Consul

To the Honorable

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

28 June

Mr. Chen

Duplicate No 22

Macao July 13. 1839

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two Letters under date of November 22<sup>nd</sup> 1838 and January 1<sup>st</sup> 1839.

In the former you call on me for an explanation of Charges made for services in my return of Goods - Not having my books here I can only give you the particulars from Memory. The certificate for Robert Amory for which I received \$8.00 was one that I made out for him, respecting a quantity of freight he had engaged in America on the Ship Liberty which he was despoiled of in consequence of the Supercargo selling in Canton more than the Ship could take. This I received and

supposed I had a right  
to charge for extra work,

I have no recollection of  
the one to Russell Ho, but will  
give you all the particulars  
on reaching Canton.

My friend Mr. Ma  
son Ho and an English house  
and my instructions allow  
me to charge to Hongkong what  
notary Publics do, as there  
is none at Canton. I take a  
middle course and charge  
them a fee between those of  
other consuls and my own,  
the services performed in this  
case I do not recollect.

The Certificate for Lewis  
and Thompson for which \$5  
is charged was made out by  
me to accompany a set of  
Exchange, one of the set not  
being dated; and was record-  
ed the charge being made  
in proportion to the length,

Some of the parties are in America, but the amount you direct shall be refunded to all as soon as possible.

I render Sir to you a strictly honest account of my Dollar that I receive, and have endeavored at all times to give satisfaction to all. I have never heard of any complaint of Fees except in one instance and that by a Gentleman who has often urged me to increase my Charges. I have much labour to perform in writing. The Office does not half support me and in my private business it is of no advantage to me whatever. Many Charges allowed by Government I never make.

Trusting that this partial explanation will be



Satisfactory to you -

I have the honor to  
With great Respect  
Yours Most Obedient  
Very humble Servant

J. M. Shaw

A. S. Cabot

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

The two Letters you name  
in your last should have  
been numbered as follows

May 31. 1868 - No 8.

July 23. 1868 - No 9.

I regret extremely that any  
such mistake should have  
occurred, and am unable  
to account for it.

Having no ruled paper  
here I am compelled to write  
on this plain

Respectfully J. M. Shaw

the loss of  $\text{S}_2$  from the  $\text{S}_2$  phase.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

# OPIN

... ..

...

## ROYAL DECREE AGAINST OPIUM

... the Governor of the Sacred Treasury and ... the ... of ... Phra Khatom, did ... the ... of ... placing them on the left ... of the ... of ... Majesty ... exercise divine ... of ... of ... to the ... of the ... with ... to the ... commanded

... the time ... peacefully to eat the king ... his ... mind to protect the divine ... and protect the land, over ... the sacred and ... both great and small ... the officers ... at the dust of the soles of ... feet, and the ... and merchants. His ... will have ... their living without crime, ... obtain opium of ... and ... being happy henceforward ... with ... mind, being determined to ... his ... person the race of the ... and ... much divine exalted mercy ... mankind universally, giving ... and royal thoughts, per ... that people ... and eat opium, which is a ... of the divine religion ... in the ... forth confusion and distress of ... His ... perceived that opium is an ... and ... in every reign (and) from ... till now. He therefore formerly ... grace ... to the tuft of hair of the head, ... to the ... and pronounced a divine word— ... giving it to be distributed and publish ... not allowing any person whatever to buy and sell opium, prepared ... he the same whose it might ... every ... of opium to be brought and de ... over into the Sacred Treasury, on the left hand ... the ... and ... conveyed away from ... to time, and as a ... foreign places. It forbade that opium should be kept in villages, houses, sheds, stalls, boats, boats, and clandestinely sold on one the people. In case of disobedience it required, that if the transgressor was taken, his opium should be brought and judgment indicated, and the owner ten times the value of the opium. The ... this taken his Majesty gracious, ... granted to have ... away and sold in some foreign ... The price ... for it, whatever it might be, he granted to be ... from the amount of the fine inflicted upon the owner of the opium. He gave the royal servants ... themselves into companies for the clearing ... of the opium concerns, and inflict punishment by ... his divine mind, to punish covetous ... who ... opium buying and selling it. He ... wave them to sacrifice their property by the ... of the fines inflicted upon the owner of the opium, ... might operate as a restraint. Accordingly ... regarded the welfare of the land,

who were ... for the divine favours of the King, the God Boodha ... at the head, brought opium and delivered it ... following the law, the divine royal commandment. There were those who were wicked, robbers, covetous, greedy, in the business of buying and selling opium. These continued clandestinely to buy and sell opium until certain persons caught them, and inflicted ... upon them; of such there were very many in many places. Thus his Majesty has given to establish ... for catching and inflicting fines very many, for a period of 10 years or more, but still smuggling, receiving ... and bringing it in and selling it, has increased; ... beyond what it was formerly. Persons who ... and eat opium have become very numerous ... There is no restraint ... no forsaking ... Therefore the King, the God Boodha living at the ... does with solicitude exercise his divine mind to ... and cut off opium, that it shall not be allowed to ... in the land. Again—this opium has no ... fruit ... within the bounds of this ... from foreign countries. There were ... to receive and buy it, and seek ... if their opium would cease to exist here, and those who have become accustomed to smoke and eat it, would have none to purchase, and then they would of necessity diminish the quantity they consume, ... until some would abstain entirely, and they are not accustomed to smoke opium, ... and eat

... at this present time there are ... in the ... of the ... of ... and smaller craft, that go to ... and ... consequently brought with ... come ... in ... of the kingdom, ... it may be ... it may be ... consequently opium ... and smuggling and clandestinely buying and selling opium for money altogether. ... and gold of the land consequently goes out to ... in great quantities. It is therefore ... prohibit this and cause it to cease, by ... those concerned, causing it to operate ... For these reasons there is ... speaking and commanding ... of the ... Dictator in the ... Khatom, giving him to investigate, ... and catch the traders and owners of opium, and those also who receive it, buying and selling ... their persons.

When in the fourth month of the year of the dog the ... of the ... His Honor the governor of the ... Dictator in the place of the ... went ... to conduct the fleet to sea, ... acquainted with a matter saying, that certain ... with their boats, had entered and ... their boats and were selling opium at the ... He caught the matter up, prostrating himself ... addressed the divine royal compassion, in ... at the dust of the soles of the divine feet.

His Majesty graciously condescended to the tuft of ... of the head, with ... to the head, granting ... of the ... Khatom—the Governor ... to ... soldiers armed with guns ... of ... Parakan, gave them to go ... boats, and go forth following up, until they ... and obtained twenty three ... of opium.

The ... as follows of the boats testified saying

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局部图(2)

# THE T O N

*Macao, Saturday*

that he put into Ban-lan and sold 8 chests of opium to a certain person of that village. His Majesty therefore graciously gave the sacred and exalted Angelic Phra Maha Phep, to go out and clear away the concern; they took the Chinese fellows who received the opium purchasing it. By investigation they were found to be stationed in many places all joined together. His Majesty therefore gave the royal officers to divide themselves asunder and go to clear away the companies of opium traders in the order of all the head countries, on the sea coast, and in the Angelic City of the sacred exalted country and all the head countries at the South and North. Both Siamese and Chinese merchants, and dealers very many, do still bring opium and smuggle it in, lay it up, and clandestinely buy and sell it together. Formerly his Majesty graciously gave the royal servants to establish companies for the clearing away of the matter, to search out and capture the transgressor, with the opium, and bring them to determine and inflict fines upon them. But these officers were only of the lower orders of the royal servants. They did not make a finish of the work of clearing away, searching out, and taking the opium. But now the King, the divine Booth dwelling at the head, will exercise himself to cleanse away the opium. He therefore condescending graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, speaks commanding saying; that he now appoints only the sacred most excellent princes, and the less noble ministers of state among whom is that royal beloved Rinnaret, which honor is a free gift, and the Governor Bedin Decha, who bears also the office of Samuha Nayok. The governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of the Samuha Phra Kalatum, and the supreme judges, and all the officers who speak at the dust of the soles of the divine feet, these all being duly sensible of the divine power and divine favor, are united harmoniously to aid in protecting the land.

They will aid each other in protecting the land? They will aid each other in searching out and clearing away the opium business and taking the owners of the opium, and the opium, making a complete finish of it without fail. If in clearing away the concern they take the persons of those who keep opium, those persons shall be accounted capital criminals and shall be fixed and severely punished, giving it to operate as an effectual restraint upon them, and that all other persons may fear and revere the divine royal absolute power and authority that is toward them, they may not presume to buy and sell opium any more. Opium being all gone, the

thorn in the bosom of the land will have been removed entirely, at least in one particular. Nevertheless his Majesty does exercise a tender affectionate regard toward the farmers of the revenue—the masters of the royal business, merchants and traders generally who have taken shelter in the divine beneficence, and have found protection in the land, trading for a livelihood, and have obtained happiness coming to this time, perhaps if they have already got opium in their possession, they will fear to bring it and confess, and from fear of being found guilty, and from fear of suffering shame and disgrace will resolve to conceal it, storing it away with a heart to contemn the law. Such persons cannot escape justice, they must and shall be scoured out and brought to justice to suffer the divine royal absolute power, and be rewarded with the wasting of their property, the ruin of their persons and the extinction of their name, with any equivalent.

His Majesty the King, the divine Booth dwelling at the head, exercising sacred exalted mercy and compassion very much towards the plebeians and all the officers of the land, condescends graciously to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, he desires to give an opportunity of escape to those who have opium in their possession. Get them to bring their opium, and remove it away together with the sin which the law inflicts. It is a royal free gift, the same as in the year of the Bow, the last year of the Phra Nares, when the King gave such things were very plentiful. Had a company been set apart to take these robbers, they would certainly have been taken, and they would have been obliged to suffer some, the loss of life, some whipping and imprisonment according to the law. His Majesty exercised himself and considered that all those robbers who were indeed worthy to suffer punishment, in this generation, and the generation to come, were the people and the officers of the land. His Majesty did therefore graciously condescend to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, giving a decree to write and publish and sound it abroad to the people saying; whosoever has acted the robber, has been wicked and vile in time past; let him come and confess his sin revealing the truth to the chief of the company of judges. The companies of robbers, all they knew themselves, feared the divine royal absolute power, and came in great numbers, confessing their sins. His Majesty graciously gave to set the punishment aside as a free gift, and vouchsafed that all the justices and judges should forgive such, and forbade that they should call them to account. Afterwards his Majesty granted a divine and royal gift, a divine and royal commandment, and instructions giving all to know themselves, that they might forsake the wicked works, which they formerly committed saying: If any one shall turn himself about, and following the ancient proverb saying, the beginning was crooked, the end shall be straight, that man shall certainly obtain happiness in this generation, and the one to come, agreeably with the divine mind endowed with sacred exalted mercy and compassion, which will assist the people giving them to obtain peace and happiness henceforward.

# THE IMPERIAL

day, 19th July, 1888.

Now the same shall be fulfilled in case of those who have opium, because formerly they exercised severely and mildly transgressed. If they shall know themselves to be sinners and fear transgression, then let them bring their opium, however much or little let them bring it and confess their sin before the face of the Governor of curra, the supreme judge, when his Majesty has graciously given to be the chief of the company set apart to receive the confessions of the city. Whosoever shall bring all his opium, and confess all his sins, in sincerity and truth, no matter if he shall have bought much or little. His Majesty will graciously condescend to the tuft of the hair of the head, with grace to the head, granting a divine pardon, a divine free gift touching his capital sins, and also the consequent thereupon. These shall not exist in the case of the person who shall confess his sin.

The King the divine Bodhi, who dwells at the head, begs to prohibit only one thing, viz. the buying and selling of opium. Let no one henceforward trade in it. As to Sugar Wood, Pepper, Rhinoceros and Elephants Teeth and Cardamoms, which things were formerly contraband articles of trade, His Majesty now graciously grants to be made articles of trade in the land, giving to buy and sell of the same at may be desired. They are not at all prohibited; every rice and salt, which are articles for the sustenance of the divine country, these also His Majesty grants to be diminished for the purposes of trade; agreeably with the living mind and will, he will have the farmers of the revenue, the masters of the public business and the merchants and traders, and Protection in the sacred most excellent beneficence, and acquire property in great abundance, and become famous, noble, rising, and will have them obtain beautiful countries in the future. As opium it is not an article of trade. That it should be made such, buying and selling it one with another is by no means good. His Majesty therefore exercises himself to prohibit it altogether. He therefore graciously commands to the wit of the hair of the head with grace to the h. 1. gives the Good the Royal beloved Rinsoet, and the Governor Bodin Decha Alling the status of Samaha Nayok, and the governor of the sacred Treasury, Dictator in the place of Samaha Pura Kalasin, and the anpime judge to be the generals of the land, supported by all the royal officers both great and small, constituting a company to cleanse away the opium in the Angkor city of the great exalted Country. His Majesty graciously grants the Governor Phon Gaepr ("Chief of Angkor forces") with the Governor Phra Maha Phap. ("The divine exalted angel") to go forth and establish companies to investigate and clear away the opium concern in the countries of Phra Oe Barce, Samut Lueang, Sam, Sakthon Barce, and Nakhoncha-neer. He gives the exalted Governor Amattayon, Governor Wisut Kose, Cha Mun Chai ya phon, and Cha Mun Intanath to go forth and constitute a company for clearing away the opium in Banpruay, Chasseupron prachin and Sakthon Na Yok. His Ma-

Majesty graciously grants a seal (a sealed communication) to go forth to Governor Summarat (lord of Heli) and Governor See Papatgiving them to clear away the opium in the provinces of Song Klat, Thiang Phung Thah, Takoonthung and Takooa pa. His Majesty has already graciously given the Governor of Chaiya to go forth and purify the opium there. If the companies of opium purifier in the Angelic city of the exalted country shall in their inquisitions among the Siamese and Chinese find owners of Opium, who are charged with other professions in the provinces, such a sealed letter shall go forth, authorizing the Royal Officers to take such persons, and bring them in to be purified in the Angelic city of the exalted country. If the companies of opium purifier in the provinces shall while making enquiries find owners of opium, who are in league with others, whether Siamese or Chinese in the Angelic city of the exalted country, then let the officers give information to the latter dwelling in, and those who are thus informed shall be obliged not to be purified in their own provinces. His Majesty will have the royal servants in the provinces purifiers, purify and search out the hidden opium, until they shall meet reaching to the companies of purifiers in the Angelic City of the exalted country, making the purifying, only with the taking of all the opium in the country. If there be any persons who stay within the suburbs of the Angelic City of the exalted country, who are however charged with little business, and bring all his opium and sell it, his name, whether he is a purifier of opium will not have his name put in the list of persons who are charged with other professions in the provinces, but he shall be taken in, seeking his living in the business of his own profession, without fearing

weight. If he be found taken. Let no person to buy and sell opium in Phya Canduck the royal and Phya Rong Moong of the country and Khroon protector of the divine command, write, apply to the magistrate of the Siam, publish blowing the voice and merchants and traders in villages, wooden houses, bridges, sheds, stalls, boats, and boats, giving all to know and without fail. Get the Maha Thai, (name of the public servants) the Kakhom (another great god Phra Sata Sa dee, write informing the Royal servants, both great and little persons, on the side of the palace, on the side of occupant of houses, within the divine Royal palace of His Majesty the King, within the sacred royal palace of the law most excellent to King, the servants of the Lords and of those that are lords, the lords without and the lords within, every lord, and every lord, masters shall charge and inform the servants and people in succession giving them to understand together, let there be not exception. To observe to the commandments of H. M. the King. Write from Thursday the Sixth Moon coming to the Chetung Chai-in-sa-karat 1,201, (The year of the 3rd) the first of the Cycle of Ten Years. Singapore 1861 June.

## Perils

We have just received the following from the Gulf:  
Assuming the statement is correct, and we have

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局部图(6)



# ESS.

No. 197.

every reason to believe them so, no one bearing the name of Britain can disapprove of the proceedings of our countrymen. The only question, is whether endurance has not been carried too far.

The Commodore arrived at Bushire from Kurrack, to wait on the Admiral, on Saturday 23 March. On the same day he went with the Admiral to return the Governor's visit; (that morning the supplies for the Wellesley and Clive had been stopped) they were received with all honors according to Persian Custom, and went on well until the Admiral addressed the Governor as follows: "This morning my own supplies and provisions for the ships were stopped at the water-side. If there has been any want of compliance in the case, with the Rules of the Port, I regret, and will take care it does not occur again; but, if it is from any other cause, I can only say I have been among all nations, European and Turks, and never was so treated. Indeed, it is contrary to the usage of all civilized and friendly nations to prevent supplies going off. In this the Governor replied it was customary to send a list, which had not been done on this occasion. The Admiral appealed to the Commodore to know if such was customary, and he distinctly told him it was not, neither had any such thing ever been demanded except once, in the case of his own baggage, and when resisted, as contrary to custom it was immediately given up. This was repeated to the Governor, and as he could not deny it, he shifted his ground, and said it was customary for all boats to land at the town landing place, while the Admiral had landed at the Residency. Again the Admiral appealed to the Commodore, and he told him it was false, for, when the weather permitted, the boats of the Indian Navy, and others, landed at the Residency and embarked from it, with persons and personal baggage. The Admiral had this explained and then told the Governor it was his intention to go off in the morning from the Residency where he lived, and he had two or three trunks. The Governor then intimated that the Admiral must go off from the town, and his trunks be looked into. The Admiral objected to this, and stated that as it had ever been the custom for boats and persons to go off from the Residency, and he had never been prohibited before, he should go off there, and requested the Governor to say whether he should oppose him or examine his baggage. To this the Governor declined giving a reply. The Admiral then said, as he was the first person whom they had attempted to stop going off from the Residency, he should consider it as an insult to him and the Flag he served under, and as he had the means of saving that from insult, he would take care to do so; he then again demanded of the Governor whether he intended to prevent his going off or not, again the Governor declined giving an answer. The Admiral then got up to depart, declining to take the Governor's hand under these circumstances; the Governor again got the Admiral to get down and said all should be right; but, on the question being twice repeated, he still declined

giving an answer, and the Admiral and his party returned to the Residency. About ten minutes after their return eight or ten Suborzes came and took up a post in a corner tower near the Residency, and a sentinel was placed at the landing place. The Commodore ascertained this man's orders were not to allow boats of the big ship to land. A boat from the Clive with two officers, came in just after and were allowed to land without question of baggage. During the night a breast-work was thrown up near some boats to the right of the landing place. About 4 past 7 next morning, the Wellesley's gigs, with Captain Maitland and the Flag Lieutenant, came to the landing place, the other boats, 15 in number, from the Wellesley, Clive, and Elphinstone, being about a mile off. The gigs of the Wellesley were a head, but the arms concealed, and the men made to stand up so as to show they were unarmed at reaching the shore. The Admiral, Commodore, some of the Wellesley's Officers and Clive's were on the cliff over the landing place; directly the boat came close a Suborze ordered them to keep off, and, Captain Maitland landing, levelled and attempted to shoot him, the Admiral caught hold of the musket, threw the muzzle up, while the Commodore, Lieutenant Jerningham, and some others disarmed him; on this the mob rushed at us with sticks and stones, and one or two scattered shot were fired from the Suborzes without effect. Captain Maitland and the Commodore got some clumsy troops with sticks and stones. The boats, now drew near, when a heavy fire of musketry was opened from the breast-work, and as quickly returned by the boats. The Admiral ordered the boats to go on firing and would not let them stop. To the great astonishment of all, a man was shot in the Governor's boat, if they had not been so near the shore, the boats would have been

of having taken place, they even opened on the Residency. About 4 o'clock the Commodore went on board the Wellesley, there had then been three or four boats to the Residency to get their things, which he was well inclined to do but could not. A few remarks may be made on the above; for a short time previous, and since the arrival of the present Governor, every possible insult has been offered to the British name; the supplies have been stopped, as indeed has been every thing else: the supplies for the shipping were stopped, the Commodore sent to the Governor and asked he would stop the boats coming in or going out, when he allowed the shipping supplies to go off; but with this one exception, insults have been daily given and passed over, except by a threat, which was made so often as to be laughed at. Indeed there appeared nothing but terrorizing, while a little firmness at first would have prevented all that has happened, for, it had gone so far, that these Northern men who held the Government fancied this was a specimen of the British character; in the case of the Admiral at least, he made a grand mistake.

On the requisition of the Resident, thirty of the Royal Marines, under Captain Ellis of that corps, were left to protect the Residency, and the embarkation went on till the evening of Thursday. On this day a deputation came off to the Admiral to try and humbug him as they had evidently done the Resident on shore, but the Admiral, going directly into the question, making a demand and requiring an answer, all ended in smoke. They found the honest bluntness of the Admiral too much for humbug; while this party were on board, the Governor and Baki Khan, I suppose, to frighten the Resident into compliance, came in front of the Residency gate and drew a round ring intimating this was to be the site of a Tower. This alarmed the Resident completely and he wrote off to the Admiral to send in the armed boats the next morning to secure his embarkation. At 7 next

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morning the boats were off the Residency, 16 in number, and mounting 12 guns 18 and 12 pdrs, the four small boats landed while the gun boat drew up abreast the landing place, guns pointed so as to clear the landing place and approaches. In the boat we had about 1250 men and Officers, Europeans; on shore at the Residency, 90 Europeans and Natives; on the top of the Residency was a four pounder which with the masonry, commanded the Town. Notwithstanding all this, the Resident leaving all the horses and I do not know what else behind, and there, they still are, as the Persians say, proofs of having kicked the English out off Bushire. After this flight they went to Karrack, nothing occurred, but a letter from the Prince of Shiraz to the Resident, in which he says, you brought your armed boats, you fortified the Residency, contrary to rule and usage, and hope you will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. He gets an account after and writes to say he hopes the good feeling between the great states will not be interrupted, and that he had appointed Mahomed Hussein Khan to go to Bushire and arrange matters, and see him and the Admiral. On this the Resident applied to the Admiral to take him to Bushire to give this man a meeting. Colonel Sherriff and every one said they hoped he would not go as it would be the means of further insult. He however thought differently and went. The meeting took place, the Khan was any thing but friendly; talked in high terms, wishing to know if it was peace or war. The Khan was all but rude, and all that took place was, if the Resident would go back to Bushire things should remain as before, and when he was there, he might *Petition* (that was the word) the Prince who, if it pleased him, would enquire into his complaints. As to removing the Governor that was not to be spoken of, indeed, it appeared to most present he came to justify the Governor and to hear what the Admiral and the Resident had to say in their defence. Capt. Hennes went back to Karrack and the Admiral and Commodore went to Bushire, and thus all stands fast.

Now for the report sent to the King, the substance is that the English came with 16 ships, 5,000 men, and lots of guns and attacked Bushire, but, Meerza Assad, the Governor, having called in the brave Tangastomies, the English were driven away, and left their horses &c. &c. behind.

The removal of the Residency from Bushire will be felt much by the Merchants and people, as it was their safety from attack by the Arabs, the Government will feel it in having to expend its revenues on troops for its protection; so much for politics.

N. B. Esabiu Taiff, called in the Government Gazette "Chief of Aboothubee" is no more so than you are. The Aboothubee people have declared they have nothing to do with him, in truth, he is a Rebel Chief of Bahrein, and, bona fide, a Pirate. — *Bombay Times*, 11th May.

## Assam Tea Company.

We adverted on this day to the steps taken by several of the leading mercantile firms in the City, connected with the East India and China trades, to promote the culture and manufacture of tea in Assam, and its importation into this country. The principal facts connected with this important enterprise have since been taken up by many of our contemporaries. In addition to the information which we gave exclusively at the period stated, we may mention, that very interesting despatches have since been received at the East India House, which fully bear out the expectation previously entertained, that the produce of the tea-plant of Assam will very rapidly compete with the growth of China. These des-

patches stated, we may mention, that very interesting despatches have since been received at the East India House, which fully bear out the expectation previously entertained, that the produce of the tea-plant of Assam will very rapidly compete with the growth of China. These despatches state, that with the view of securing to British capitalists the immense advantages which must arise to the commerce between India and Great Britain by the trade in tea grown in Assam, the Indian Government had ordered 300 families to proceed to the province in question, to bring the plant into more rapid cultivation. Two Regiments of troops had been stationed in Assam, to protect the people engaged in the operations there from the wandering tribes which were seen occasionally. The Directors have promised further assistance if necessary. The most important fact recently communicated by the Indian Government to the Court of Directors, is, that the plant of Assam is that from which the finest green teas are made, and not the inferior growth, available only for the manufacture of black tea. This fact has been established by the investigations of a party of Chinese well acquainted with, and hitherto employed in, the culture and manufacture of green teas in China, whom the Indian government had induced to enter into their employment at Assam, and whose report was that the soil and the plant were precisely similar to those in China from which the best green teas are obtained. The information communicated by Capt. Donkin, Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General at Assam, is thus fully confirmed. A letter dated the 8th September last from Assam, received by the

interesting fact, connected with the subject, is the great inducement of the Indian Government in obtaining from the Burmese the cession of the Assam province was to have a certain route into China, in the event of any collision with the Government of Peking on matters connected with the tea trade. This district will now, in all probability, rival the Chinese, thus checking any attempt to restrict the trade by the Celestial Empire. The delay, in obtaining larger supplies of tea from Assam will not be great, as through the exertions of the Governor-General of India, the Commissioners of the Assam Company will find a considerable portion of land in active cultivation. The great difficulty, it is understood, will be the obtaining of labourers insufficient numbers to extend rapidly at first the plantations. The next importations of tea from Assam are looked for with very great interest by the tea trade generally, as well as by all engaged in commerce with India. *Observer*, June 25. — *Sing. Free Press*.

## Sandwich Islands.

*Natural curiosity on Koro.* — A gentleman who made the tour of that island in July last has favoured us with the following description of a cave which he discovered:

The cave is situated about six miles east of



## THE CAVE

Which as you go to be celebrated pub. and about three or four miles from the sea. Its entrance is gothic, and as near as I can remember, from twenty to thirty feet high, and as many wide. There are two apartments, one directly in the rear of the other. The entrance to the second apartment, like that to the first, is gothic, but not more than half as large. The first room I should think about one hundred and fifty feet long, one hundred and sixty high—the whole forming a beautiful arch.

The whole area of both apartments, excepting about thirty feet at the entrance, is covered with a bed of mud and water, which prevents the traveller from exploring the cave without the aid of a boat. It can be, a convenience I was unable to obtain when I was there. A native was prevailed upon, however, to swim to the entrance of the second apartment and sound the depth of the lake, which was, *forty-two feet* at that place! As I did not explore the cave, I do not know whether the lake is supplied by a running stream, or whether it is supplied by water which filtrates through the sides of the cave, but am of opinion by the former. I learned from the natives that there are two run or passages extending from the back part of the cave to a considerable distance under the mountain.

*Remond's Island. — A new discovery.*—Capt. Wood, of the Ship E. C. Richmond, informs us of the discovery, by himself, of an Island in the month of May last, situated in lat. 15° 31' S., Long. 175° 28' W. It was a large island, well wooded, and apparently thickly inhabited, judging by the lights seen on shore at evening. The land appeared high, and put the height, say, of Lanai, one of this group. Capt. Wood, not having seen this Island in any of the charts, by right of discovery, bestowed upon it the name of Brinsmade's Island. — *Ed. Gazette.* — *Hawaiian Spectator.*

*CRUELTY OF THE NATIVE POPULATION.*—The ridiculous and extravagant reports that were current some time ago in Singapore, of Government having authorized the abduction of a portion of the native population for the purpose of being sacrificed—as a propitiatory offering, to some imaginary Spirit or Demon, whose ire they had incurred in presuming to invade his domains by erecting the new paternal church on its present site!—have not only reached this Settlement, but have created such a panic among the natives, that it would be a difficult matter to induce one of them to stir out of their houses after eight o'clock at night, unless well armed and accompanied!

The reports, in travelling hither, have lost none of their original embellishments, but have rather, like all such reports, been magnified tenfold.—It is now confidently believed that the Singapore authorities, being unable from the weakness of the inhabitants to obtain any more subjects for that purpose, have sent a request to the authorities here for a further supply of one hundred victims!!!

It has become the practice, since these reports have been published, for those, whom business

have sent a request to the authorities here for a further supply of one hundred victims!!!

It has become the practice, since these reports have been published, for those, whom business or pleasure may require to go any distance from their residences, to obtain the protection of their friends; and it is not unusual after the shades of evening have closed, to meet large bodies of men armed with bludgeons &c. for mutual protection!

We trust some means may be adopted for undeceiving the natives with regard to this matter; who are very easily induced to believe the most exaggerated reports that evil disposed persons, with interested motives, may put forth.—*Malacca Weekly Register.*

*From the New Orleans Bee, Feb. 4.*

### EARTHQUAKE AT MARTINIQUE

The Pauline which arrived yesterday from St. Pierre (Island of Martinique), which she left on the 12th ult., brings us the unpleasant intelligence, that on the 11th a dreadful earthquake took place in that colony. The town of St. Pierre has suffered greatly, but the destruction has been far greater at Port Royal, in which town the number of victims to this dreadful calamity is not less than **FOUR HUNDRED**,—at the departure of the Pauline, however, the entire extent of devastation produced by the earthquake was by no means accurately ascertained.

Hundreds of persons on the island, we hear, utterly destroyed, and a large number of new dwellers was continually pouring into town.

*March 1839.*

*FRANCIS RICHARDS ON CHINA.* We stated in our last that we intended to review the late occurrences in Canton, and begin now to redeem our pledge, promising at the same time that, the subject being one of vast importance, we shall enter at length on its different features, by a series of papers on the subject, confining ourselves for the present to a few introductory remarks, the better after to be able to discuss the various views taken here and abroad, and the contending interests, of the different parties. To do this with justice and effect we shall endeavour to preserve ourselves unbiassed by party feeling, nor can, in the discussion, national feeling or prejudice have any influence with us, as not belonging to either of the two nations whose trade with China is the most considerable, and who have thought proper, on this occasion, to pursue each a different line of conduct. Our paper being thus neither English nor American, the interests that we have to guard are those of the whole foreign community in China, and this duty we are anxious to discharge faithfully.

Several are the aspects under which the occurrences, that led to the imprisonment in Canton of the

† In the European papers we see that the French Government had appropriated the sum of frs. 2,200,000—to the relief of the sufferers. Ed. C. P.

# OPPRESS.

foreign community, to the stoppage of the trade, and to the consequent departure of most of the foreign merchants there, are to be considered. We shall have to inquire into the nature of the provocation given by foreigners to the Chinese Government, that made the latter take the severe measures which at present threaten, for a while at least, to ruin a long existing and hitherto flourishing trade; we shall have to consider in how far the Government of this country was justified in adopting these measures: we shall weigh the proceedings, under these difficult circumstances, of H. M. Superintendent, and whether these are likely to facilitate hereafter a settlement of the now existing differences, and be conducive to placing the foreign trade with China on a more respectable footing. We shall review the conduct of the Chinese authorities since the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, from which it will, we believe, appear clear that it was not only the suppression of the Opium-trade, but equally the repression within its old limits of the foreign trade, and jealousy of its growing importance, and consequent influence on the subjects of the Empire, that have produced these extraordinary exertions on the part of the Government. We shall likewise have to consider with regret the disadvantages that are likely to follow the want of unanimity in the foreign community, as well as the advantages that possibly have thereby been lost. These different heads will be the subject of so many different articles in our future numbers;—for the present we shall briefly run over the events that produced the crisis, so as to render our remarks on them hereafter more clear.

It is now full seventy years, and even longer, since foreigners have imported Opium into this country, though the taste at that time seems to have been limited to comparatively a few individuals, the whole annual consumption not exceeding 300 chests, the greatest part of which was probably used for medicinal purposes. Soon after, however, we find that the importations increased very rapidly, and the Indian Opium had begun to be produced for the Chinese market in such great quantities that it attracted the attention of the East India Company, who in the year 1773 already took it out of the hands of their servants, monopolizing it for its own profit. Thus the trade has continued, as far as the side in India, and its cultivation are concerned, a strict Government monopoly ever since, and fortunately for the finances of the Company the taste for the drug increased prodigiously in China—the quantities imported became annually greater, and the production under the Company's superintendence not keeping pace with the demand, it was produced in equally large quantities in other parts of India for the benefit of its princes. This increase has been particularly conspicuous within the last 20 years, and of these especially since the year 1826-27, since which time the Company have increased the quantity brought into Market in Calcutta from not quite 4000 chests, which it used to be before that time, to upwards of 20,000 chests this year! The production of Malwa Opium has kept pace with that of Bengal, and we consequently find about 40,000 chests this year ready for shipment to China. The Chinese Government has ever since the use of Opium began

tity brought into Market in Calcutta from not quite 4000 chests, which it used to be before that time, to upwards of 20,000 chests this year! The production of Malwa Opium has kept pace with that of Bengal, and we consequently find about 40,000 chests this year ready for shipment to China. The Chinese Government has ever since the use of Opium began to spread, issued edicts against its importation. It has already been shown with no success whatever. It is probable that at no time until now, was the Government really sincere in its opposition to the importation, as the connivance of its officers was a source of profit not only to them, but to the Imperial Government itself, which obtained, it is said, very large presents for conferring the higher official situations at Canton. But the mania of Opium-smoking spreading thus quickly over the land, and ruining, as the Chinese describe it in their official reports, the health and wealth of thousands, at last attracted the serious attention of the Government, and though there was a party at Peking favorable to the legal importation of Opium on payment of duty, the party averse to its use was the stronger, probably not only because they defended the morals and well being of their nation, but also because the Opium trade had begun seriously to affect the currency of the country, by draining it of a vast quantity of silver. To this latter circumstance are we inclined especially to attribute the anxiety shown by the Peking Government to suppress the Opium-trade, nor was it a thing of small importance to see annually at least five millions of dollars worth of silver leave the country, which the fears and apprehensions of the Chinese believed to be at least five times as much. The Government into account that their silk and tea sold for the rest of the world. It is now just three years since H. M. Superintendent proposed to the Emperor to legalize the Opium-trade, and though this at first raised the expectations of the importers very high, the Emperor's edicts were issued, and it was known that the Peking Government had required information from most of the Provinces on this subject. Active measures were now and then taken to suppress delivery from the foreign ships at the outside anchorages, and these became so effective, that to realize their Opium, importers had to send it either to the Coasts or up the Canton river, and so common had this mode of disposal become in the last two years, that no less than about 20 vessels were employed constantly in the Coast trade, and fully forty sailing boats in that on the river. The edicts which from time to time appeared, had no effect whatever; the government did not interfere and prevent the river smuggling, which they might easily have done by excluding the boats from the Bogue, and it was only apparently when the local authorities became themselves convinced of the real opinions prevailing on this subject at Peking, that in September last a police force was sent to Whampoa, there to search for Opium. From that time may we date the almost total interruption of the trade, though the boats did not quit the river until they were compelled, by a case of smuggling having been detected in Canton in December last, to depart, the general trade being stopped on account of their presence. In the next month the Governor addressed a proclamation to all foreigners, informing them of an Imperial Commissioner being on his way down, and recommending them to send away the Opium ships. This recommendation like all former edicts on the same

subject was paid no attention to. The Opium ship remained in hopes of matters mending--no sales of very trifling ones were made, and consequently about 20,000 chests of Opium accumulated by the time when in March last the Commissioner arrived at Canton.

The following letter, addressed by the Imperial Commissioner to the Queen of England, but not forwarded, will no doubt be read with interest; it is a curious document, and displays in a great degree the arrogance and pride usually demonstrated by the Chinese Government towards foreigners. It has, we believe, had rather extended circulation among the Chinese, who probably suppose that it has been sent to its address, but when the Superintendent was sounded as to his willingness to forward this letter to H. B. M. we believe he said, that if the commissioner and Viceroy would use the same term that they do when addressing *their own sovereign* (i. e. *loow*) he would be very happy to forward it for them. The term they make use of however is *hway* or the communication from an *equal* to an *equal*. Now the Superintendent remarked that tho' this expression might do very well for H. M.'s *Ministers*, yet he could not permit it to be applied to H. M. in *propria persona*. Empty forms are in many instances but idle things, but in so far as they regard the *Chinese*, forms and punctilio are the very quintessence of their government, and upon their gaining the advantage of an *empty form*, they would ground the results of a most important victory. By the mere *form* of our sovereigns having sent presents to the Emperors of China, do they argue that we have been *respectful* and *submissive*; by the mere *form* of certain little flags carried at the mast head of our Embassadors' junks, do they now style us a *tributary kingdom*, and were the commissioner and Viceroy, to be permitted to address the Queen of England as their *equal*, they would naturally conclude that any British nobleman, even of the highest rank was their *inferior*, and slight and insult him accordingly.

### The Funches's letter.

**"LIX, Imperial Commissioner.—President of the Board of War and Viceroy of Hoo Kwang,**

"TANG, a President of the Board of War, and Viceroy of Quangtung and Quangse, and

"E. a Vice President of the Board of War and  
Fouyuen of Quangtung.—

" conjointly make this communication to the \* Queen of England that in conformity thereto, she may raise the growth of and traffic in Opium to be prohibited -

"It appears that in the Great Reason of Heaven there is nothing selfish:—it is not permitted to injure others in order to benefit ourselves; nay more, the human mind is not differently constructed: who is there that does not view death with horror, and exert himself to preserve his life? Your honorable country, although separated by a mighty ocean, and distant upwards of 20,000 (Chinese) miles, is yet subject to the same human feelings: there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish between life and death, between that which is beneficial and that which is detrimental. Now our Chinese Empire looks upon all within the four seas as of its family, and our

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 subject to the same human feelings: there is indeed  
 no man who cannot distinguish between life and  
 death, between that which is beneficial and that which  
 is detrimental. Now our Chinese Empire looks upon  
 all within the four seas as of it's family, and our  
 Great Emperor—with a goodness boundless as that  
 of Heaven itself—overshadows all things, so that  
 even the most remote and barren regions come with-  
 in the scope of his life giving and nourishing influ-  
 ence!

"Since the time that the restrictions were removed from the port of Canton, and communication and commercial intercourse permitted between us and other countries, until now, the common people of our inner land on one part, and those arriving in foreign ships on the other, have mutually enjoyed pleasure, and reaped profit by such intercourse, for a great many tens of years! And in reference to our Rhybarb, our Tea, our Silk and other articles—all the most valuable productions of the Central land, and without which ye could not exist—our Chinese Empire looking upon all men with equal benevolence, has permitted these to be sold you for exportation beyond seas, without the slightest stint or scruple! our only object being to soothe your hearts by the extreme of goodness, thus appropriating to ourselves as it were those beneficent principles by which Heaven and Earth rule all nature!

But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of depraved foreigners who cultivate and prepare Opium Drugs; this they cultivate to ruin our health, and by means of it delude our foolish common people, in order to deprive them of their lives, and obtain possession of their substance. ~~Remember~~  
violence to the Chinese Empire the people many are constantly multiplying; in so far as regards this stupid besotted race—who for the sake of tickling their mouth with an Opium pipe are content to sacrifice their lives—there are many rebellious subjects; they bring the evil upon themselves—what necessity is there to feel the slightest tenderness or compassion for them? But throughout the whole Empire of the Great Pure Dynasty, it is now incumbent upon us to correct the customs of the age, in order that we may reform men's hearts;—how then can we consent to stand tamely by, and see the very life's blood of the Central land, corrupted with a deadly poison! therefore it is that in our own country we now take alike the seller and the smoker of Opium and punish his crime with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off forever the transmission of this curse to succeeding generations! Now tho' we are aware that in the several parts which are tributary to your noble Country, are a number of cunning and depraved men, who clandestinely grow and manufacture this Opium, yet we cannot suppose for a moment that it is yourself, the sovereign of this honorable Country, who causes them to do so. Again among the various nations of the earth, there are only a few countries which produce this po-

\* The term here translated *Queen* is *Wang*, commonly used for *King*, but in a more wide acceptation implies the sovereignty of a country without reference to the sex of the personage on the Throne.





nous drug, it is not indeed produced by every country.

"We have further to bid that in your noble country, you do not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who violates the law is severely punished: this is showing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it also being sold? and at the same time prohibit it being grown and manufactured? this would indeed be the true way to get rid of the fountain of evil! And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and yet dare to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the foolish ignorant people of our central land to smoke it—then this is wishing a secure life to yourselves, while you involve others in the pit of Death! this is seeking your own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighbour! such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, while the Reason of High Heaven will assuredly never permit it! By means of the great power of our Empire which rules over Chinese as well as strangers from afar, what difficulty should we find in punishing with death (those foreign vendors of Opium)! But looking up to the unbounded goodness of our Holy Emperor, and taking him as our model, we judge it right and proper to give fair warning before hand—for were we not to send you this letter for the information of you the said sovereign of your honorable country, and were we in a moment to issue these rigid prohibitions, then you might still come forward with the excuse, that you were not aware of the facts of the case.

"We therefore now make this covenant with you--to the end that you take the fatal Drug Opium, so hurtful to mankind, and put a stop to it forever! As we of the Central land prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honorable country from preparing it. In respect to that which has been already prepared, you will be pleased to cause strict search to be made after it, and have it cast into the bottom of the sea—that within the expanse of Heaven and Earth, no place be further given for such a deadly poison. This done, not only will the common people of our central land no more suffer it's evils, but the people of your own honorable country, having already prepared—it, how is it possible to guard against their turning to use it themselves? ‡ On the other hand if you forbid its being prepared, your own sad people will escape being injured by it, and then in all countries will not only enjoy mutual peace and happiness, but by so doing will you more strikingly manifest your respect and submission.

"By following out this course of conduct, you will then clearly understand the Celestial Reason, and Heaven will visit you with none of it's judgments:— you will harmoniously accord with the feelings of mankind, and our Holy Emperor must know and approve. On the other hand—the Drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reaped

prove. On the other hand—the Drug being rigidly prohibited in our inner land, no person is now permitted to smoke it, so that even granting that it should be prepared in your country, there is no place to get rid of it, nor any profit to be reaped thereby. Thus then, how much better will it be to try another profession at once, than to labour in vain, and to lose one's capital in the end! Moreover, the Opium already existing in our central land has been even now taken, mixed up with oil, and destroyed—and, after this, if any foreign ship contrive clandestinely to bring Opium, we cannot but seize it and destroy it in the same manner: and in doing so we cannot guarantee—in reference to the other cargo on board—that the gem may not be confounded with the common stone. Thus, ere you have tasted of the profit, ruin already stalks before you! In attempting to injure others, will in the first place, have sustained injury yourselves! We of the Celestial Dynasty in subjecting to ourselves the ten thousand Kingdoms of the Earth, have a degree of divine majesty which ye cannot satiate! say not that we failed to warn you before hand!

"Let the Queen of the said honorable country, on receipt of this letter, immediately take off the circumstances connected with the stopping the Opium rush from her different sea-ports and communicate the same to us in reply. Do not on any account make use of falsehood or evasion, seeking to delay or procrastinate! —  
reply!"

"Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, day (probably about 10th April, 1839.) this letter is issued at the Queen of England may know and act accordingly."

REMARKS UPON THE SIAMESE EDICT AGAINST  
The introduction of the destructive drug into  
Siam, and are  
either partly or entirely owned by Siamese people,  
ways managed to import it in small quantities.  
Foreign ships also ventured to bring this commodity;  
whenever they were however discovered, the whole  
was confiscated and openly burnt. There was no  
punishment on the part of the government, and  
though some officers may have occasionally received  
a fee, their connivance was never reduced to a sys-  
tem, as in China. We remember an American ves-  
sel which had brought several chests to Bangkok  
on account of a Chinese merchant. The second of-  
ficer sold some of it on his own accord without the  
knowledge of the Captain who was absent, and car-  
ried it during the night in a ship's boat to the place  
where he was to receive the payment for the same.  
Here however he was on a sudden seized, and whilst  
he saved himself by swimming, one or two of the  
sailors were caught and sent in chains to a loathsome  
prison, and one of them died shortly afterwards from  
the consequences of this cruel treatment. The Cap-  
tain on hearing of this disaster immediately threw  
the remaining part overboard. The Siamese how-  
ever found this out, sent divers to fetch it up, and

is a bow drawn at a venture, but it has hit the mark. It is a melancholy fact that the use of Opium has increased so much on the increase in England. Literally, "happily do not tell lies or gloss over errors." It must however be borne in mind, that these similar expressions do not among the Chinese contain the exceedingly offensive meaning that they do among Europeans. Still, even among themselves, language of this kind is not looked upon as *too polite*.

局部图(1)

局部图(2)

## THE CANTON

then burnt it in the court yard of the foreign minister.—No further punishment however was inflicted and the matter rested there. This is now many years ago. The law for a very minute search of many Chinese craft that arrived was then in its full force, and to avoid discovery some ships used to stop outside the bar until they had disposed of the whole.

The principal people who smoke are the Chinese, and during the brisk trading season no restraint was put upon the sailors and merchants. It was even allowed to sell the drug in the bazar as a medicine. At other times however the ire of the King was roused against the smokers, and there are instances that hundreds have been seized and confined, until they either died or had weaned themselves from this habit. Officers who were found using this narcotic were degraded and even a bastard son of the monarch lost his father's favor for being addicted to this vice. On the other hand opium was permitted to be warehoused for exportation to China and other ports, and no penalty was annexed to sending it to other countries. The present instance of severity is on account of the increasing importation and the severe reprimand the Siamese tribute bearer received at Canton last year. As it is a small country and the officers are in earnest, there is every prospect that they will be able to reduce it to the same level as in Cochin-China, where comparatively very little is saleable. The effect however of the measures upon the state of trade is so disastrous, that the most serious difficulties to the Chinese commerce may be apprehended.—*From a Correspondent.*

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter dated Canton, 21 July, viz:

"The ships are at length secured: but that is a matter of little moment in Canton to day, compared with the interest felt in the visit of all the coral, blue, crystal, white, and gold buttons and peacock's feathers in the province. This has indeed been a great day for us poor 'devils' here. The Yumchae, Vice-roy, Fooyuen, Hoppo, Judges, Magistrates of Nam-hae and Pwanyue, &c. &c. have visited the British hall, and shown themselves to admiring barbarians. Many of us had a very good view—almost face to face of the Commissioner and the minor stars, in all some twenty or thirty in number. We find him, the great Hix—under the middle size, but good looking and quick in his motions. The linguist went to inform one of the American residents that the Yumchae wished to visit his house, and some preparations, such as laying planks (the square being then under water) were made, but the announced visit did not take place, I know not from what reason.

*Communicated.* On Monday the 1st July at noon a meeting of the American merchants, supercargoes, and captains took place at Mr. Delano's rooms; Mr. Wetmore in the chair. It was resolved unanimously that Mr. Wetmore, accompanied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied

panied by Mr. Lejee and four captains (whose names are not reported to us) should wait upon Howqua and state to him the impossibility of their putting their names to a Chinese document which they did not understand. Howqua replied that such an excuse could not be admitted, that the Chinese *must* be signed, and that he had been credibly informed that there were parties among them quite willing to do so. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon the parties met again, when Mr. Wetmore reported Howqua's answer, and it was then agreed among the parties that they should dissolve the meeting and that the Captains should go back quietly to their ships at Whampoa, and not think of doing any thing till Saturday. Their object was that Howqua, seeing the parties determined, might be induced to yield the point, and had this arrangement been carried into effect, it is very probable that they might have succeeded. But we regret to add that while most of the Captains left for Whampoa on that understanding, Capt. Benson was prevailed on by Mr. Messrs of Messrs Olyphant & Co's house to remain behind, who, contrary to the resolutions of the Captains, signed the document in Howqua's hands, the bond signed in English and Chinese! This having been done by one, was of course done by the rest, though under protest. Thus Messrs Olyphant & Co. have the questionable honor of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical Chinese law, which compels people to put their names to they know not what.

## New Port Regulations.

Yu, by Imperial appointment, Acting Collector of Customs at the Port of Canton, &c., &c., to the Linguists, Tsamow (Old Tom) and the others, for their full information:

On the 6th day of the 5th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang I received the following communication from the Governor:

"On the 2nd day of the 4th moon the Custom House Clerks Leking and others reported that the American Ships Remmonds and King had entered the Port; and on the 4th day of the same month the two Sze Magistrates made their joint report respecting the new regulations they were commanded to frame for despatching civil Officers to search and examine the foreign ships, with a military and police force. They report the result (of their deliberations) and wait for orders how to act."

Draft of regulations, copied out, and handed up for the consideration (of the Governor).

Regulations for the guarding against the smuggling of Opium by the foreign ships lately arrived. On receipt of it let the several officers respectfully obey it. We, the Sze Magistrates, in obedience to the regulations proceed to lay them before you:

# O. V. P. R. E. S. S.

§ 1. Immediately a foreign vessel anchors in the outer Waters, an officer should be delegated to take her measurement and draught of water; this should be clearly written out and notified in a sealed certificate. After her arrival at Whampoa it would be expedient to send an Officer again to measure her, when, should it appear that her depth of water does not agree with that entered in the certificate, the discrepancy should be reported, that orders might be issued to fine her.

Upon examination it appears that the merchant ships of the various foreign nations which bring cargoes to Canton to trade, anchor, for a time, at Lintin and other places in the outer waters. Here in league with traitorous blackguards of the Inner land, they smuggle Opium, and secretly dispose of other contraband goods. They then enter the river. These evils are without bounds, and are indeed intensely wicked. The Opium ships now in the outer waters have delivered up every particle of the smoking filth which they had hoarded up and which is now all destroyed; they are also strictly prohibited from ever bringing it hereafter. But it is to be feared that at some future day their former wickedness will again bud forth; we must, therefore, omit to enact laws before hand to guard against this.

Now the Collector of Customs has determined that, both in the outer waters and in the river, (the foreign ships) shall be subject to the same laws respecting their draught water, as the Chinese boats. An Officer being delegated to measure them and note their depth of water. By this salutary measure, the evil may be completely guarded against.

§ 2. All foreign vessels coming to Canton, in future years, to trade (the season of their arrival being always the same) must be carefully inspected outside ere they will be permitted to enter the Port.

Whampoa being situated so near the Capital, no Officer of rank has ever been stationed there:

§ 3. As the foreign vessels will have to be measured again when there, it would be expedient to appoint an Officer of known ability, to superintend the management of the business.

The plan is expedient, and hereafter as soon as it is reported that a ship wishes to come to Whampoa, the Government will delegate from Canton an Acting Magistrate, of known ability and talents, to proceed thither beforehand, taking with him linguists and people to measure the ship. After arrival there she must, according to law, be measured: the Officer superintending in person. Should her draught of water not correspond with that mentioned in the sealed certificate, it will be apparent that smuggling has been going on outside during her passage up, and a report of the fact must be forthwith sent to Government, that the affair may be investigated and punished. When he has completed the duties of his mission he will be allowed to return to the Capital and report himself.

§ 4. When a foreign ship comes into Port, she should, on arrival at Whampoa, be watched, and prevented from smuggling. The Officer should be stationed on the left and the Customs House runners on the right side of her, their boats being anchored on each side of her. Thus for keeping

her in awe there would be the deputed naval Officer: for guarding against her, the soldiery belonging to the Cruisers on that station: for taking account of the lading and unlading of Cargo, the Whampoa clerks: and for accompanying the Cargo up to Canton, the river police. This regulation comprehends every emergency, and, if only acted upon faithfully, will completely prevent the least smuggling going on. It may hereafter become expedient to appoint another Officer to superintend and enquire into the conduct of the military and police forces employed on the above duty. Should he discover that there has been the least remissness, negligence, smuggling, receiving bribes, carelessness in guarding, or any other such vile practice, he should forthwith report the facts, and the offenders should really be visited with the heaviest penalties.

It appears by this, that for guarding against smuggling on board foreign ships which come up to the river, the power of ability—Custom House runners—Clerks—and soldiery, whose duty individually and collectively is to watch and examine. The above regulation is really excellent and most complete, but it does not provide for a high civil Officer being delegated to superintend the whole; and to enquire into the conduct of the police and soldiery; to see that their duties are more than nominal, and that carelessness in attention does not take the place of watchfulness. It is therefore

police and soldiery. It is an officer who is well known to the acquaintance with the duty, and a person of business, who must remain constantly on duty. This will effectually ensure watchfulness in guarding, and will prevent (the soldiery) from secretly enjoying their pleasures, and conniving at the foreigners smuggling.

Respecting the selection of Officers for duty, it may happen at the time that they have other appointments to attend to, which will make it difficult to send them on this mission. The number of acting Officers and those waiting for appointments, now in Canton is not great, neither are they well fitted by experience to undertake the duty, and are liable to be called away on any other duty, and are consequently unable to remain any length of time to watch and guard. Besides this it would be an extremely difficult task to muster these gentlemen to select one of their number:

§ 6. It is therefore permitted that, according to the circumstances of the time being, any one from among the candidates for office, Ass. Magistrate, &c. who may not be employed on any other duty, may be selected to superintend and guard.

When the foreign Ship has completed her lading, and left the Port, (should there be no other vessel at Whampoa) there will be no further occasion for the police and Soldiery to guard against her, and keep them in awe:

\* Boats which convey grain up the river.

局部图(5)

局部图(6)

§ 7. Orders may, therefore, then be sent to the Chief Superintending Delegate to return to the Capital, and report the completion of his duties. Afterward an another vessel coming up, the same Officer should be engaged on no other duty, must be sent to superintend this.

The duty of this Officer will be extremely onerous as, immediately a ship arrives, he will be sent down, without a moment's delay, to superintend her second measurement.

We the Sze Magistrates have hitherto had no reports, sent to our Office, of the time of a foreign vessel's arrival at Whampoa; and were the report to be first sent in, orders to be waited for ere the Officers could go, and consideration as to the selection to be made, much delay would occur ere the ship could be measured. It is therefore enacted:

§ 8 That hereafter when the merchant vessels of the various nations come to Canton to trade, the time of their arrival must be immediately reported to Government, who will send either an assistant Magistrate, or an officer from the Che-yuen's office, down to Whampoa beforehand, and give his whole energy, day and night, to the maintenance of a strict guard and surveillance.

Should there be any such blackguards among the police and soldiery, as to keep away from the ship, or neglect their watch, or smuggle, or receive bribes, or show remissness and trifling, or dare to borrow pretences for extorting money from the common people, then the whole circumstances of their offending must be forthwith secretly reported to Government, and the offenders sent up to Canton to meet their punishment.

As to all those fish, ferry, comprador boats, &c. which ply about the shipping, orders should be requested for the Delegate to search and examine them, that all evils which might arise therefrom may be prevented.

Whether the number of Ships of all nations, which may, in after years, resort to China, will be large or small, there is no means of knowing certainly.

§ 9. Should the number of those, which hereafter come up to Whampoa, be very considerable, it will be necessary for one officer to superintend the measuring, and another the guard and surveillance. It is expedient therefore that, in such case, two officers be appointed, one to superintend each department. Should the number, however, be small, the measuring department will be but trifling, and one officer can superintend both duties. The measuring officer will therefore remain to superintend the preventive guard, and to keep the soldiery to their duty.

Thus the whole duty of measuring and watching will be performed, without it being necessary to send two officers, and with much less trouble and inconvenience.

§ 10. Should the said Delegate be remiss in his duty, receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shorn of his rank and dismissed the service.

§ 10. Should the said Delegate be remiss in his duty, receive bribes, or allow the clerks and soldiery to connive with the foreigners, he should, immediately the fact is known, be shorn of his rank and dismissed the service.

An official court of enquiry, must in such cases be held, to determine his guilt or innocence, and strict justice done. The whole facts of the case, with the verdict, must be reported to Government to receive its sanction. At the same time reports of the case must be sent to the Collector of Customs, for his information and guidance.

"This coming before me the Governor, I do ordain, in reply, that these regulations, setting aside all former ones, be adopted for managing the trade.

"The Hong merchants Mowqua and Ponkhequa are hereby commanded forthwith to secure the ships of the American merchants Remmonds and King, in accordance with the new and fixed regulations. Let them proceed, in person, to Whampoa and there with all sincerity and energy subject (the ships) to the strictest scrutiny and examination.

"The Bond hitherto required must be signed both by the foreigners and Hong-merchants, by which they solemnly bind themselves cheerfully and willingly to abide by the consequences of their crimes, should they be discovered to have Opium, and to deliver it up.

"His honor the Collector will also on his part, (should he discover Opium) when the holds are opened by his orders, forthwith deliver it up to me the Governor, that it may be recorded.

"Business must now be carried on as above is set forth. The Hong-merchants must accord their most implicit obedience: and in company with the

any smuggling, or dare, as formerly, to pass it over as a trifling matter, or do not carefully search and investigate, or if they rashly and hurriedly give the Bond, and smuggling of Opium or other contraband goods is afterwards detected, then immediately on discovery of the facts is made, the senior, junior, and security Hong-merchants with the linguists, shall all be taken and visited with most extreme punishment. Not a particle of indulgence will be shewn them.

"Let this be circulated among all the Officers of the province for their information and guidance.

Receipt of the above I, the Collector, in compliance therewith issue this Edict for general information. Immediately the said linguists receive it, let them accord their implicit obedience to the Governor's regulations for managing trade. Do not trifle with nor disobey this Edict, lest you become involved in guilt. Haste! Haste! A special Command.

June 23d, 1839.

#### EXCHANGES.

London, .... 6 mo. st. .... 4s. 10d. per \$  
Calcutta, .... 30 days st. .... 218 C. R. per \$ 100





THE CANTON PRESS.

**GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

*Statement of the Quantities of Teas and Race Silk Imported in the United Kingdom. Season 1838-39 to this date.*

Tea Black. Peels.		Tea Green. Peels.		Tea	
Date	Ships	Destination	Tonnage	Broken	Whole
1839 Jan'y	18 William Jardine	London	693	..	3391
	21 Alexander Baring	"	305	..	3276
	26 Westminster	"	313	..	3883
	26 Inogen	Liverpool	331	..	3624
	23 John O'Gaunt	Liverpool	449	..	4289
	26 Enphrate	Liverpool	617	..	4445
Feb'y	1 Mary	Bristol	529	..	3583
	1 Orestes	Bristol	529	..	3427
	1 Patriot Queen	Liverpool	517	..	4286
	1 Bengal	Liverpool	398	..	3103
	3 John Bull	Liverpool	347	..	3103
	1 Penang	Liverpool	398	..	3103
	3 La Belle Alliance	Liverpool	5063	..	4245
	6 Duke of Lancaster	Liverpool	3053	..	3053
	7 Oriental	Liverpool	822	..	3053
	8 Mount	Liverpool	1322	..	3053
	8 Ingle	Liverpool	369	..	3053
	8 Charles	Liverpool	369	..	3053
	8 James	Liverpool	369	..	3053
	9 Jane Brown	Liverpool	280	..	2599
	11 E. J. Stewart	Liverpool	423	..	4202
	17 Crescent	Liverpool	574	..	5241
March	18 Viscount	Liverpool	650	..	5827
	18 Viscount Melbourne	Liverpool	422	..	4355
	Isabella	Liverpool	420	..	2303
	Patrick Hall	Liverpool	271	..	2079
	Revolving	Liverpool	401	..	3561
	Implemough	Liverpool	440	..	3561
	Premier	Liverpool	427	..	3561
	Extra	Liverpool	427	..	3561
	Orwell	Liverpool	427	..	3561
	Lord Wm. Rutland	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	St. Vincent	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	Patriz	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	George IV	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	David Scott	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	Reliance	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	Anne Jane	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	Haslem	Liverpool	416	..	3561
	Emily Jane	Liverpool	416	..	3561

Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.

Shipped from 1st July to end of December 1838.

Black Leaf Tels.	24,418	Lbs.	32,549,066
Green Tels.	60,972	"	8,129,600

Total Peculs.	304,090	Lbs.	40,678,666
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Incub. 6th July. 1-39

**GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

*Statement of Tru exported to the United States, Season 1838-39.*

Tea Black, Peculs.

## T'ea Green, Peculs,

FOR SA. E.

A quantity of RUSSIAN CANNES, BENGAL LIME AND  
TWO, a few English made MANHOLD WILFERT  
and an Invoice of handsome FLOWER PATENT HAN-  
DLES complete, to be had in Godown of  
A. A. DE MEILL.  
Macao 8th July 1835.

FOI

**A** FEW 3 dozen, Cases of, very fine CHAMPAGNE,  
just landed from the "Camer" from London.  
Price 6/- 3 per dozen.  
JUX & RAWSON, & Co  
Canton, 7th May, 1839.

FOR VALUE

**S**OME Superior French CLARET of BALGNERIE & Co. as St. Julien, Cl. Jean Latour &c. @ \$ 7 per dozen also superior DUC & COGNAC. Apply to

ON 11E.

**B**EER in HOGSHEAD, just landed in good order  
To be had at the following of  
**BIBBY ADAM & Co**  
Canton, 7th September, 1838.

ON SALE.

At the CAN. IN PRESS OFFICE

**T**HE second and third volumes of the CANTON PRESS NEWS PAPER AND PRICE CURRENT, at 12 1/2 per file

**RULES OF LADING, & BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, BLANK RESPONSA BOND, & OPTIM ORDERS, all neatly printed and on Europe - per.**

DIRECTIONS for using the LOGARITHMIC TONNAGE  
 ROD, as invented by M. STANBURY,  
 At the price of 6 cents each, Statements of  
 AMERICAN IMPORTS & EXPORTS for 1837 & 38, and  
 at 15 cents each, together with BRITISH IMPORTS  
 & EXPORTS on one sheet of Postpaper.

**NOTICE.**—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, and Spanish languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

**NOTICE—TO** Agents at the Canton Free Office.  
**THE CHINESE** HONG-MERCHANTS AND THEIR  
 DEBTS, price one shilling.  
**GENERAL RATES OF AGENCY COMMISSION IN CHINA:**  
 on English letter paper, price 10 cents.

**NOTICE.**—Jus. PUBLISHED and for Sale at the Canton Press Office. "The lasting resentment of Miss Keson Lee-n Wang." A Chinese tale, founded on fact; translated from the Original by SLOTH. In one volume, on Chinese paper, price One Dollar.

**NOTICE.**

**ORDERS** for printing will be carefully attended to at the **Canton Press Office**, at the following charges ;  
for printing Bills of Lading, Bills ]

of our... ..



- 2 -  
Ginggold

N<sup>o</sup> 28

Macao July 12 '1839

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that our trade has commenced again at Canton. The difficulties in relation to the Bond have been surmounted, and the ships are now loading - as the consignees thought proper to order them up to Whampoa without any definite declaration from the Government of the conditions of the bond, they have been compelled to submit to the Hong Kong Merchants terms, and have signed it both in English and Chinese.

I have been throughout opposed to this but my Countrymen have thought differently, and I hope that the signing of this Chinese bond 'the part of which they must be ignorant of there being no interpretation at Canton,' may not involve them in any trouble.

All

English Ships are forced  
 entering Hampshire by the  
 English Superintendent here  
 and they will no doubt wait  
 the orders of the home Govern-  
 ment - What measures  
 England will adopt in this  
 crisis, cannot be conjectured,  
 her determination will be  
 known in America of course  
 long before we have it here,  
 we wait in the mean time  
 her conclusions with much  
 solicitude -

The following is a Copy  
 of the Bond at present given  
 by the Masters of American  
 Ships

A duly sworn Bond,  
 The foreign Captain, Master  
 belonging to the United States  
 of America, has now received  
 the commands of the Heavenly  
 Dynasty rigidly prohibiting  
 opium, and he has had it  
 already proclaimed to him

that certain new regulations  
have been established to that  
effect and the said foreigner  
holding the same in great  
dread will not dare to op-  
-pose or violate,

Now the said ship  
just arrived brings no Opium  
and I give this as a true  
certificate of the same,  
Canton,

The Certificate as it has  
been given to Hongqua is the  
above with the Chinese version  
written on it,

The Frigate Columbia  
and Sloop of War John  
Adams are both here, but  
will leave in ten or fifteen  
days for the Sandwich Islands,

I have the honor to be  
with great respect  
Your most Obedient,  
Humble Servant

To the Honorable  
John Forsyth  
Secretary of State

Wm. H. G. Consul

11<sup>th</sup> 24.

No. 6 Feb.

Mr. King

Canton August 24. 1839

Sir

I have the honour to  
inform you that since my last  
respects under date of July 15<sup>th</sup>  
1839, some events of moment have  
occurred which it is my duty to  
communicate.

In an affair that took  
place on the 6<sup>th</sup> of July last between  
a number of English sailors and  
some Chinese men at Hong Kong  
one of the latter was brutally mur-  
dered, on information reaching  
Canton of the affair the friends  
of the murdered was immediately  
demanded by the Chinese Govern-  
ment of Cap<sup>t</sup> Elliot who refused  
a compliance in consequence as  
it is said of popular orders from  
his Government were to give up an  
Englishman to the Chinese. Another

11. 11

ities under any circumstances  
whatever, A trial of the ~~case~~  
~~Hand Mitten~~ has taken place  
onboard an English ship at Hong  
Kong, under the new Court, established  
here by the British Govern-  
ment, Captain Elliot presided  
as Judge and report says the  
Man was indicted by the Grand  
Jury for an Assault and battery,  
pronounced guilty by the Judge  
and sentenced to six months im-  
prisonment and a fine of twenty  
Pounds, the whole proceedings  
is considered illegal and of course  
the Man is subject to a new trial,

The Commissioner it appears is  
determined to have a Man and  
I fear he may get down on an  
innocent one.

The melon. Effect I received  
from the Government in consequence



of Captain Elliot having stated in one of his Communications to them that Americans were on shore at the time the Appay took place and it was impossible to say to what Nation the Murder belonged; I likewise inclose a Copy of my reply which proved satisfactory to the Government,

The Columbian and John Adams sailed on the 6<sup>th</sup> instant for the Sandwich Islands, and it is a singular fact, that in a few days after, the Commodore was on his way to Hong Kong, a town about 25 miles from Macao accompanied by six hundred troops with a determination to drive the English from the place, he has since been joined by an additional number of Men, On the 20<sup>th</sup> all the servants were

taken from the English and then  
 jeonsions stopped, the Portuguese  
 were ordered to compel them to  
 leave in three days and if they  
 were not gone at the expiration of  
 that time not an article of food  
 would be allowed to enter the  
 City. They have consequently all  
 left and joined their ships  
 at Hong Kong. On the  
 24<sup>th</sup> an English Schooner passing  
 from Macao to Hong Kong with  
 one Japanese on board was attack-  
 ed by two or more Mandarin  
 Boats. They boarded her killed  
 some of her crew, all Japanese and  
 strikingly wounded the Japan-  
 ese. They left immediately without  
 attempting to ascertain what she  
 had on board. She doubtless  
 will undoubtedly be followed  
 by measures of security on the

fact of Captain Elliot; and  
 our trade may be involved in  
 difficulties at a much more  
 early period than we have  
 anticipated. Although there  
 is no direct sign of war on the  
 station Captain Elliot has a  
 sufficient force at his disposal  
 to annoy the Chinese in many ways.  
 He has fitted a ship as a vessel  
 of war that was formerly in the  
 Company's service, at the expense  
 of his Government. She carries  
 32 guns and is well manned, he  
 can take on board at any moment  
 fifteen or twenty fast Breeches and  
 Schooners to aid in his hostile  
 movements.

Our situation at this  
 moment is, I think a critical one  
 and trust we shall not long  
 remain in our unprotected state;

that a naval force is of the utmost importance on this station the visit of the Columbia and John Adams has demonstrated to all; for the hostile movements on the part of the High Commissioners against Macao were suspended on the arrival of those ships and immediately renewed on their departure.

I beg leave now to offer to your consideration the propriety of the appointment of a Government Agent at this place with more ample powers than are delegated to a Consul, for his powers are very limited that he can never be of any essential service to his Countrymen in times of difficulty without an assumption of Authority which his Government denies him, at the same time the

Government here viewing him  
as his Nations agent he is some-  
times called on to act as such  
in cases when his Consular  
instructions give him no author-  
ity to do so -

The operations of our ships  
of war should be as far as is con-  
sistent influenced by his advice  
and recommendations alone, for the  
Commander would be assailed in times  
of danger with a flood of private com-  
munications from interested men, which  
should he be disposed to listen to, he  
would find himself at all times  
wavering, and from such con-  
flicting opinions unable to form  
a correct judgement on the course  
proper for him to pursue for the  
general good -

I am sorry to say, that one  
American here from interested

Minister has done every thing in his power to degrade the office of Consul, and am more firmly convinced, that the preservation of our trade on friendly terms, the correction of Abuses and the hope at least of a partial treaty with this Nation, that may open a door at some future day, to a more permanent and satisfactory Commercial arrangement, calls at this time for the appointment of an Agent with powers adequate to the importance of his Station,

I have the honour to be

With great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

J. W. Howe,

John Forsyth

U S Consul

Secretary of State.

Recd with Mr. Snow's N<sup>o</sup> 24.

70  
You & Le Officers deputed from  
Their Excellencies the high Com  
missioners, Governor L<sup>y</sup> Governor  
of Canton Sir Sir

Your Communication under  
date of the 21<sup>st</sup> inst has been received,

And I now have the honor  
to state in reply to that Communi  
cation, that in compliance with your  
request, I immediately addressed a Letter  
to the American Captains at Hong Kong,  
requesting them to communicate to me all  
the particulars within their knowledge in  
relation to the murder of a China Man  
on the 7<sup>th</sup> of the present month, and if  
any American Seamen were engaged in  
the affray, in answer they state,  
that, on that day, there was only one  
American boat on shore in which there  
was four men, that the boat left the  
shore previous to the riot having taken  
place, and that the four men return  
ed on board perfectly sober & they  
express their entire belief that not a  
man from any American ship was  
engaged in any way, in that fatal  
affair, and from their assertions  
I positively deny that any American

participated directly or indirectly  
in that disgraceful scene.

I have the honor to be  
with much respect

Yours etc. Suranto

J. J. Snow

A. S. Couser

Macao July 25. 1889

Copy



Recd with Mr. Snow's No. 24

An Edict

Copy

Ya sen expectant prefect, & Li an expectant  
superintendent, officers of the celestial court. Deputed  
the purpose of instituting an inquest. A Com-  
munication has been received from their excel-  
lencies, the high Commissioner, the Governor,  
the 1<sup>st</sup> Governor, containing, a case in law as-  
follows.

"The the Commissioner, the Governor and  
the Lieutenant Governor, have heard that, on the  
7<sup>th</sup> of 1<sup>st</sup> day, Some foreign sea men, going on shore  
at Tseenshatung (Hong-kong) to Samter About,  
met with Tien Wicke, who was wounded by  
them, And died the following day. And that  
the villagers reported it to the relatives of the de-  
ceased, who came immediately And took cog-  
nizance of the particulars of the Case. We  
find that foreigners going on shore to Samter  
About is even An infringement of the prohibi-  
tory regulations; but the bold presumption -  
of beating a Chinese to death, is a most -  
wanton outrage of the laws. It is highly proper,  
therefore, to Appoint a special Deputation -  
to hold an inquest. For this purpose, the said  
deputed officers are hereby instructed to proceed  
post-haste to the district of Sen-nagw; and  
acting in concert with the magistrate of the  
district, and officers deputed from the Admiral,  
to Assemble the relatives of the deceased as  
eyewitnesses And make careful inquiry

"respecting the wounds, they are also to ascertain  
 "to what shops the murderers belong, & how they  
 "originated; & to report the same by express. Likewise  
 "they are to require the English Superintendent to  
 "Apprehend the principal, And Secondary murderer  
 " & Secondary, each of them, to be Conducted to the  
 "provincial City And there tried, according to the  
 "laws. Let there be no negligence or delay"

Having received this communication, the  
 the prefect & subprefect, proceeded with the  
 magistrate of Sien ngan to Tseenshatung & Mr  
 Clear & faithful inquest. Moreover, it was as-  
 certained by the said magistrate that Lin  
 received one wound on the top of his head, a  
 inch and one tenth long & from ten to broad  
 of a dark red color, the skin broken & the  
 bone bruised, the wound of a Club. He has  
 one wound on the left breast, one inch & seven  
 in circumference, of a dark red color, a wound  
 made by the thrust of a Club. He took an ac-  
 count of these. He then brought up the color  
 of the deceased as a witnesses, with Lo San  
 whose Indication the matter had been hashed.  
 He took the depositions of these persons. He  
 also discovered an order for money in for  
 Characles, which he had translated into Ch.  
 This is on record.

We the prefect & subprefect, on arriving  
 Tseenshatung And finding that the said note  
 Superintendent Elliot had returned to Mac  
 immediately, came hither, & required him

delivered up the murderers. Where upon he gave the following statement:-

"I have ascertained that on the 7<sup>th</sup> of July, there was a great number of English and American seamen on shore to bathe & sunbathing about, yet this uncertain, I did, accordingly to the laws & statutes of my country, issue a proclamation on board the English ships, offering a reward of \$200 to any one who would point out the murderers, & \$100 for the detection of the leader of the affray, up to the present time I have continued to prosecute the enquiry but have not been able to ascertain the real facts. The case is one which I cannot regard as of little importance."

On examination we find that, by their renewed communication, on the departed vessels, the prefect & subprefect, were to require the English superintendant to give up the murderers. The Americans were in no ways implicated. But it appears that Elliot has heard that many seamen of the two nations were on shore to bathe, sunbathing about on the beach. If it be true, then the Americans cannot be free from this matter. It is right therefore to command an inquiry to be made. When this letter reaches the said Consul Snow, let him in accordance with the facts herein contained, faithfully inquire, What sailors of his vessel were on shore sunbathing about, and whether any of them went into the village -

of Phraekhatung and were engaged in the  
If any of them were associated with the Eng-  
sailors in the affray at the village, then to  
him immediately, in conjunction with El-  
Chosky, ascertain who were the principal  
who the accessory, murderers, and rascals  
to their names let them be delivered over for

Human life is of the highest impor-  
ce, not one of the murderers must be allowed  
to escape. It may be that, on the day the murder  
was committed, no sailors of the said ship  
were on shore or it may be they were on  
but at a different hour, earlier or later,  
it may be they were on shore at the same  
time, but that they entered different boats  
so that some of them were with the English  
sailors who were engaged in the affray at  
the village of Phraekhatung. If so then it  
is endeavoring, without evidence, to extort  
implication. Furthermore, let a faithful  
and a well authenticated report be spe-  
dily presented in reply to this edict, so  
it may serve as evidence in carrying on  
examination with Elton. Haste! Haste!  
not. A special Edict

Praekhatung 19<sup>th</sup> year, 6<sup>th</sup> month, 11<sup>th</sup> day  
1839 July 25<sup>th</sup>

L. S. Burrows seals of the prefect of Cant.

Memoranda of Retiring made by the American  
Consul at Canton borrowed from Mr. Ringgold  
of the Department of State  
Jan 1836. No 1 Imports

2 Vessels entered & departed

3 Exports

4. Exports to the U States

1837. Sheets No 1. 2. 3

1. July 1836 to 30 June 1837. No 6. & 7

1. Jan to 30 June 1837. No 4. & 5.

21<sup>st</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1839

James M. Clerg.

~~Amoy~~ Copy all sent last yr  
 No 25  
 Ningpo

Canton Sep: 25 1889

Sir

I have the honour  
 to inclose you a Copy of an Edict  
 received from the Imperial Commis-  
 sioner and the Governor of this  
 Province and my reply to the same

A Correspondence with the  
 Government is exceedingly troublesome  
 for the replies to the Commis<sup>r</sup> Edicts  
 are seen by the Duong Chowfoo for  
 the purpose of correcting any error  
 that may have been made in the  
 translation, as any unguarded  
 expression would bring him into  
 certain trouble, the reply of which  
 I now send you a Copy, was returned  
 by this Officer requesting that I would  
 add an expression of gratitude for all  
 favours bestowed on me by the great  
 Emperor, and likewise a hope  
 for a continuance of the Celestial

Dynasty, trade with my Nation placing the Celestial Dynasty about an inch higher on the paper, than my Nation, thereby, admitting their Superiority, I declined doing either and sent it as originally written, their trifles seem to show their determination now to permit a foreign Nation to presume on an equality with their own, In my intercourse with them I endeavor to conciliate as far as reason and a proper sense of respect will admit, but on some points now to yield, for they are crafty and insinuating, and much caution on our part is necessary at all times.

I likewise inclose a copy of a notice from Captain Smith commanding Her Majesty's Ship Volage, of his intended blockade of the River and Port of Canton,

also a copy of his note that it had been relinquished, I had prepared a protest against such a step, considering his reasons neither good or sufficient for resorting to a measure of such importance, partial in its operation and particularly oppressive to our trade, at this moment almost exclusively carried on by American ships, but it is now unnecessary, and hope his intention will not be resumed,

A small English Brig was attacked by the Chinese off Canton on the night of the 23<sup>rd</sup> of August and all hands murdered excepting the Captain and one seaman whom they left for dead but is still living,

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of August an affair took place at Hong Kong between the English and Chinese in which two or three lives were lost, but is considered of little



importance by either party is

For the want of printed  
forms from Macao my returns  
cannot go forward until the next  
Ship, when they will be accompanied  
by Seamen's Account,

I have the honor to be

With Great Respect

Your Obedt Servant

*J. M. Snow*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

U. S. Consul

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

with Mr. Davis #25. Copy of  
dict of Their Excellencies the Imperial Commis-  
sioners and the Governor to Mr. Snow Esq,  
V Consul at Canton de la

Choo the prefect of Canton proclaims  
the Hong Merchants for their full infor-  
mation that on the 8<sup>th</sup> day, 8<sup>th</sup> month and 19<sup>th</sup>  
of Guang Hong, (sep<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1889) he received from  
their Excellencies Lin, Imperial Commissioner  
of Hong Kong & Peking of Canton to be a proclama-  
tion to be opened and attended to, In this they  
state, We the Commissioner and Governor on the  
1<sup>st</sup> day of 7<sup>th</sup> month forwarded a proclamation  
the said Kwang, Chow-foo (or Prefect) to be  
submitted to the American Consul Snow,  
during, that whereas The Empty & Ton Ships  
Holan & Malak having been a long time de-  
tained, they should immediately return to their  
country, now half a month has elapsed with-  
out a reply, It appears from the tide  
return at Macao that on the 29<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> month  
(6<sup>th</sup>) Holan passed swiftly outside the  
Ladrony, this ship understood, & implicitly  
defied the perspicuous order, Now is it then  
that Malak in the height of presumption  
welds to motivations & still remains, On the  
1<sup>st</sup> inst (sep<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>) the Country Ship Chansena  
as burnt, which Malak fortunately (facilitated)  
escaped, how much more than ought she  
ought as the Courser to pass the Great Ladrony,  
is customary by the Eastern passage and

go away, & they do you desire to resort to Hong Kong to operate with your English v. in the fleet? Besides your Nations newly arrived Cargo Ships should proceed immediately to Hong Kong, now Macauden, the highest prices and your Nation alone see the profit, and thus the English in a state they agree receive their own stupidity. As the American Ships pass out of Port with full cargoes & go away, & they ought forthwith to pass directly out by the Great Ladrones Sea sail and return to their Country, Now pass it then that on the 18<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>th</sup> Month, Aug. Carter on the 22<sup>nd</sup> (August 30) Henderson on the 30<sup>th</sup> (Sep. 7) Mackinichal each were out of port, but as yet are with the English foreign ships anchored at Hong Kong, this is utterly inexplicable!

We are now examining the English who turns his back upon & violates the Celestial dynasty laws, giving umbrage to and conceals a Murderer, a Malevolent barbarian, This Lord (Elliot) has commanded his Nations Cargo Ships to collect together and anchor at Nin Sha pag, (Hong Kong) and commit great traffic in Opium, but this cannot be borne, An Correguina of Canton off supplies he presumed on 24<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>th</sup> Month (4<sup>th</sup> Sep) Opposite Kow lung to stop and seize a war boat seeking for the blood of victims and in overflowing Confusion he first proceeded to open his Cannon and bring his War Gun. Therefore this Gun also fired.

self defense and the barbarian" feathers  
 was void of skill, My war boat fired  
 upon and knocked or killed twenty or more  
 men, hit and carried away a hand at the wrist  
 the man, also a severe wound was received  
 the body of another, and how many more  
 do not know. With the Celestial Dynasty  
 yet sunk of war how can other Nations  
 compare. The English barbarians dared to come  
 and blindly violate the Laws and should the  
 wounds prove fatal, they are all self imposed,  
 not my war sunk, but he himself just resorts  
 violence, and he disobeys the most perspicuous  
 laws. It is a fact that a war boat Charming,  
 from the ocean found the Country Ship Tanshena  
 Stone Ship selling Opium she was pursued  
 run and burnt, two foreigners seized and ob-  
 tained for trial, and ten or more of her crew  
 released, All then after taking their homes I will let go,  
 I not wound a man, so that it can be said  
 'innocence and security were blundered, If the English  
 require do not again know repentance how can  
 allow them to return alive to their Country?

At the behest of Hong Kong, a Clear Edict  
 has been published and posted, commanding every  
 ship that desires to avoid calamity that  
 throw the Commandment in the fire not to respect a  
 rule, — You American Merchants in going  
 out and coming in do not require to be examined  
 Elliot, Why then do the empty Stone ships enter  
 to his fleet exposing themselves to the calamity  
 burning their own nests and destroying their own  
 sons? If after issuing our orders this time there  
 again a long protracted delay, there will

be the debt of crimes from your own deeds and  
you will equally transgress, you cannot age  
be excused nor say you have not been timely,  
commanded and directed (warned) as

Furthermore there is the Affair of the Mun-  
Lein Piche we have judged and according to  
the evidence, all were English foreigners who did  
a cruel deed, and that other Nations were not im-  
plicated, but Elliot even to the present time does  
Americans were present at the place where the  
accident occurred, the the Commissioners and  
Governor both have not received evidence that  
Snow has examined this business, petitioning a  
respecting it, so disposal of this affair is im-  
portant, the ought now the subject (or state of  
case) is made known to him honestly, to reply  
in order according to evidence to settle this case  
in hand, let there not be the slightest Ambiguity

Therefore we have issued our Edict to Shoo-  
chow-joo, let him immediately attend to the  
business and transmit the Edict to Snow. That  
he obediently attend to the Affair and reply  
without delay, let there be no opposition, Hastings  
Hastings. Having received this Edict, the Chief  
immediately transmit it to the Merchants that  
they attend to it and forward the Edict to Shoo  
to attend to and reply immediately, Let there  
be no opposition. Special Edict

Yuen Kwong 19<sup>th</sup> year 8<sup>th</sup> Month. 8<sup>th</sup> day  
September 15<sup>th</sup> 1889

True Translation  
(Sig.) P. Pau.

~~The Duke of Sui's M. 25~~ Copy  
 To their Excellencies the Imperial Com-  
 missioner and Governor of the two Kwang,  
 and the Governor of the two Kwang,

A duly-prepared Petition  
 I have the honor to acknowledge The  
 receipt of your Excellencies Edict under  
 date of the 27<sup>th</sup> of August and likewise the  
 one under date of the 15<sup>th</sup> of the present  
 month.

And I beg to state that a more  
 early reply would have been given to the  
 same, but the difficulties existing at this  
 time in communicating with the ships below  
 in the want of regular passage boats has  
 caused me to wait for a long time for answers  
 to my enquiries, What American Ships  
 are now engaged in the Opium trade are  
 now remaining, I am assured that only  
 one of the ships the Roadbury, that brought  
 Opium to Shanghai is still here, she  
 is now at Shanghai and as soon as her  
 cargo is taken in will leave for America,

Out of the Port my Nation has no  
 other ships.

I take this opportunity to express  
 my firm conviction, that there is not an  
 American in the country, that is in any  
 way engaged in the Opium trade and

that it is their intention at all times <sup>to pursue</sup> a legal one such as the Government of China will approve,

I have to offer you the following in explanation of the visiting of American Ships at Hong Kong. For some years past our Merchants have been in the practice of receiving Manufactured Goods from England and Cotton from India in English Ships, they have at this time a considerable Amount in those Articles on board of them, which they are extremely anxious to get up to Whampoa as the threatened Blockade by the English War Ships, makes their property unsafe. In addition to our Ships bring from America a large Amount in Bills of Exchange and the English being willing at this time to sell us their Cloths and Cotton and take their bills in payment, the American Ships go there for that purpose, as it enables them to bring up a Cargo where they dispose of here and purchase the teas and silks to take to America.

My Nations people never receive orders from the Consuls of other Nations.

In reference to the Munde at

Hong Kong, I have to represent, that  
 on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of July, last I received  
 communication at Macao from you and  
 Officers deputed by your Excellencies on  
 the subject, and immediately, on my receiving  
 the same from Hong Kong, in answer to mine,  
 making enquiries of the American Captain  
 respecting the Affair, I replied to that  
 communication under date of the 25<sup>th</sup> of  
 the same month, and beg to refer your  
 Excellencies to the same, hearing as I soon  
 afterwards did that it was satisfactory to you  
 I considered that no further explanation  
 was required of me. I can only add  
 that my belief now is the same as then  
 that no American participated in that  
 disgraceful scene.

I improve this occasion to assure  
 your Excellencies that myself and my  
 countrymen duly appreciate all favours  
 extended to us by this Government.

I have the honour to  
 be with great respect  
 Canton Sep 28. 1839 Your Obedt Servt



Copy

J. W. Snow  
 U.S. Consul



~~with Mr. Jones M. G.~~  
Copy

### Official Publick Notice

The high Commissioners and Governor  
of these Provinces having publicly for-  
bidden the regular supplies of food  
to Her Majesty's Subjects, having  
commanded the people to fire upon  
and seize them whenever they go on  
shore to purchase provisions, and  
certain of Her Majesty's Subjects  
having been actually cut off,

Notice is hereby given that  
it is my intention at the requisition  
of the Chief Superintendent of the trade  
of British Subjects in China to  
establish a Blockade of the River  
and port of Canton, and Notice  
is hereby further given that none  
other than vessels actually within  
the Port or foreign vessels entering  
within six days from the date here-  
of will be allowed free egress till  
the blockade be declared raised.

Notice of the blockading

Force will be hereafter promulgated

Given under My hand  
on board Her Majesty's Ship  
Porpoise at Amoy on

Hong Kong, Bay off the  
Port of Canton this  
eleventh day of September  
1839

Signed / H Smith  
Captain of the Britanny  
Majesty's Ship Volage



Certified true copy  
Edward Charles  
Secretary & Treasurer to  
Superintendency of the Trade  
of British Subjects in  
China

~~with Mr. Linn's P. 25~~ Copy  
Copy

### Official Public Notice

The Safety of certain of Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects supposed to have been cut off by the Officers of the Chinese Government having been ascertained, and negotiations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the Proclamations against the lives and liberty of Her said Majesty's Subjects -

It is hereby declared that the further notice be given / founded upon the results of such negotiations / the Blockade notified by me on the 11<sup>th</sup> Instant will not be established, and vessels continuing to enter will be permitted to pass out unobstructed

Given under my hand  
onboard Her Britannic  
Majesty's Ship Volage  
at anchor in Hong Kong  
Hong Bay off the Port  
of

Canton this sixteenth day  
of September 1859.

(Signed) H. Smith

Captain of her Britannic  
Majesty's Ship Volage

At the request of Captain Smith  
Her Majesty's Ship Volage the  
above Notice is circulated.

True Copy

Edward Elmlee

Secretary & Treasurer

To the Superintendent



12<sup>th</sup> April  
Mr. H. J. Gold

4226.

Copy all but the  
marked to omit  
Canton October 21<sup>st</sup> 1859

Sir

I have the honour here  
with to inclose you Returns of Vessels  
and Tons, Statement of Exports to the  
United States, Seamen's Account and  
Batches, with Statement of Duties  
on Imports and Exports, the latter  
has been made out for some months  
but daily anticipating an increase on  
the present Rates, I have delayed for  
warding it until the present time, No  
change as yet having taken place,  
I likewise inclose a copy of an Edict  
from the Imperial Commissioners,

Your directions for refund  
ing of Custom Dues has been complied  
with, with the exception of James  
Matheson who an English house at pre  
sent at Hong Kong which I shall  
attend to immediately on their return.

Our Trade still continues

accompanied with occasional threats and troublesome inquiries on the part of the Government, their want of confidence in the opinions of their own Officers leads to a mistrust in the representations of all foreign Agents which makes our intercourse with <sup>them</sup> both vexatious and unsatisfactory,

The trade our Ships have been prosecuting for some time past between this port and Hong Kong an anchorage in the outer waters near the entrance of the River, and where all the English Ships at present are, caused strong suspicions in the mind of the Commissioner that our pursuits were not sanctioned by the laws of the Empire, I consequently thought it would be well to make a fair representation to him of the whole of the trade and the objects our Ships had in going to that place, where hitherto he thought no

Ship could go with honest intentions,  
In his reply to this communication he  
has been pleased to sanction this trade,  
and also to allow our ships to bring  
up British property on British account.

This business has not only been very  
lucrative to our merchants, affording  
them high and quick freights, but  
offering them every facility in passing  
their bills of Exchange, either in the  
purchase of English Goods and Cotton  
on their own account or realising  
the cash for their bills on the sales  
of property here brought up on English  
account, thus enabling them to provide  
for their return cargoes to the United  
States.

The Hong merchants have been  
for the last fortnight at Macao, ne-  
gotiating with Capt Elliot for the  
discharging of the English ships below  
the Bogue, we have frequent and

contradictory reports as to the progress of their doings but nothing that can be relied on and it is impossible for any one even to conjecture, what will be the result, whatever it may be I shall communicate the same to you immediately.

I could not with propriety oppose the departure of Commodore Read, but have often regretted the necessity he was under of leaving us, for every day strengthens my conviction of the importance of a naval force in these waters. The magnitude of the trade strongly claims protection, and we are fondly hoping, that Government will consider it of sufficient importance to make this a naval station.

Since writing the foregoing, accounts have reached us that an arrangement had been made whereby, the English ships were to discharge at



Chungsee below the Dogue but not  
 supposed to take in their outward  
 cargo unless they came up to  
 Whampoa, two days afterwards  
 we heard that the arrangement  
 would not go into effect, that the  
 Commissioner had renewed his de-  
 mand for the murderer of the China  
 man, and the ships would not  
 be allowed to unload at any  
 place but Whampoa.

We have this day, Nov. 4<sup>th</sup> re-  
 ceived intelligence of a battle  
 having been fought yesterday be-  
 tween three English Sloops of War  
 and a large number of War Junks,  
 Report says, some of the latter were  
 sunk and from two to three hundred  
 China men killed. We are in hopes  
 tomorrow may bring us some thing  
 official, if in time for this ship  
 shall communicate the same to you.

When the arrangement was  
made to unload the ships at  
Chumpee the Commissioners an-  
nuled the permission granted to  
American ships to bring up car-  
-goes from Hong Kong,

I have the honour to be sir  
with great respect

Your most obedient and  
very humb<sup>d</sup> servant

J. M. Snow,

U.S. Consul

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

P.S. Having received the translation  
of another Edict from the Commissioners  
in reason for this, I inclose a copy,  
with a copy also of the new Bond  
now required previous to any ships  
entering the Bogue. It was first  
signed by the Commander of the  
English Ship Sir Thomas Coutts  
she having come in to Whampoa  
in defiance of Capt Elliott's injunc-  
tions. End

20 with Mr. Snow's N. 26

# Port of Canton China Duties on Imports Exports & Transit

On Imports no fixed tariff has ever been published by this Government and foreigners here have nothing to guide them in the settlement of duties on imports other than the rates which have been paid heretofore. In fact most articles of import are sold at short price to the Hong Merchants / The Monopolists of the foreign trade / who settle the duties in their own way, but when the foreign Importer desires to settle duties on China articles it is done through the Lingist who bargains with the visiting or examining Mandarin, and the article upon which a given rate is paid to day, will be charged with a different rate tomorrow by a different Mandarin. Therefore nothing certain can be given as to the rates of duties, but the following is about what is generally demanded on the principal articles,

		\$, M, C, C, P, Cent	
ports.	Copper, pig. 50 American	17 00	
	" Sheathing	11 11	
✓	Cotton Bombay, Bengal	9 100	
✓	Cotton Goods. British or American		
	Cambrics 48 yards p. piece	3 20	ps.
	Long cloths bleached 40 yds	7 00	
	do. unbleached do.	1 00	
✓	Cotton yarn as above	12 50	pieces
	Ginseng Amer. Good or blanketed	56 00	"
	Note. Ginseng seldom pays the high duty set against it. It is sold at short price and the purchaser assort it into four or five different qualities a trifling proportion being called best		

Duties on Imports Continued		1896	
and paying full duty, while the remainder is denominated in fensien and by Commission of the examining Officers is passed at a low rate,			
Iron	3.5.0	Piculs	
Lead pig and sheet	2.0.0	"	
Opium prohibited			
Pepper	1.4.0.0	"	
Quicksilver	2.0.0.0	"	
Patians	6.5.0	"	
✓ Rice & Paddy			
Salt Peter, sold only to Government			
Sandal Wood	2.4.0	"	
Shakes Sins	1.6.0.0	"	
Skins			
Rabbit fur cas 10 skins	5.2		
Seal	1.5.2	ca	
Sea Otter	1.5.2.0	"	
Land Otter	2.4	"	
Seaver	7.6	"	
Vin. block	2.2.5.0	Piculs	
Portico Shell	4.8.0.0	"	
Rollers			
Broad Blotter	3.8.5.0	piculs	
Long Ells	1.5.5.0	"	
Yarn same as Coliva Yarn	1.2.5.0	piculs	
Cambels Eng. 55 yards	5.7.8.0	piculs	
Ditto. Dutch 40. do	10.6.4.0	"	
Duties on Exports. with the exception of silk piece goods are always paid by the Chinese who sells to the foreigner and includes in the price all			

Rates on Exports Continued -		1866	
all duties and other charges			
Alum		1.0.5.3.	picul
Amisad		1.4.3.8.	"
do Oil		6.5.6.8.	"
Copia		6.1.0.4.	"
do buds		2.1.5.3.	"
do Oil		6.5.6.8.	"
Campkor		2.7.2.5.	"
Hankins. blue & yellow p 100 p.			\$6.55
Raw Silk		34.1.2.8.	picul
Silk piece goods			
Camblets p piece	\$2.40		
Exantines	1.45		
Handkerchiefs	58		
Pongers	64		
Lutistings	1.45		
Parasols	72		
Patins	1.80		
Shawls	1.45		
Craps & shawls each	18		
do Embroidered 20 to 70 cts			
Craps p piece	75 cts		
Sugar		1.0.5.3.	picul
do Candy		1.1.6.3.	"
Teas both black & green and all ways sold to Foreigners duty paid. The Hong Muckato charge about 5% to 6% less p picul more than the price paid to the Seamen of which about 2% tax is said to be for export duty and the remainder goes to pay Hong Charges and for Commissions &c			

Rates varying according to weight of goods

With regard to all duties Import or Export it must be borne in mind that they are subject to arrangement with the local officers and that the rates quoted are merely considered as approximate,

2 Excise or Interior duties on goods usually imported or exported

There are Excise and interior transit duties levied but it is impossible for a foreigner to ascertain them with any degree of exactness.

2 Of Tonnage Port and Wharfage dues?

Tonnage Duty. Ships are arranged into first, second, and third Classes. The first Class pays for 154 Borts or upwards, Tails  $7.8.7.4 \frac{750}{1000}$  p<sup>r</sup> Bort. equal to 188 feet at  $\$0.89 \frac{3}{4}$  Cents p<sup>r</sup> foot.

The second Class pays about 125 p<sup>r</sup> foot 154 Borts Tails  $7.2.8.1 \frac{750}{1000}$  p<sup>r</sup> Bort equal to about 82 1/2 Cents p<sup>r</sup> foot.

The third Class pays for 125 Borts and under Tails  $5.0.6.2. \frac{750}{1000}$  p<sup>r</sup> Bort equal to about 58 1/4 Cents p<sup>r</sup> foot. The measurement is ascertained by multiplying the length between the Mizen and Fore by the breadth at the Gangway and dividing the product by ten.

Example. Length. 76.2.

Breadth 21.4

by 10 / 1630.6.8

Cents 1630.6.8  $\times 7.2.7.4 \frac{750}{1000}$  = 1234.

Besides the Tonnage duty a Charge is levied under the name of Cumshaw present to Government upon Ships of all Nations allowed to trade here except

Is it with Mr. Snow N. 26.

The French, of

1800 Sales on Dollars 2230.

1880 do do 2384. on French  
Cepils

Portuguese Ships are not admitted and Portuguese  
Cepils are confined to the Settlement  
of Macao.

A ship bringing a Cargo of Rice to  
Whampoa is exempt from the Measurement  
duty and Bunkar and is charged in  
less thereof

The sum of Dollars 939.50

Linquists fees upon the ship 250.

Making the total Charge on a  
Rice laden Ship \$1189.50

On all ships not bringing Rice to  
Whampoa fees are paid to the ship  
and house Compadres, amounting  
to \$220 to 300.

All other Charges such as boat hire per  
attach to the Cargo of the Cepil.

Wharfage dues or Charges?

None

Portage?

Inward \$60 outward \$60, Total \$120

Light house dues?

None

Custom House fees showing particularly what  
are charged on the Entry and Clearance  
of American Cepils and on their Cargoes  
as well as those on the Cepils and Cargoes  
of other Countries?

The above question cannot be answered  
as the Charges alluded to, being included  
in the items under the head of Portage

- and Port dues, or in the duties levied upon  
Imports and Exports.
- 2 Documents to be produced at the Customs  
on the Entry of American and other  
ships, other than the Certificate from  
the Master or Consignee that the ship  
has on board no Opium.
- 2, Quarantine and health regulations?  
None.
- 2 Regulations relative to the arrival and departure  
of Alien passengers?  
None.
- 2, Navigation Acts  
None that are known.
- 2 What constitutes a National Ship?  
Each ship it is said has a passport  
from the principal of the Customs  
port where she belongs. They have  
no Nationality.
- 2 Prohibitions and Restrictions?  
Opium, Salt, and Gunpowder, are  
the only prohibited articles of Import.
- 2, Bounties and Drawbacks  
Are apparently unknown.
- 2, Warehousing in Entrepot  
The system is unknown or at least  
not practised here.
- 2, Treaties of Commerce, reciprocity; acts of  
grants of exclusive favours to Colonies  
or Foreigners?  
No Treaties of Commerce exist and  
nothing is known of exclusive favours  
granted to native Colonies or Subjects  
of China nor have Foreigners ever  
been the recipients of such favours.



Coins, Currency, Weights and Measures and the relative value of each to those of the United States?

Coins. The only coin is a small copper one the value of which is about the  $\frac{1}{4}$ " part of a Cent, but which varies in this respect according, to its weight and quality.

Signets of Gold and Silver / *sigees* / bearing the *lapaz* name and the degree of purity of the Metal stamped thereon are in use among the Nations, and for payments at the public Offices.

Currency. The circulating Medium at Canton is broken / or stamped / Spanish Dollars by weight. In accounts between Foreigners and Nations the currency is reduced at the rate of 920 Dals per 1000 Dollars, but in payments 917. Cals is equal to \$1000.

Weights, Commercial.

16 Dals is 1 Catty. 100 Catts is 1 picul equal to 133  $\frac{1}{3}$  *Arindupans*.

Measures. None.

Board of Trade or other establishments relating to Commerce?

A Chamber of Commerce was established here in 1836 composed of residents of all Nations. The object is to make regulations to facilitate Commercial operations independent of Consuls and to have a general supervision of Mercantile affairs.

Prices of American productions and of similar articles from other countries, and qualities of each imported?

Imports from the United States are

chiefly, Cotton Cloth, Ginseng, Lead, Coal, and Iron, and in price fluctuate greatly according to the stock of the goods on hand is large or small. Well finished bleached Cotton Cloth in pieces of 40 yards long by the yard wide are worth from 11 to 15 Cents per yard, and unbleached Cotton Goods, commonly called Domestic in pieces of 40 yards by 36 and 38 inches are worth from 7½ to 12 Cents per yard according to quality of and the demand for goods.

British Cotton Goods corresponding with the American goods in texture and quality, being better finished command about 15 per Cent higher prices.

The imports of Cotton Cloth during the year ending 1st of July 1888 were of

British Fabrics about 5,800,000 Yds

American Fabrics about 4,700,000

but the quantity of American goods was quite excessive and their prices in the following year is very low.

Ginseng is not imported from any other country than the United States, nor indeed is any exported from the United States except that which comes to China. Its value here fluctuates from \$42 to 90 per piece for Crude and from \$65 to \$175 for Clarified.

2. Commercial Statistics such as the enumeration and Amount of Annual Imports and Exports, Seamen and Steamers Employed?

Replies to these queries are embraced in Consular returns, made up every six months as correctly as can be obtained.

Minggole.

Letter from Mr Snow 21 Dec 1839 No 26, with  
two enclosures (all but the Consular returns) handed  
to Mr Cushing for the Comm: on For: Affairs of the  
House, 2nd May 1840, by the Secretary -

~~Re. Mr. Ingham's A.M.C.~~  
 Effect of their Excellencies the Imperial  
 Commissioners & Governor, relations to a New  
 Bond ~ Oct 27, 1880 ~

Choo. Prefect of Canton proclaims to the  
 Hong Merchants for their full information  
 that he has now received from the Imperial  
 Commissioners Lin and Governor Wang, he has  
 an Edict which is as follows ~ The said  
 Prefect has transmitted as a foreign petition  
 from the American Consul Suva, which was  
 sent to him by the Hong Merchants, which  
 he the great Minister of State and the Governor  
 publicly, and unitedly, opened ~ The petition  
 declares the Ship Hoodburg, name has been  
 changed since she delivered Opium at the  
 Bogue and that perhaps her former name  
 was Wiggimbottom or Pitman, both of whom  
 have returned to their country, &c. He has  
 examined the Ships which formerly deliver  
 ed Opium and find neither the name of  
 Wiggimbottom or Pitman, he still wish  
 the foreigner to declare what was the Hood-  
 burg's original name. She is now at Sham-  
 poa, why can he not examine and under-  
 stand this business? Accompanying is a  
 list of all the Ships which formerly delivered  
 Opium, as it is proper Command. Shou  
 to point to the true name and petition  
 as back ~ He also declares the purchase  
 of, and securing, English Empty Stone  
 Ships is true and the Hong Merchants  
 upon a Ship of Paper mounted in a copy  
 of the petitions, say, they know the Ships  
 which have been purchased are the Linke  
 and Mishan ~ He were just issuing

our Edict when there came a petition from the Mungche of Macao stating, the American Captain Hancock says, his Nations resident merchant Odano, purchased and received the Teeske, and that he has bought Cotton of the Count Ship Pittman and requests to come to Amampoa to trade, when urged to speak he was very much confused so that difficult to permit him to proceed.

We have examined the present year the succending of Opium, after which the merchant ships of every Nation, according to new Law, all required to give a clearing wrother bond in their words "That if there be any Man who secretly brought up Opium, shall instantly, execute the Crime and Ship and Cargo be confiscated". The American Merchant ships on the 1st of the 5<sup>th</sup> Month were the very first to enter the port, and leave at that time. The new law, in its due was not promulgated, in a manner full approaching to confusion every Ship came and went as formerly, they have not yet changed.

2 But now as we have received the new Edict in which it is declared "All foreign Men shall bring about their Opium and come to our Land, it is declared, the head Man shall be decapitated and the second shall strangle. This too is determined and the Ship and Cargo all shall be confiscated. Therefore all (Ships) hereafter must be according to this form. Already there is a Country Ship Captain Hanner and Capt. Daniel who have clearly written a bond

according to the form and proceeded to  
 Whampoa, truly it may be seen they per-  
 sue a correct and honourable trade - as  
 above suspicion and perhaps a white and  
 luminous heart, therefore They, shall be  
 treated with twofold kindness. Let Amer-  
 ican endeavours to reflect upon the Country  
 Ships having given a bond according to the  
 form, The American bond hitherto has  
 not been according to Master, Why can they  
 not manifest universal integrity? Hereafter  
 all American Ships arriving are absolutely  
 commanded to give a bond according to this  
 form, then they will be permitted to proceed  
 to Whampoa. It is decided that the Ship  
 which has been bought, which was originally  
 a Country empty Stow Ship, and which has  
 taken a cargo of Cotton from another Country  
 Ship, if she does not give a bond according  
 to the new form it will be still more diffi-  
 cult to permit her to enter the port,

Moreover it now appears the Consul  
 Elliot requests the Officers of Government to  
 examine and testify respecting the Country  
 Ships (and let them discharge) It is therefore  
 necessary and proper, just to make a clear  
 separation and not permit the Americans, in-  
 stead of the English themselves, to transport  
 their cargoes and irregularly, to enter Wham-  
 poa, in order to revert to a true state of  
 things and to manifest justice to all. If  
 the former flagged and Country Ships have  
 traded and delivered our cargoes it is positively  
 required of them also to bind themselves -

according to the prescribed form; then they will be permitted to proceed to Whampoa. Vessels who have received a cargo of Opium from Canton must proceed according to the new Law and all hereafter who do not give the prescribed Bond will not be allowed to enter the port. Certainly they must know that this year Americans have been Ships, and because the English Ships have not come into port, they alone have had the great profit - several times double the former year. It is obvious, therefore, to secure this rule of procedure is convenient and proper, and in deciding to do so no injury will be sustained. Therefore with a still higher degree grateful for Imperial favour, should they fear the laws and the them they cannot pursue and opposite course and cherish a proud and selfish mind. Those who oppose the new rule of procedure will receive a heavy chastisement.

Uniting the circumstances as forthwith by our proclamations and order the said prefect to send this form of Bond immediately to said Consul Snow, that he proclaim to every foreign Merchant, that if hereafter having foreign Ships enter the port, he must order them to execute the bond according to this form. Obeyingly managing according to the circumstances of the case. Before his command the said Consul Snow to put a finger upon the names in the list of Ships which formerly delivered Opium and to which Woodbury belonged before he

name was changed, and then truly petition back again, faithfully attend to his business with all despatch, a (form of Bond both in the flowing language and in the barbarian Character together with a list of the names of the Empty Store Ships all forwarded in

Having received then orders of the Prefect obediently forward the Edict to the said Hong Merchants, that they immediately send the form of Bond and the Edict to the said Consul Snow, that he proclaim to every foreign Merchant that of hereafter he have foreign ships enter the port he must make out his bond according to the form sent in Boston, Boston Special Edict.

Tam Kwong, 19<sup>th</sup> year 9<sup>th</sup> month 21<sup>st</sup> day  
A.D. Oct 27. 1859.

Faithful translation  
Sigs. T. Parker

over



Minutes of which required by their Excellencies  
the Imperial Commissioner and the Governor  
of Canton, to be signed by Captains, Consuls,  
and owners of Cargo and Ships Company.

The firm Bond. The American Captain  
and foreign Merchant  
together with the factors and the Ship  
Company, now appearing before the August  
Magistrates of the Celestial Dynasty, bind  
ourselves, that our Ship is laden with  
Cargo, and coming to Canton to trade, ob-  
ediently, we will obey the new laws which  
have been established by Imperial Ma-  
ndate, and do not secretly carry aboard  
us any Opium. If on examination it shall  
be discovered that the Ship has the Trade  
Opium, may the person so offending give  
obedience to the Governmental Officers of  
Heavenly Dynasty, who shall instantly  
put the Law in execution, i.e. Capitally, with  
him and the Ship and Cargo, all, shall  
be confiscated. But if it is ascertained  
that there is no secretly bringing Opium  
as is right we beg the favour, to be permitted  
to trade as usual. And the excellent and  
vile being clearly distinguished, we are  
sweetly (i.e. voluntarily) to submit to the  
firm Bond which is sincerely

\* Sixteenth part of a Battery

With Mr. Inno's A.D.

Statement of Exports from the Port of Canton in  
American vessels, during the year ending June 30, 1889

<u>Teas.</u>	
Young Hyson	64999
Hyson	8852
Hyson Skin	8240
Swankay	928
Gunpowder	7758
Imperial	6682
Longo	2898
Souchong	11609
Powchong	7134
Pecoo	1224
Total	119734 Ckts

<u>Silks</u>	
Grape Shawls	26705 1/2
Ditto Embroidered	30270 "
Ditto Damasked	11552 "
Levantine Shawls	600 "
Grape Scarfs	500 "
Handkerchiefs Black	5613 pieces
do Pongee	5004 "
do Lutestring	204 "
do Levantine	1442 "
Grapes	104 "
Shawls	10164 "
Garments Black	4994 "
do white	230 "
do Common	525 "
Satin Levantines	125 "
Satin	3230 "
Pongee	37857 "
Lutestring	1486 "
Saffet	100 "
Sewings	105 Pieces

over

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Grass cloth	725 pieces
do Handkerchiefs	2025 "
Blankets	800. "
Camphor	47. Piculs
Cassia	3560 "
Whubut	135 "
Spice Oils	130. "
Sugar	196 "
Viper snakes	9841 Boxes
Sweet Meats	3500. "
China waic	2794. Dollars
Paint & Fire Screens	1900 No
M & Pearl Buttons	120,150 Green

Wm. M. Lane, Jr. 2d  
CONSULAR RETURN  
Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton  
from the 1st January, 1897 to the 31st June, 1899

CONSULAR RETURN

Date of Arrival	Ship	Origin	Arrived	Departed	Days in Port	Where Discharged	Cargo landed at	Cargo landed at	Value of freight	Cargo returned	Clearance		Date of Departure
											Amount	Percentage	
10/1	Steamer	Shanghai	10/1	10/1	1	Shanghai					11	3	Oct 15 1897
10/2	Ship	Shanghai	10/2	10/2	1	Shanghai					20	2	Oct 16 1897
10/3	Ship	Shanghai	10/3	10/3	1	Shanghai					12	3	Oct 21 1897
10/4	Ship	Shanghai	10/4	10/4	1	Shanghai					21	2	Oct 21 1897
10/5	Ship	Shanghai	10/5	10/5	1	Shanghai					14	7	Oct 21 1897
10/6	Ship	Shanghai	10/6	10/6	1	Shanghai					12	4	Oct 21 1897
10/7	Ship	Shanghai	10/7	10/7	1	Shanghai					10	5	Oct 21 1897
10/8	Ship	Shanghai	10/8	10/8	1	Shanghai					14	3	Oct 21 1897
10/9	Ship	Shanghai	10/9	10/9	1	Shanghai					15	5	Oct 21 1897
10/10	Ship	Shanghai	10/10	10/10	1	Shanghai					15	2	Oct 21 1897
10/11	Ship	Shanghai	10/11	10/11	1	Shanghai					18	4	Oct 21 1897
10/12	Ship	Shanghai	10/12	10/12	1	Shanghai					19	1	Oct 21 1897
10/13	Ship	Shanghai	10/13	10/13	1	Shanghai					17	2	Oct 21 1897
10/14	Ship	Shanghai	10/14	10/14	1	Shanghai					12	2	Oct 21 1897
10/15	Ship	Shanghai	10/15	10/15	1	Shanghai					19	4	Oct 21 1897
10/16	Ship	Shanghai	10/16	10/16	1	Shanghai					22	2	Oct 21 1897
10/17	Ship	Shanghai	10/17	10/17	1	Shanghai					19	2	Oct 21 1897
10/18	Ship	Shanghai	10/18	10/18	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/19	Ship	Shanghai	10/19	10/19	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/20	Ship	Shanghai	10/20	10/20	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/21	Ship	Shanghai	10/21	10/21	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/22	Ship	Shanghai	10/22	10/22	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/23	Ship	Shanghai	10/23	10/23	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/24	Ship	Shanghai	10/24	10/24	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/25	Ship	Shanghai	10/25	10/25	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/26	Ship	Shanghai	10/26	10/26	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/27	Ship	Shanghai	10/27	10/27	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/28	Ship	Shanghai	10/28	10/28	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/29	Ship	Shanghai	10/29	10/29	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/30	Ship	Shanghai	10/30	10/30	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897
10/31	Ship	Shanghai	10/31	10/31	1	Shanghai							Oct 21 1897

V2 with Mr. Smith N. 26

# CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1839 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1839 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
1st return	Barck	Orion		Hallett			
"	Ship	Canada		Hicks			
"	Brig	Henry Clay		Gilman			
"	Ship	Cassidy		Holbrook			
"	"	Horatio		Houlard			
"	"	York		Meyers			
"	"	Ceylon		Macdonald			
"	"	Thom Daking		Graves			
"	"	Canoe		Hallett			
"	"	St. Stephen		Davis			
"	"	Omega		Willard			
"	"	Asia		Cole			
"	"	Girard		Drinker			
8 <sup>th</sup>	"	Atlantic	451	Greenwald	17	2	New York
11	"	London	339	Brace	13	2	Amsterdam
12	Barck	St. Stanton	342	Leporeau	12	4	Boston
28	Ship	Roman	442	McEwen	22	3	New York
18 <sup>th</sup>	"	Panama	508	Benjamin	19	2	New York
12	"	Nantasket	434	Remondy	15	3	Boston
12	"	Paris	256	King	15	1	Salem
17	"	Cashmere	397	Meason	13	4	Boston
17	Barck	Roubin	252	Beason	12		Boston
24	Ship	Monson	565	Beason	20	3	New York
24	"	Robt Fulton	561	W. Michael	19	3	New York
24	"	Sabina	412	Johnson	16	4	Philadelphia
24	"	Hopkins	304	Clarke	16		Boston

表格局部(1)



IN-CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

**CONVEYANCE STATEMENT OF FEES**

*W. B. Smith & Son, Inc. 12-6*  
**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**  
*Issued at Boston, Mass. Apr. 28.*  
*Issued at Boston to the Consulate in*  
*the 1st of January, 1929 to the 30.1. June. 1929*  
*Indication.*

Date of Receipt		Consular IT.		OF FEES - Continued.		Consular IT.		OF FEES - Continued.		Consular IT.		OF FEES - Continued.		Consular IT.		OF FEES - Continued.		Consular IT.		OF FEES - Continued.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	10	2	10	3	10	4	10	5	10	6	10	7	10	8	10	9	10	10	10	11	10
10	10	11	10	12	10	13	10	14	10	15	10	16	10	17	10	18	10	19	10	20	10
20	10	21	10	22	10	23	10	24	10	25	10	26	10	27	10	28	10	29	10	30	10
30	10	31	10	32	10	33	10	34	10	35	10	36	10	37	10	38	10	39	10	40	10
40	10	41	10	42	10	43	10	44	10	45	10	46	10	47	10	48	10	49	10	50	10
50	10	51	10	52	10	53	10	54	10	55	10	56	10	57	10	58	10	59	10	60	10
60	10	61	10	62	10	63	10	64	10	65	10	66	10	67	10	68	10	69	10	70	10
70	10	71	10	72	10	73	10	74	10	75	10	76	10	77	10	78	10	79	10	80	10
80	10	81	10	82	10	83	10	84	10	85	10	86	10	87	10	88	10	89	10	90	10
90	10	91	10	92	10	93	10	94	10	95	10	96	10	97	10	98	10	99	10	100	10



*Recd with Mr. Smith's No 26*

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

*Received at Consulate Canton*  
*from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1859 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1859 inclusive.*

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
	<i>J M Bulk</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
	<i>Gordon &amp; Salter</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J S Mathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Judson M Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>			
<i>Stk</i>	<i>Cap. Meyer</i>					<i>2</i>
<i>St Lukens</i>	<i>Cap. Francis</i>					
<i>Don</i>	<i>Cap. Maccondrag</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Mr P Pinner</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J S Everett</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Don</i>	<i>Rupile Ho</i>					
<i>ca</i>	<i>Cap. Cole</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Don</i>	<i>Cap. Walker</i>					
	<i>Ed King</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>ca</i>	<i>Cap. Cole</i>					
<i>St Gopla</i>	<i>J M &amp; J Siers</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14</i>			
	<i>J M &amp; J Siers</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>St Gopla</i>	<i>Cap. Davis</i>					
	<i>J S Mathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J S Mathaway</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Rupile Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Gordon &amp; Salter</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>laban</i>	<i>Cap. Southward</i>					
	<i>Rupile Ho</i>					
	<i>R S Forbes</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>ndon</i>	<i>Cap. Brae</i>					
	<i>Rupile Ho</i>					
	<i>J M &amp; J Siers</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
	<i>Jed Stanford</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18</i>			

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STA							
Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry, &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending Protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Att.	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Am
Dollars							
" 4							
" 4			16				
" 4							
			16				
" 4							
" 4			16				
" 4							
" 4				1	5		
			16				
		8					
4		10					

表格局部(2)

## OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Amount.	Passports.		Registering Documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									2
									2
									3
									6
									20
									6
									2
									4
									16
									4
									4
									2
									4
									30
									2
									4
									2
									2
									2
									2
									16
									8
									4
									4
									10
									4
									18
Am. Carr. to Sheet B									\$ 192

表格局部(3)

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of the "Consular Statement."

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Two Certificates to Invoices  
 Landing Certificate & blank for same  
 Certificate to Invoice  
 Ditto to Receipts English  
 Noting, Protest Deposit Ships Papers  
 Extending, Protest do do do  
 Certificate to Registrar, do do do  
 Certificate to Invoice  
 Ditto do  
 Protest  
 Two Landing, Certificates & blanks for same  
 Deposit of Ships Papers  
 Certificate to Invoice  
 Deposit of Ships papers  
 Protest and sworn Certificate to Invoice  
 Certificate to Invoice  
 Deposit of Papers Declaration of 6 Sailors  
 Certificate to Letter of Credit  
 Ditto do do  
 Ditto to power of Attorney  
 Ditto of Landing & blank for same  
 Protest English  
 Certified Copy of Protest  
 Two Certificates to Copies of Receipts  
 Deposit of Ships papers  
 Prototyping bill of Exchange and recording  
 Two Certificates to Invoices  
 Six Certificates to Letters and Orders

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Based at the Corvallis, Oregon  
in January 1899 in the 20 Nov. 1899. inclusive.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STAFF, P. 288--Continued.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF PERES—CONTINUED.

**Notes.**—The Church is requested to note under the column of General Remarks or otherwise as possible the extent of the documents in which they have received the same, and of other communications not referred to in the respective columns of the 2d, 3d, and 4th columns.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Subsided to America  
Ditto do  
Protect against the fire for destruction  
When Captains to America  
Report of ships papers  
Examine Subsided to America  
Protect against fire for destruction  
Ditto do  
When protect to return protect for destruction  
Protecting bill of exchange forwarding  
When protect against the government for destruction  
Protect against the fire  
Protecting bill of exchange forwarding  
Protect against the fire for destruction  
Protecting bill of exchange forwarding  
When Captain's bill of exchange  
Report of ships papers  
Examine Subsided to America  
Protecting bill of exchange forwarding  
When Captains to America  
Report of ships papers  
Ditto do  
Protecting the bill of exchange forwarding  
Ditto do do do do  
Ditto do do do do

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES.

Received at *the Consulate Canton*  
 on the *1<sup>st</sup> January 1889* to the *30 June 1889*, inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
	<i>J S Gilman</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J H &amp; J Siers</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>paid</i>	<i>J H &amp; J Siers</i>					
	<i>Gordon &amp; Calbot</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>paid</i>	<i>Capt Willcutt</i>					
	<i>Elephant Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Netmon Ho</i>					
<i>paid</i>	<i>J H &amp; J Siers</i>					
<i>paid</i>	<i>Netmon Ho</i>					<i>2</i>
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>Elephant Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
<i>W Dalton</i>	<i>James Ryan</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
<i>paid</i>	<i>Capt Drinkwater</i>					
<i>Roman</i>	<i>Elephant Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>St Delano J</i>					
	<i>A A Low</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>St Delano J</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Walter</i>	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
<i>W Coura</i>	<i>Capt Willcutt</i>					
<i>Wes Stanton</i>	<i>Capt Lefarum</i>					
	<i>Netmon Ho</i>					
	<i>Rupell Ho</i>					
	<i>St Delano J</i>					

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STA1

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attor	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amo
<i>Delic</i>							
			16				
" 4							
			16				
			16				
			32				
			10				
			64				
			16				
			10				
			16				
			10				
		3. 24					
4							
4			10				
4							
4							
4							
			20				
			10				
			10				

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Date	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Consulate.		Certificate of Citizenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
			<i>Am't brot from Sheet A</i>						192
									2
									2
									16
									4
									4
									2
									16
									16
									34
									10
									64
									16
									10
									16
									10
									24
									4
									6
									10
									2
									4
									11
									4
									4
									20
									10
									10
			<i>Am't carried to Sheet C</i>						<i>\$ 516</i>

表格局部(3)



# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Certificate to Surveier  
 Ditto — do  
 Protest against the Gov<sup>t</sup> for detention  
 Two Certificates to Surveiers  
 Deposit of Ships papers  
 Landing Certificate & blank  
 Protest against Gov<sup>t</sup> for detention  
 Ditto — do — do  
 Two protests & Noting protests for detention  
 Protesting bill of Exchange & recording  
 Four protests against the Government for detention  
 Protest against the Gov<sup>t</sup> —  
 Protesting bill of Exch<sup>g</sup> and recording  
 Protest against the Gov<sup>t</sup> for detention  
 Protesting bill of Exchange & recording  
 Three certified Copies of Protests  
 Deposit of Ships papers  
 Landing Certificate and blank. Deposit of Ships Papers  
 Protesting bill of Exch<sup>g</sup> and recording  
 Certificate to Surveier  
 Two Certificates to Surveiers  
 Deposit of Ships Papers  
 Ditto — do do  
 Ditto — do do  
 Protesting two bills of Exch<sup>g</sup> & recording  
 Ditto — One do — do do  
 Ditto — One do — do do



# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *the Consulate Canton*  
on the *1<sup>st</sup> January 1834* to the *30 June 1839* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>ada</i>	<i>Charles J Bradford</i>					
	<i>Pateloff Hicks</i>					
<i>ada</i>	<i>C J Bradford</i>					
<i>patco</i>	<i>R Hicks</i>					
	<i>J S Hathaway</i>					
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>					
	<i>Notmore Hs</i>					
	<i>Ed King</i>	2	4			
<i>nama</i>	<i>Bapelle Hs</i>					
<i>nama</i>	<i>Cap Benjamin</i>					2
	<i>A A Low</i>	1	2			
	<i>Ed King</i>	1	2			
	<i>J S Hathaway</i>	1	2			
<i>ington</i>	<i>Cap Woodbrook</i>					2
	<i>W Odano Jr</i>					
	<i>Notmore Hs</i>					
	<i>Bapelle Hs</i>					
	<i>Bapelle Hs</i>	1	2			
	<i>Bapelle Hs</i>	1	2			
	<i>J S Hathaway</i>	2	4			
	<i>Notmore Hs</i>	2	4			
	<i>J A Perrier</i>	3	6			
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>	1	2			
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>	2	4			
	<i>Bapelle Sturges</i>					
	<i>Wm C Hunter</i>					
	<i>Notmore Hs</i>					

表格局部(1)



OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port.	Passport.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
			<i>Am't not from Sheet B</i>						516
									16
									32
									8
									4
									16
									16
									10
									4
									16
									6
									2
									2
									2
									22
									10
									16
									16
									2
									2
									4
									4
									6
									2
									4
									30
									10
									48
			<i>Am't carried to Sheet D</i>						<i>\$ 826.</i>

表格局部(3)

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Statement.

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Protest against this Gov<sup>t</sup> for detention  
Two Protest, against do — do  
Certified Copy of Protest  
Deposit of Ship's papers.  
Protest against this Gov<sup>t</sup> for detention  
Protest against this Gov<sup>t</sup> for interruption of business  
Protesting bill of Exchange and recording  
Two Certificates to Shippers  
Protest against this Gov<sup>t</sup> for detention  
Noting protest. Deposit of Ship's papers  
Certificate to Shippers  
Ditto — do  
Certificate to Letter of Credit  
Noting Protest. Protest against the Gov<sup>t</sup> & Deposit of Ship's papers  
Protesting bill of Exchange and recording  
Protest against Charles Elliot for detention of English Ships  
Ditto against this Gov<sup>t</sup> & Charles Elliot for detention of English Ships  
Certificate to Shippers  
Ditto — do  
Ditto two — do  
Two Certificates to receipts  
Two Certificates to Powers of Attorney, one to Deed,  
Certificate to bills and notes  
Ditto to bills — one do to note of hand  
Three Protests for bills of Exchange and Recording  
Protesting one bill of Exchange and Recording  
Three Protests against Ship's Detention, Copeland & Sir Robert Bampfsey



CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

ISSUED AT the Consulate Canton  
on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1889 to the 30 June 1889 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
	J. A. Parson	3	6			
	Netmon Ho.	4	8			
	M. C. Hunter					
	M. C. Hunter					
	M. C. Hunter					
	Rapide Ho.					
	M. L. Dunc	1	2			
	Netmon Ho.					
	Netmon Ho.					

表格局部(1)



Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Att	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Am
		3 24	10 30 20 16 48 16				

表格局部(2)

Charter boat.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
32			<i>Am. boat from Sheet C</i>						826
									6
									64
									10
									30
									20
									16
									2
									48
									16
			<i>Whole Amount of Fees</i>						<i>\$1088.</i>
			<i>Not shown</i>						
			<i>U.S. Consul</i>						

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, and marked in red ink, documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Three Certificates to powers of Attorney,  
Four Certificates, two Certified Copies of powers of Attorney, two bills of  
Protesting, bill of Exchange & recording, &  
Ditto three do — do — do  
Ditto two do do  
Protest against Dutch Superintendent for detention of English Ship Dek.  
Certificate to Letter of Credit  
Three protests against Ship Cornwallis, Charles Forbes & Consistent  
Protest against Ship Sealby Castle

~~The~~ ~~and~~ ~~of~~ ~~Shen's~~ ~~to~~ ~~26~~

Edict of Lin Imperial Commissioner  
and Yang, Governor of Canton in reply  
to L. W. Snow, Esq. U. S. Consul. Relation to  
Certain Ships. Bills of Exchange for them

The Prefect of Canton hereby proclaims  
to the American Consul Snow for his full  
information that I have now respectfully  
received from their excellencies Lin Imperial  
Commissioner Great Minister of State, Governor  
of the Two Hoos Provinces and Yang, Member  
of the board of war and the Imperial Cabinet  
and Governor of the Two Kwang Provinces, an  
Edict, in which they state, I the Prefect had  
petitioned them, forwarding a petition from  
the American Consul Snow in which he avers  
that the American Merchants can secure that  
not a man resides in Canton who deals in  
Opium, and that at present there is but one of  
the empty Stone Ships that formerly delivered Opium  
at the Bogue, named Goodbury, which having  
taken in her cargo had entered Whampoa and  
as soon as she has delivered this and taken  
in another cargo, she will go out of Port and  
return to her Country.

We have ascertained that the Goodbury upon  
the 8<sup>th</sup> month and 8<sup>th</sup> day (Sept' 15) took in a cargo  
of Cotton and proceeded to Whampoa, We  
have examined the American Ships that for-  
merly surrendered ~~Opium~~ but among them there  
is now named Goodbury, We suspect the  
cause the said Ships that before surrendered  
Opium, are ashamed to be known, they have  
changed their names in order to come to Wham-  
-poa. We ought to Command Snow to ex-

assign the Hoodburg, which with other 60  
Ships has come to Whampoa to ascertain  
her name as an Opium Ship was and  
petition us back, that according to evidence  
may examine her.

Furthermore the Tung She (small Officer  
Ma Rao has petitioned us stating that Ellie  
had communicated to him that among the  
English Ships that delivered Opium was  
called the Leiske and that this had been  
and conveyed to American Merchants, Is this  
perhaps on account of this being a time of  
regularly expelling empty Steam Ships by  
floping over things in order that they may seem  
we wish to ascertain truly the Circumstances  
of this Ship. Yesterday Gen Pang Ying a  
Officer examined Tin Sha Sui, Hong Kong  
Anchorage and on the 8<sup>th</sup> Moon & 29<sup>th</sup> da  
Leiske was still anchored there, If she  
had been sold to American Merchants, why  
she not depart and not anchor with the  
English fleet? What is the reason? We order  
also to order Show immediately to ascertain  
clearly if American Merchants have purchased  
bought and received the English Steam Ship  
Leiske, and what is the name of the purchaser,  
what day the transfer was made,  
is her present name and to what use is  
now appropriated? explain all the particulars  
one by one, and reply clearly, and  
at the same time urge the said Ship to  
depart without delay, she cannot anchor  
with the English fleet at Tin Sha Sui, at the  
risk of unfathomable calamities, If American  
Merchants have not purchased and received  
Leiske, in that case also inform us that  
according to evidence we may investigate and

an end to the matter. American Whips newly  
 arriving, each have just to go to Hong Kong,  
 as Snow has already informed us on account  
 of having Bills of Exchange for the Commission  
 from the Governor graciously accede to this  
 as being reasonable. But recently, there were  
Manton and Lockwood, two ships which had  
 not clearly reported what Cargo they have, which  
 was anchored with the fleet at that place, we  
 do not know whether these are empty ships. The  
 Hong Kong the military officer has petitioned  
 stating that Lockwood has taken in a Cargo of  
 Cotton and entered the port, but has not yet re-  
 ported that Manton has left Hong Kong. If because  
 the English Merchants are prohibited by Elliot to enter  
 port, the Americans privately acting in their stead  
 transport their Merchandise, this also comes within  
 the limits of excusable business. But if pushover  
 instead of this they secretly transport Opium, then  
 the Celestial Dynasty's new laws against smugg-  
 ling will be violated and they shall truly expi-  
 ate their Crime and the Ship and Cargo all  
 shall be confiscated. The said Nations Merchants  
 all equally possess persons, families, and life, all  
 of which they themselves ought to secure and  
 protect, what necessity is there then secretly to  
 combine with the English and with the  
 English fleet to anchor at Hong Kong. If on  
 further examination there are those who dan-  
 gerously sell Opium, immediately we shall  
 order the naval Officers to take fire ships  
 and proceed and burn them. If American Mer-  
 chants ships do not know enough to get out of  
 the way, they will certainly throw the Commission  
 in the fire. There can be no repentance. In this  
 we ought to order Snow immediately to urge Man-  
 ton at once to separate. Hereafter Americans

again having ships come they are not per-  
 mitted to anchor at Hong Kong. If they, again ap-  
 pear and turn their backs, and voluntarily, we  
 the English ships throw themselves upon  
 board, the said foreigners will bring upon  
 selves a just destruction, and let them re-  
 frain. They were not easily warned, therefore  
 we have issued our proclamation to the  
 Prefect, let him immediately forward it  
 to Snow that he obediently attend to the bu-  
 siness and petition us again without oppo-  
 sition or delay. Having respectfully received the  
 I transmit it to the said Consul Snow,  
 directly, to attend to the business: let there be  
 no opposition or delay.

Special Edict.

Yuen Kwang, 16 year 9<sup>th</sup> Mo. 8<sup>th</sup> day

October 14. 1839

True translation.

P. Parker

128 Nov

New York Nov 26. 1839

Dear Sir

I am very sorry you have through  
 another to solicit your inquiries respecting  
 trade with China - Your first letter came  
 to hand, but in the "pressure" of affairs it was  
 looked being put aside at first for some  
 queries - The last answer I can make to them  
 I send you the accompanying pamphlet  
 printed at Canton - In it under the head  
 "Import and Port Charges" you will find the "In-  
 duties on U.S. Shipping" and the "mode of  
 clearing cargo" - The Duties on foreign ships  
 I am not able to state - If any specimens  
 of all local exactions not recognisable  
 the Government at Peking - I know of no  
 regulations specimens they are un-  
 known in the Chinese system - In reference to the



"Duties" you will find the Chinese Law in the pamphlet. It shows their system. System it can be called - you will observe that Rice is far from paying a Duty, for the Ship that brings it from a large proportion of the Port Charges & duties upon the that brings it - "Cotton" & "Cotton goods" are important articles of Import there, and you will find the Duties particularly specified - but the Duties on the other Articles cannot be stated and if they were free, they are not consumable or at least not in competition with Chinese production - Some might be carried there to be reexported India or the Archipelago - but this is free by one of the very bad features of the Chinese system, which is to double the Duties on Re-export in place of allowing Drawback - I think

now gather from the Pamphlets all the  
 reply that can be made to the queries  
 have sent me - I do not see that I  
 throw any further light upon them than  
 those given - China is a dark subject  
 I am glad to find the Western go-  
 vernments begin to regard it as one  
 worthy their attention - and they will  
 do it to be their interest to pursue it  
 as they bring themselves into closer con-  
 tact with the浩境 of 350 millions of  
 - - If I can be of any service I will  
 give more attention in future - I remain

with regard and respectfully

Yours O. H.

O. H. P. Hunt

Tail Eng.

? 14 April  
Mr. Ringgold

No 27 Copy

Canton November 27. 1839

Sir

I have the honor to  
inclose you a copy, of the last  
Edict received by me from the  
Government, Likewise a copy of  
a Certificate and pass granted by  
me, and obligations given by the  
purchasers of five English Ships at  
Hong Kong, and the other things  
have all taken in

As the English found it  
impossible to get the cargoes of their  
ships to Whampoa in any other  
way, than by freighting them up  
in American bottoms, and as the  
number of American ships arriving  
was comparatively small with the  
English, freights rose to so high a  
rate as to hold out strong induc-  
ements to the American Residents  
here to hazard the risk of fire

Chasing, English Ships to be used  
 for that purpose, a further in-  
 ducement for these purchases has  
 been, the increased facilities given  
 our merchants for the realization  
 of their Bills of Exchange and their  
 South American Dollars, which  
 latter are uncurren in China  
 and sold chiefly for export.  
 The difficulties to be apprehended  
 in the purchase of these ships, were  
 the risk of capture and the pro-  
 hibiting their entry by the  
 Commissioners, so far these  
 Certificates have been respected  
 by the English Ships of War, and  
 the entry of these ships into  
 Whampoa sanctioned by the  
 Commissioners and Governor,  
 the obligation on the part of the  
 purchasers to furnish these ships  
 with a legal complement of

American Seamen before leaving,  
these waters, has been objected  
to, but I deemed it proper to  
exact this and have insisted on  
its being strictly complied with,  
my object in this is to prevent the  
purchase of any English Opium by  
any American that might be re-  
gardless of a solemn oath, as  
a non compliance with his obli-  
gation would cause his certificate  
to be annulled & I am well acquaint-  
ed with the parties and have every  
reason to believe the purchasers are  
honest ones.

Nov: 30. 1839.

Since writing the foregoing  
an Edict has been sent forth by the  
Commissioner announcing the fact  
that the English trade with China  
will be closed forever on the 6<sup>th</sup> day  
of December 1839. A copy of

This Proclamation I herewith inclose you six as also a Newspaper containing, an account of the battle at Chumpee on the 2<sup>d</sup> of November between U. S. Ships of War Castor and Hyacinth and twenty nine Chinese War Junks,

Our Commercial Affairs here are becoming daily more precarious and it seems almost impossible that our trade can long continue under the changeable and vexatious course of the Commissioner, none of his movements can be relied on for a moment, he sanctions to day and annuls tomorrow, calculations in commercial transactions is out of the question and every operation is left to chance,

He seems determined to put as many difficulties in our way as possible, and I believe all are

heartily, tired of the vacillating  
times.

An additional Duty of  
Two talis per Picul on Teas was  
levied on the 22<sup>nd</sup> inst, no previous  
notice having been given by the  
Government.

I have the honor to be Sir

with Great Respect

Your most obedient &

very humble servant

J. T. Shaw,

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

U. S. Consul

Wm. Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~Exhibit No. 11~~ Copy all

The Imperial Commissioner, Tang, the Governor, & the Hooguen and Yu the Hoop's suspicious Edict Official by promulgated.

On the above dignitaries on the 10<sup>th</sup> month and 15<sup>th</sup> day, received the Imperial Edict relation to the foreign ships producing a firm Bond upon which we could truly rely, from which if after a time they should retract them as is right, we would command to the Sol King, by their intermediating power, etc. namely, to prohibit people from afar from trading to China, and to give the crowd of stupid fellows to know, that of which they should be afraid and against which they should be guarded, therefore respect this. We examined on the eighth month the Sung Shu of Macao who stated that Elliot begged to give Bonds and trade. We the Commissioner be treated with him in sincerity, but he was full of suspicion therefore as can be proved, according to the state of the case we reported to the Throne, looking up we requested the Great Emperor to prepare in anticipation for unforeseen measures of these contemptible foreigners as it would be difficult to avoid their retracting.



Now the English have presumed to resist and to decline the Bond, & is retracting, in an unprecedented manner. But it is difficult to abscond from holy Ours (the Emperours) clear and profound research. We as in duty bound immediately in obedience to the Imperial will, cut off the trade, except that the ships of other nations, together with the two Country ships Wain and Iowa, all of whom have obviously given the prescribed Bond, shall pursue and honourable trade, & these Merchants shall be permitted trade as usual, But it is determined upon the 1<sup>st</sup> day of the 11<sup>th</sup> Moon (Dec<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>) to close the Ports to the English we have reported to the Emperours clearly, and in conformity to the Imperial will. The Commerce of England is at an Eternal End. Unting, The Circumstances we up this Edict, making known to the Officers of every harbor to the Hong Merchants, Linguists and Pilots, and to the foreigners of all Nations for their full information. That of the closing of the Ports to the English and forward, those who have

English Country Ships will not be permitted to trade in these excepted way Nations foreign Ship that gives a Bond according to the presented form shall be allowed free trade,

This Edict is published for the information of Those who have done wrong, and to distinguish between the excellent and the vile.

But it is not permitted to listen to the English and league with them, taking their Ships and Cargo, either changing their names in a rash and disorderly manner, or transshipping in their stead. If on examination they are detected, their trade (that is of the Nation to which they belong) shall also be cut off. This is in obedience to the Imperial Will, in order to exterminate the source of Opium forever, and to warn foreigners not to retract, neither to regard this as an affair of little moment. Let every man as is right reverently obey, let there be no opposition, A Special Edict

Iwa Kwang

19<sup>th</sup> year. 10 month 21<sup>st</sup> day  
November 26. 1859.

copy

~~With Mr. Snow's N. 27. Copies - Copy~~  
 American Consulate Canton

On this Fifth day of October in the  
 Year One Thousand Eight Hundred  
 and Thirty Nine, Before me I. M. Snow  
 Consul of the United States of America  
 for China personally appeared Haroon  
 Delano Junior of New York in the State  
 of New York, now residing in Canton  
 and doing business under the firm of  
 Repels & Tung's Ho, and being solemnly  
 sworn, declared, that on or about the  
 twenty seventh day of September in the  
 Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and  
 Thirty Nine he purchased from Joseph  
 Abraham Douglas at Hong Kong, an  
 Anchorage in the waters of China near  
 the mouth of Canton River. The ship  
 lately called The Mermaid, but now  
 called the Lantao which was built  
 in Ukyat in Amakau, in the Year  
 One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty  
 Three of the following dimensions as per  
 her late Register

#### Dimensions

And that the said ship Lantao  
 is now his property as will appear  
 by the bill of sale from said Douglas,  
 and reposing full faith and credit  
 in the solemn oath and declaration

of the said Delano, I hereby declare  
her to be American property, and as so  
I ask of all Emperors, Kings, Princes &  
Potentates, and of those acting under  
them to suffer the said Ship Lantau  
freely, to pass without let hindrance or  
molestation.

In testimony &c

---

Obligation for American Seamen  
Having bought the English Ship Mann  
as per Bill of Sale Dated — a  
copy of which remains at the Office  
of the American Consul, and it be-  
ing intention to run the Ship under  
American Flag, bearing now the Na-  
me of Lantau, I hereby Agree that the  
said Ship shall not leave the Coast  
of China without her having her  
complement of American Seamen  
the United States Laws direct.

Witness,

Obligation for return of Certificate  
N. A. - B. a native Citizen of the  
United States resident in Canton  
having this day received from [unclear]  
Consul of the United States for China  
a Certificate and pass for the ship  
to — do hereby agree that in case  
of the sale or transfer of the said  
ship to — the said Certificate and  
pass shall be surrendered by me or  
by my heirs executors or assigns  
to the American Consulate in Canton

I witness a

In presence of

---

Oath -

You — solemnly swear that  
the English ship — now at  
Hong Kong, has been purchased by  
you of — and that you are  
at this time the only true and lawful  
owner of the said ship. So help  
you God —

~~with the same name~~ Duplicate Copy of  
 Edict of Their Excellencies The Imperial  
 Commissioner and The Governor of  
 Canton, November 9<sup>th</sup> 1859.

Choo Prefect of Canton proclaims  
 to the American Consul Snow for his  
 full information, that he has received  
 Their Excellencies The Imperial Commis-  
 sioner and Governor's Edict stating, that  
 if the said Prefect had transmitted  
 to them the American Consul Snow's  
 Detention, affirming that he had received  
 Their Excellencies Edict concerning a form  
 of Bond, names of Ships, and that he  
 had examined clearly, the purchasing and  
 receiving of two English empty, Stone Ships  
 Hanson and Scott, and that the form  
 of Bond which was sent him he had  
 circulated among the Merchants, This  
 coming before us The Great Minister of State  
 and Governor as was proper we opened  
 it and found it all correct, that he  
 had received the form of bond and  
 circulated it among all the Merchants,

Now it is manifest that as is  
 reasonable, with profound reverence  
 you will keep the laws of the Land  
 and be able to obtain the lasting enjoy-  
 ment of the gains of Commerce, without  
 the slightest apprehension of danger,  
 there are those who have given the  
 Bond and entered Whampoa Bay,

The American Ship *Faulcon*, the  
 Country Ship *Warner*, Thomas Co  
 the Swedish Ship *No*, the *Stenger*  
 Ship *No*, together with the *Saulcar*  
 and *Prote*, which have not yet re-  
 appeared, all these have well an-  
 to secure their own safety. Besides  
 then the merchants ships of every nation  
 all having obeyed the prescribed form  
 of bond, shall as is right be treated  
 with the same kindness, and we guar-  
 tee their coming into port and their  
 crews in peace and safety, but if  
 they do not give this bond they shall  
 be driven away, and shall return  
 their nations, and will not be allow-  
 ed to enter. Uniting the circumstances  
 we have issued our Edict to the *Daup*  
 let him immediately send the same.  
 The American Consul *Snow* that  
 obediently regard it, let their be  
 opposition is

Hearing just received this Edict  
 I immediately transmit it to the same  
 Consul *Snow*, that he obediently  
 regard it without opposition, Special

A faithful translate

*Yoon-Hwang*, 19<sup>th</sup> year (Signed) *P. Park*  
 10<sup>th</sup> month 4<sup>th</sup> day  
 November 9, 1839

11, 2 April 44. with M. Trow's 27.

# THE CANTON REGISTER.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION**  
To the Canton Register and General Price Current.  
Per Annum \$ 16 payable quarterly.  
Do. 6 months 8 do. do. in advance.  
Do. 3 months 4 do. do. do. do.  
Register Per Annum \$ 12 payable quarterly.  
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Do. 3 months 3 do. do. do. do.  
Do. to the Canton General Price Current per ann. 95.

**EXTRA COPIES**  
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do. less than do. 10 do.  
Non-Subscribers 15 do.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS**  
In the Canton Register.  
Vessel for freight &c. 8 5  
Advertisement, each insertion 1  
do. For every line exceeding 7, 10 cents.  
do. Continued for 3 months, 3 6

**VOL. 12. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1839. NO. 46.**



**FOR BOMBAY.**  
**THE "TRIUMPH,"** Captain GREEN,  
to sail on the 20th instant.



**THE "FORT WILLIAM,"** Captain HOGG,  
to sail on the 1st proximo.  
For freight apply to.

**JARDINE, MATHISON & Co.**  
Hongkong, 7th November, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of EGLINTON, MACLEAN & Co. formerly at Canton, but lately at Macao, has been dissolved.

Mr. A. C. MACLEAN will remain at Macao (for his absence Mr. R. H. HUNTER) to attend to pending business and finally close all unadjusted accounts.

Mr. MACLEAN intends to proceed shortly to Bombay, to form a similar Agency establishment at that Presidency, in connexion with ROBERT EGLINTON & Co. London, and EGLINTON, McCLEURE & Co. Calcutta.

**ROBERT EGLINTON.**  
Calcutta, 10th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—We have this day admitted Mr. REGINALD FREDERICK REMINGTON, and Mr. JAMES REMINGTON HADDOX, to be partners in our establishment.

**REMINGTON & Co.**  
Bombay, 1st August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—WILLIAM HENRY SHERLOCK residing at Manila, and RICHARD BRENNAN residing at Singapore are partners in our firm of STEPHEN SYME & Co. at Batavia SYME & Co. at Singapore and KEE WONG RAY & Co. at Manila from and since 1st October, 1839.

**KER, MURRAY & Co.**  
Manila, 22nd July, 1839.

**WANTED.**—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

**WANTED.**—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

**NOTICE.**—ALL persons who have claims on the late WILLIAM AMERAGE, sailmaker of this place, will please to present them to the subscriber for adjustment; and all who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment of said debts to.

**JAMES P. STURGIS.**  
Macao, 30th July, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**—A small lot of first quality salted provisions, and a quantity of Whiskey in Casks, by **JAMES P. STURGIS.**  
Macao, 6th August, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—As the British now residing at Macao, may be desirous of availing themselves of their spare hours to acquire the Portuguese language, a Portuguese gentleman proposes to give lessons therein either at his own house or at any gentleman's residence, either morning or evening, as it may best suit the parties. For reference apply at the Canton Register Office.  
Macao, 5th July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c. by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**FOR SALE.**—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1840, with a copious appendix. Price 95—do for 1839-40 50 price 75. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

**FOR SALE.**—at the Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital the Canton Register and Price Current for 1839, bound in one Vol. Price 12 Sp. Dr.

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## SELECT POETRY

OUR SAILORS AND OUR SHIPS  
BY ELIZA COOK.

How dashing in sun and light the frigate makes her way,  
Her white wings spreading full and bright beneath the glancing ray;  
The gale may wake, but she will take whatever wind may come;  
Fit car to bear the ocean god upon his crystal home;  
She cleaves the tide with might and pride, like war-horse freed from rein;  
She treats the wave like abject slave—the empress of the main.  
All, all shall mark the gallant bark, their hearts upon their lips,  
And cry: "Old England, who shall match thy sailors and thy ships!"  
Stout forms, strong arms, and dauntless spirits dwell upon the deck,  
True to their cause, in calm or storm, in battle or in wreck.  
No foe will meet a coward hand, faint heart, or quailing eye—  
They only know to fall or stand, to live the brave or die.  
The flag that carries round the world a Nelson's victor name  
Must never shield a dastard knave, or strike in craven shame;  
Let triumph scan her blazing page, no record shall eclipse  
The glory of Old England's cross—her sailors and her ships.  
The tempest-breath sweeps o'er the sea with howlings of despair,  
Death walks upon the waters; but the tar, must face and bear  
The bullets hiss, the broadside pours mid sulphur, blood, and smoke,  
And prove a British crew and craft alike are hearts of oak.  
Oh! ye who live 'mid fruits and flowers—the peaceful, safe, and free,  
Yield up a prayer for those who dare the perils of the sea.  
"God and our right!" These are the words e'er first upon our lips,  
But next shall be, "Old England's flag, our sailors, and our ships."

THE COLONIST, July 31st, 1839.

## THE RUSSIANS AND THE CHINESE.

A CONTRAST.

(From a Review of Ermann's Travels in the Athenaeum.)  
Kichia, the famous border station of the two greatest empires in the world, namely the celestial empire and that of all the Russias, is situated about 200 miles southeast of Irkutsk, half way up the ascent to the desert of hots. The town is fenced round, and strictly guarded to prevent contraband traffic. The houses are well built, and handsomely painted: proofs of opulence offer themselves to the eye on all sides. Chinese merchants are seen plying the streets demurely, in cloaks of black silk, and felt caps, to form like a crown, with a small tuft of red silk at the top, in the middle of which the officers and mandarins wear the button or precious stone which distinguishes their rank. At sunset they all hasten back to Maimachin, or the Chinese town, which is separated from Kichia, or the Russian quarters, by a high wooden wall that marks the boundary of the two empires. Above the broad portal, through which the two towns communicate, is placed, facing the north, the Russian eagle. In spite of the wealth of Kichia, the place has the grave and earnest appearance characteristic of all Russian towns; and, to a stranger passing through the gate which leads into Maimachin, the first thing that strikes the eye appears

like the work of enchantment. A more striking contrast is nowhere to be found on the face of the earth. On the one side every thing wears a sober appearance; on the other is such a display of bright colours and varnish as rarely meets the European eye. The streets in Maimachin are made smooth with a hard cement. The houses on both sides are plain plastered edifices, only one story high, and the flat roofs not being visible, it is only by the windows of Chinese paper that the stranger discovers that the walls on both sides are those of dwellings. They are covered over with paper lanterns, and poles projecting from them bear flags and streamers of the gaudiest colours, on which are inscriptions (setting forth the name and business, probably of the merchant) and sundry fantastic devices. At the corner of a street was a tall bracket of cast iron, with burning coals, round which the Mongolian porters and coolies sat preparing their tea and smoking their tobacco. At the junction of the two principal streets stands a temple of considerable dimensions, with four towers, open arcades, and galleries, and having long coloured flags hanging from every projecting point. Sunset is proclaimed by the ringing of cymbals from the upper galleries of this building, and shots fired in the private court below propagate the intelligence. M. Ermann, who witnessed the signal of the close of day, reluctantly commenced retracing his steps to the Russian town. As he passed along, the only answer to his greetings that he received from the gentle and orderly Chinese was "pashel" or "go;" while they, at the same time, pointed to the northern door. In Maimachin, as every where else along the frontier of the two empires, the Chinese of the better class whether military or mercantile, make a favourable impression on Europeans, by their personal neatness, the elegance of their dress, the spryness of their manners, and easy disposition. If M. Ermann was surprised, on his first visit to Maimachin, that the sun should so soon set on his exploration, he was amply indemnified, two days later, for his disappointment in the first instance. In the year 1829, the Chinese festival of the "White Moon," or the beginning of the year, fell on the 18th of Feb., and was celebrated, in Maimachin, by a treat given to the Russian officers and merchants. Our traveller was, of course, invited; for he had made himself an object of curiosity. Some asked him if he were a sultan, or gipsy—a name often given by the Chinese to Europeans in general; while others, more knowing, concluded that he was a Chandi, or redhead—that is, an Englishman. The feast day being arrived, a long train of carriages, of various descriptions, issued from the Russian fort a few miles from Kichia, and attended by a numerous company of Cossacks and interpreters, proceeded in joyous procession to Maimachin. The Russians, alighting from their vehicles at the gate of the Chinese town, marched in order to the house of the Sarguchel, or governor. When about half-way, they were met by a fastidious company of amateurs, who welcomed them with all kinds of antics. These, as was after words learned, were professional actors; and M. Ermann observed, that those among them who personated females showed a skill quite equal to the delicacy of their task. Their performance, which was intended as a homage to the visitors, detained the procession some time, and made such an impression on our author's olfactory as brought forcibly to his mind Shakespeare's excellent advice—  
"And, most dear actors, vent no emotions."

With the odour of the crowd who exhaled garlic, was mingled that of the fireworks, and of innumerable pastilles lighted on the joyful occasion. The Russian party at length arrived at the house of the Sarguchel, and were ushered into the presence of the chief—an elderly man, of calm and dignified manners. The feast began with an attack on an infinite variety of preserve fruits, from Bokhara, the Indian sea, and the richest gardens of the east. The various preserves, were lodged in niches of tarred porcelain, which were soon emptied by the insatiable appetites of the guests. Then followed tea, and afterwards came in, course after course, more delicacies than Ude or Kitchiner ever dreamt of. Each course, consisted of a number of small plates, or rather saucers, completely covering the table, and each filled with a different viand. The plates on which each preceding course was served were laid on top of those that preceded, so that, at the last, the empty porcelain, accumulated on the table, formed what Mr. Ermann very happily styles a gastronomic pyramid. He endeavoured to conform to the Chinese notice of refined eating, and to taste every thing. But, we fear this his curiosity, as a naturalist, to discover what he was eating, must have married his "curiousness," so that he confessed only to have tasted a ham, a chicken, a soup,



and tobacco conclude the treat. The Russians, on rising from the table, followed their host into the temple of Fu, which adjoins his house, and amused themselves in contemplating the symbols of a creed which seems to delight in the most monstrous conceptions. The dwellings of the Chinese merchants, visited by M. Ermann, were internally much more elegant than the palaces of the Sarguchei; but their warehouses were deservedly the chief objects of his curiosity. Of the goods stored in these, the most important, by far, were tea, and a woollen stuff called *Siba* (we presume, a coarse kind of flannel, which is indispensable to the Siberian peasant). But porcelain of various kinds, paper ornaments, toys for a lagoon—some of them were of a scientific character—made the chief display. The current money in Kiachta is the brick tea, which, according to M. Ermann, is prepared in Southern China from the refuse of tea, mixed with the leaves of other plants. The mixture is pressed into a solid mass with bullocks' blood, and, in brick-shaped lumps, is exported in immense quantities for the consumption of Central Asia. From Kiachta alone is annually carried northwards, for the supply of the Mongolian tribes in Eastern Siberia, about 400,000 lbs. of brick tea. As a proof of the luxury and taste of the Chinese, it may be mentioned, that some of the ornamental productions displayed in the warehouses of Maimachin—viz. representations of flowers, made with hard stones, jasper, agate, cornelian, &c.—bore no less a price than 4000 bricks of tea, equivalent to about £400 sterling. A commerce of amazing extent arises from the intercourse of the Russians and Chinese. The furs collected on the shores of the Polar Sea owe their high price to the demand of the latter. German linen also, our author informs us, is in great request with them; and it is not unusual for the Russian merchants of Kiachta to visit the great linen markets of Prussia, and to return with their purchased goods, so as to complete, within the year, a journey of 10,000 miles.—*Cal. C. Aug. 7.*

**TRADING MISSIONARIES.**—It is our duty to state that we have received many anonymous letters from New Zealand, and the Islands of the South Seas, complaining that certain missionaries there are more traders, either directly or indirectly. We cannot publish the documents we have received, unless guaranteed by the authority of a respectable person. The complaints, however, if founded in fact, had been much better forwarded to the heads of our societies at home, to which these trading missionaries may belong; and, at the same time, publicity should be given to the conduct through the medium of the English newspapers. The question is simple. Are certain missionaries traders, or are they not? It is easy of solution. We do not tell many funny (extraneous) world's stories upon this subject. The apes, the shovels, the pots, the pans, the gridirons, the hammers, the mails, sent out upon the Christianizing expeditions, are almost beyond belief. Do not laugh, reader; this is true. We fear much that there are too many "trading missionaries"—too many who set up a "store," margin for the benefit of themselves and of the natives. One thing, however, is certain—namely, that the religious ladies in England will be a little such conduct on this part of their servants, when once they are made acquainted with B. *Herald*. We know that there have been many who have departed from the devoted zeal of the missionary calling, and engaged in the debasing trade of the worship of Mammon. Every such missionary, however, should be made known to the Christian community which has sent him out, and to the public at large in order that he may meet his deserts. We hope, therefore, if the reports which our contemporary's correspondents have sent up from New Zealand be true, that they will have the candour and courage to assert what they allege against "certain missionaries." In an open and unequivocal manner, and give their own names to authenticate their statements. As for anonymous insinuations, the Christian public will not give credence to them against men who have once devoted themselves to so sacred a work as that of the missionary enterprise. The charges must be distinctly made, and proof offered before the scandal will be believed. There ought to be a clerical commission appointed to visit and inquire into the state of the missions in New Zealand. The matter might be put beyond doubt in this way.—*The Colonist, July, 17, 1839.*

*Manners and customs of the Japanese.  
From recent Dutch accounts of Japan.  
and the German of Dr. Von Siebold.*  
No. 1.

[Continued from the Page 182 No. 45.]

Upon approaching the desired port, the excitement of those about to set foot for the first time upon the prohibited shores of Japan is raised to the highest pitch, and they are, in the first place, gratified by the appearance of the country, which is said to be very beautiful.

"Hills clothed with fresh green," says Siebold, cultivated to the very summit, adorn the foreground, behind which arise blue mountain peaks in sharp outlines. Dark rocks here and there break the glassy surface of the sea, and the precipitous wall of the coast glittered

with ever-changing hues in the bright beams of the morning sun. The mountain side of the nearest island, cultivated in terraces; tall cedars, amongst which white houses shone, &c. insulated temple-roofs jutted magnificently out, with numerous dwellings and huts bordering the strand and the shores of the bay, afforded a really attractive sight. We neglected not the opportunity of obtaining explanations from our Japanese guests, and learned with surprise that the pretty white houses, which we had taken for the mansions of the grandees, were nothing more than store-houses, the walls of which are coated, as a precaution against fire, with mortar prepared from shell-chalk. Sailing-vessels and fishing-boats enlivened the mouth of the bay. At the call of our Japanese guests, many fishermen approached, and offered us their fish, with a liberality and affability astonishing in their rank of life. They were most friendly, and evidently enjoyed presenting to us and their rescued countrymen the fruit of their toil. They refused gold and gifts of value, but begged some empty wine-bottles. Common green-glass bottles are much prized in Japan. These fishermen were as nearly naked as was compatible with decency."

It is here, without the mouth of Nagasaki Bay, that the annoyances, resulting from Japanese law and Japanese suspicion, begin. Guards, stationed on the coast, keep a constant look-out for ships, and as soon as the approach of one is reported at Nagasaki, a boat is despatched thence to demand her name, country, equipage, and every other necessary particular. This is accomplished, without the exchange of a word or any personal intercourse, by papers drawn up from the boat, and returned, after inserting the proper answers. This done, the ship must wait further orders where she is, on pain of being considered and treated as an enemy; and the interval is occupied in packing up bibles, prayer books, pictures or prints representing sacred subjects, should any such be on board—in short, every thing connected with Christianity—in a chest, which is duly locked and sealed.

When the governor of Nagasaki has received these answers, a boat is again sent to demand hostages, and when these have been delivered and conveyed to their destined temporary abode, a Japanese deputation, headed by a police officer of the highest rank, called a *gobanyosi*, and accompanied always, at the express request of the governor of Nagasaki, by one or two members of the Dutch factory, visits the ship, in order finally to ascertain that she is one of the two lawful, annual merchantmen. Should she, at any stage of the proceedings, prove to be an interloper, she is at once ordered to depart; if in distress of any kind, is supplied with whatever she may need, and that gratuitously, the more strongly to mark the determination to suffer no trade; but she is not permitted to enter the bay, or to hold any communication with the shore, beyond asking for and receiving the necessities of which she is in want. If the investigation proves satisfactory, the Dutchmen return home, the *gobanyosi* taken possession of the guns, arms of all kinds, ammunition, &c. which, together with the chest containing religious objects, he removed to an appointed place on shore, where they remain in deposit during the vessel's stay, to be restored at her departure.

Of course, the result was satisfactory upon the occasion of Siebold's arrival, although some difficulties interrupted the smooth course of the established proceedings. In the first place, Dr. Siebold avers that the Japanese interpreters spoke better Dutch than himself, and they immediately declared their disbelief of his being a native of Holland.\* Luckily, however various

\* The statement of the Dutch writers, that the Dutch of the interpreters is so Japanese in idiom, grammar, and construction, as to be scarcely intelligible to a new-comer, seems somewhat contradictory to the German's assertion. They may, perhaps, be reconciled, by supposing that the startling panegyric of the latter refers solely to pronunciation; through even with respect to this, it is generally agreed that Japanese organs can perceive no difference between the sound of L and R, or of G and B.

accents and dialects prevail in the different districts of Japan; and, in consequence, his assertion that he was a *Yam Holland*, or Dutch mountaineer, proved fully satisfactory. Similar mistrust had been excited in the last century, by the account of the Swede Thunberg. In the second place, the shipwrecked Japanese sailors had to undergo a long and careful examination, to justify the suspicious and illegal step of going on board a foreign ship. This also proving satisfactory, and the vessel rendered spiritually and physically innoxious, by the removal of her bibles and her guns, was towed by Japanese boats into the inner harbour, and conducted to her regular anchorage.

"The bay," Dr. von Siebold says, "becomes more animated as we approach the town, and offers on both sides the most delightful variety of objects. How inviting are the shores, with their cheerful dwellings! What fruitful hills, what majestic temple-groves! How picturesque those green mountain-tops, with their volcanic formation! How luxuriantly do those evergreen oaks, cedars, and laurels clothe the declivity! What activity, what industry does nature, thus tamed, as it were, by the hand of man, proclaim! As witness those precipitous walls of rock, at whose feet corn-fields and cabbage-gardens are sown in terraces from the steep; witness the coast, where cyclopean bulwarks set bounds to the arbitrary caprice of a hostile element!"

A superior police-officer is now stationed at Dezima (the Dutch residence adjoining Nagasaki), to watch the unloading and subsequent loading of the vessel, towards which not a step may be taken except under his immediate superintendence. Nay, not a soul is permitted to land without undergoing a personal search in this officer's presence; a new chief (*opperhoofd*) of the factory being the only individual exempt from this annoyance.

The offensive custom originated, probably, in the stratagem long employed, to facilitate the immoderate smuggling carried on. We are told that, formerly every captain of the annual ships was wont, whilst the bibles, &c. were in process of packing, to clothe himself in loose attire, which was made to fit him, in external appearance, by internal waddings. Thus enlarged, he presented himself to the visiting Japanese officer. When about to land, he exchanged his waddings for the contraband articles intended to be introduced, wore his waddings during his stay, and repeated the former operation prior to re-embarking for departure. This practice has been rendered impossible; but it should seem that, in spite of Japanese suspicion and vigilance, other modes of introducing and extracting prohibited goods have been adopted in its stead, inasmuch as all the members of the factory agree that such prohibited goods are brought on shore, and secretly sold or bartered for such Japanese wares as the Dutch wish, but are forbidden to acquire. Of these last, many specimens are even now extant, in proof of the fact that they can still be exported as well as purchased, in the Royal Museum at the Hague; whilst the possibility of introducing prohibited articles into Dezima, at least, further appears from President Deff's statement, that the factory have bibles and psalm-books, the possession of which, President Meylan observes, is now connived at. It may, perhaps, be inferred, that the Japanese dread of Christianity has very much subsided during the long period that has elapsed since the last missionary endeavours to convert the empire.

But to return to the annoyances connected with landing. The indispensable necessity of searching the persons of new comers, as well as the inexorable rigidity of the Japanese system of exclusion, may be illustrated by an incident that could hardly have occurred elsewhere. It appears that, in the year 1817, Doeff's successor in the presidency of the factory, Heer Blomhoff, threw the whole town of Nagasaki into population and government, into consternation, by bringing with him, not an armed force, but his young wife, their new-born babe, and a Japanese nurse; a contravention of Japanese law, the heinousness of which was enhanced by its having been imitated by the mate of the ship, who had likewise brought his wife with him, less criminally, indeed, than Heer Blomhoff, the mate in question, was his

## THE CAN-TON REGISTER.

daily away again when the vessel sailed, whilst the new head of the factory meditated the atrocious offence of obtruding his wife upon Nagasaki, at least upon Dezima, during all the years of his presidentialhip.

The governor at once objected to the lady's ren landing. Heer Doeff, kindly desirous to procure for his successor, perhaps for all future *opperhoofds*, and the whole factory, the solace of virtuous female and domestic society, entered into a negotiation upon the subject, the course and issue of which he thus narrates.

"I appealed to the precedent of 1682, when the Chinese pirate, Coxig, having taken Formosa from the Dutch, as many women and children fled thence to Japan were admitted into Dezima; and solicited the self-same favour now. The governor replied, that the cases were not alike; that, on the occasion cited, the women had come through necessity, as fugitives, but now by choice. In the first case, the Japanese could not refuse an asylum to a friendly nation; the second was altogether different. He promised, however, to submit my request to the court at Yedo and to allege the precedent in question in its support. Meanwhile, Mevrouw Blomhoff was allowed provisionally to land at Dezima, with her child and servant, awaiting the answer thereto. Still, a great difficulty remained. No one who sets foot in Japan is exempt from an examination of his whole person, the *opperhoofd* alone excepted; the governor himself has no power to dispense with this search. I took it upon myself, nevertheless, to arrange this affair in regard to the women, as well with the superintending *godanyoni* on board as on shore at Dezima; and although the examination could not be omitted, it was managed with the utmost forbearance and decency. After an interval of two months, the answer to Heer Blomhoff's petition, for leave to keep his wife and child with him, came: it was a refusal. My Heer was naturally much dissatisfied and dejected, but all our efforts to soften this decision were vain; against this presumed decision of the Emperor, the Governor dared not offer any fresh remonstrance or representation. This severity of exclusion was not directed expressly against Hollanders, or even foreign women, but against all persons who are not positively necessary to the trade. The general principle of the Japanese is, that no one must enter their country without cause, so that not even to a Dutchman is access allowed, unless he belongs to the ship's crew, or to the counting-house. Thus when, in 1804, Captain van Pabst, a military officer, accompanied his friend, Captain Musquetier, of the *Gezint Antoinette*, from Batavia to Japan, being entered on the ship's muster-roll as 'passenger,' we were obliged, in spite of all I could say against it, to enter him on our muster-roll as 'clerk,' or 'mate' (I forget which), before he could come ashore. The amiable character of Heer van Pabst caused his presence to be winked at; yet might he not bear the name of a 'passenger'.

"It may easily be imagined how affecting was the parting of the wedded pair, now condemned to a long separation. On the 2d of December, Heer Blomhoff conducted his wife, child, and nursemaid on board the good ship *Vrouw Agatha*, in which I was to return with them to Batavia."

We may now give a brief sketch of the appearance of the people whom the voyager has come so far to visit, as they first meet his eye; some, before he even sets foot on Japanese ground; others, standing with the head of the Dutch factory, all in full dress, to receive him as he lands. And first of their persons.

The Japanese have all the organic characteristics of Mongol conformation, the oblique position of the eye included; but they seem to be the least uncomely of that ugly race. Klaproth considers their Chinese nature to be happily modified by greater energy, muscular and intellectual. They are generally described as strong, alert, and fresh-coloured; the young of both sexes are smooth-faced, rosy, and graced with abundance of fine black hair. The Dutch writers, indeed, attribute complacently upon the beauty of the young women, of which a specimen is given in a portrait in Siebold's work. The gait of both sexes appeared to me awkward, and the women's the

worst, in consequence of their bandaging their hips so tightly as to turn their feet inward.

[To be continued.]

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## MACAO.

NOVEMBER 12th, 1898.

## LATEST DATES.

England	19th June	Singapore	26th Sept.
H. States	9th July	Java	5th Oct.
Calcutta	25th Aug.	Manila	13th Oct.
Bombay	7th Aug.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—None Reported.

SAILED.—PLANTER, —, and SAOVENDRA PROVY, —, for New South Wales. EDMONSTON, McDougal, CORNWALLIS, Clarke, and FRANK Reddie, for Bombay. ROSS, (Am.) —, for Manila. MOREA, (Am.) Watson, and TALBOT, (Am.) —, for New York. CYNTHIA, (Am.) Johnston, and APHORPE, (Am.) Gay, for the United States.

We take the liberty to borrow from the columns of our cotemporary of the Canton Press, his account of the action between H. M.'s Ships Volage and Hyacinth and twenty nine war-junks; this account contains more details than we have been able to collect, but we have heard—as in the affair at Kowloon—mercy tempered justice on the part of the British. It would have been easy, it is said, either to have captured or sunk the Chinese admiral's junk; the former would have been more politic, as he would then have had to write his despatches from the cabin of the Volage. Indeed, the whole of the Chinese fleet could have been destroyed or captured, had the British force put forth its strength and followed up the blow.

The admiral—descendant of Confucius—will, we fear—for perhaps he deserves a better fate—meet with but indifferent treatment at the hands of the high commissioner or the great emperor: Voltaire said,—alluding to the fate of the slandered admiral Byng, that the English made their admirals fight by shooting them if they did not; now the Chinese really do act nearly on this encouraging system; and disgrace, dismissal, degradation, banishment, death, are inflicted on those who fail in executing orders.

This *reprimand*, though disgraceful to the imperial invincibles, whose fiery glances melt the stones, has caused a public expression of satisfaction, which is indicative of the opinion the people hold of the high commissioner's measures: if he makes an attempt to redeem the disgrace, we think H. F. will be very secret in his proceedings; he should, therefore, be well watched, & all means of obtaining intelligence should be used.

There must have been at least 3000 men and 300 guns on board these 29 junks, who were opposed, we suppose, to between 3 and 400 British seamen and about 50 guns. The Chinese fleet, we have heard, came down in three lines, and the Hyacinth passed between them; this near proximity accounts for the slight damage she received.

We not know whether our friends in the fleet will be able to recognize the names of any of the unfortunate Chinese dealers in opium in the translation of the edict by Lin and Tang, which has been kindly furnished us by a friend; but it is certain they have been decapitated, for three heads are exposed in cages near the Bar Fort.

## Naval Action at the Bogue.

We stated last week that the ships of war, the Volage and Hyacinth, had left the Macao roads on the 28th October, and proceeded to the Bogue. Strong northerly winds delayed their arrival there until Saturday morning the 2nd November, when Capt. Smith

sent a dispatch to the commissioner at Chuenpee the purport of which was a demand that the commissioner should withdraw his often repeated threats of burning and destroying the English merchant fleet now at Hongkong, and allow them to remain there unmolested until the order of the home-government had been received, or until other arrangements for the discharge of their cargoes had been made; that, if these threats were not withdrawn, he, Capt. Smith, would be obliged, in defence of the lives and property of his countrymen, which it was his duty to protect, to take effectual measures for their safety. This ship, having been delivered, the Chinese requested the ships of war to remove some way farther away from the Bogue, and Capt. Smith complied with their wish and dropped down about three miles, waiting for the reply. On the following morning the dispatch was returned, unopened, we believe, and without an answer, and twenty nine war-junks were seen coming down upon the two ships, when Capt. Smith sent again a letter to the Chinese admiral warning him not to come too near as he would be obliged to fire on him in self-defence. To this the admiral returned an answer that he should proceed as he thought proper, and again demanded the immediate surrender of the murderer of Lin Weihe. Upon this, the junks coming very near with a fair wind and tide, the Volage we believe fired a shot across the bows of the Admiral's ship, which was immediately answered with four from the Chinese. An action was now inevitable, and in less than an hour's time, between twelve and one o'clock, the whole of the 29 Junks were disabled—three had been sunk, one was blown up, several others drifted on shore in a sinking state, and of many the whole crews had jumped overboard to save themselves by swimming leaving their vessels at the mercy of wind and tide. The junk in which the admiral was, had been so roughly handled, that that officer, who is represented to have displayed considerable personal courage, left her when sinking, for another junk, some say badly wounded. The Chinese, though they displayed courage, seem to be very bad gunners, few of their shot having told, and only done some slight damage to the rigging of the Hyacinth. The English had only one man very slightly wounded, and though the loss of the Chinese is not known to a certainty, it cannot have fallen short of between four or five hundred men. Six hours after this engagement the frigates anchored in the roads here, and Captains Elliot and Smith and Mr. Morrison came on shore; immediately after which the event was made known to the English residents here, about forty or fifty in number, with a recommendation to embark immediately, there being some probability that the Chinese in revenge for the defeat might secure their persons. All the English, with a few exceptions, accordingly left Macao early the following morning, for Hongkong, whither the Volage also proceeded, leaving the Hyacinth in the roads, whence she sailed for Hongkong on Thursday last. The Chinese have hitherto observed an impenetrable silence on this affair; the troops, about 500 men, at the barrier, whose presence we noticed last week, still remain quietly in their tents; there are still some rumours of more soldiers moving from Hwangshan towards Macao, but we know not whether they deserve any credit.

It is difficult to understand what can have led the Chinese to the attack on these two English ships of war, except it be a total misconception or ignorance of their strength, and that they relied on success on their great superiority of numbers. It is pos-

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Shang  
in Kinggold

11-28

Wanton Dec<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1889

Sir

I have this day drawn  
on you in favour of M. Deland  
Esq for one hundred and Eleven  
Dollars and nine Cents - \$111.09  
at thirty days sight, being  
for balance of Seamen's ac-  
count, which bill please  
honour and place to account  
of your most Obedt  
and very hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

J. H. Snow

US Consul

To the hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~W. S. King~~  
~~Mr. King~~

No 29 Account to Mr. Smith

Copy to

Canton January 11<sup>th</sup> 1840

Sir

I have the honor to  
inclose you Returns of Ships and  
Hes, Seamen, Account, and Copies  
of the two last Edicts from this  
Government.

Our trade state continues  
under additional restrictions and  
new and vexatious regulations, that  
makes it difficult for our Merchants  
to continue their business with safety,  
but many of them having a large  
Amount of property in Charge, must  
remain until compelled by the unjust  
and unreasonable policy of this  
Government to leave.

We are in daily expectation of  
learning the determination of England  
in regard to her difficulties with this  
Country, and it is the general opinion  
here that war is inevitable, should

this be the case, a strict blockade of this port would follow and the fear on the part of this Government that information would be conveyed to the English would induce them to cut off all communication with the outer waters, and the safety of property, if not life would be in an unprotected state to say the least very precarious, It is not improbable that from the thousands depending on foreign commerce for their daily food, that a Rebellion may be the result of war, in fact there is a manifest disposition at this moment on the part of many to resist the unheard of oppression of this tyrannical Government, as encouragement has always been held out by the Government itself to ~~the~~ subjects to revolt in as much as every Rebellion has been put

down by such an alone is our  
anticipations of the future are  
rather of a gloomy cast but we  
may be happily disappointed.

The consequence of the  
stoppage of the English trade, the  
transshipment of English Mocha  
down from English ships to our  
into American vessels has been  
prohibited, and this prohibition  
extends to the ports of Penang,  
Singapore and Manila, likewise  
to American property in English  
ships direct from England.

Every Master of an American  
ship is now obliged in addition  
to the former bond required to make  
oath before me that his ship  
has no transhipped British prop-  
erty on board.

The Commissioner has several  
times of late called on me for a

Board, he does not state for what purpose, but probably, as additional security, to the obligations given by the American Captain. I make no reply to these calls,

The traffick in Opium is still carried on by the English to a great extent both on the Eastern and Western Coast of China, The Article now commands the high price of 1000 to 1100 Dollars per Chest of 134 pounds, I believe no American is in any way engaged in the trade.

I have this moment received an Official Notice from the British Superintendent that a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton will be established on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant. You will observe therein stated, a copy



of this Notice I have the  
honour to inform you,  
time will not allow me to  
make any remarks on the  
same.

I have the honour to be  
With great Respect  
Your Obedient  
T. J. Snow

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> U. S. Consul  
John Forsyth  
Secretary of State

*Net amount of loans \$1.24.*

**CONGULAR RETURN**

*of American Funds arriving at, and departing from the Port of Ecuador from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 1839 to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1839 inclusive.*

NEW YORK, 1909

CONSULAR RETURN

of American Vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of London from the 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1909 to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1909.

Continued.

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

No. of Vessel	Date	Name	Status	Date of Arrival		Where Discharged	Port of Discharge	Cargo	Name of Agent	Company	Value of Goods	Gross Tonnage	Net Tonnage	Date of Departure
				Month	Day									
1	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
2	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
3	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
4	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
5	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
6	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
7	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
8	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
9	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
10	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
11	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
12	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
13	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
14	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
15	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
16	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
17	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
18	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
19	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
20	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
21	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
22	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
23	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
24	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
25	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1	London	London	Coal	W. & A. Goss	W. & A. Goss	1000	1000	1000	May 1, 1909
26	1909	Albion	Steamer	May	1									

*Net with Mr. Snow's No. 29.*

## CONSULAR RETURN

*Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1839 to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 1839 inclusive.*

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
<i>12.6 Belina</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Antastet</i>		<i>Remondy</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Paris</i>		<i>King</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Cashmere</i>		<i>Meacom</i>			
	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Double</i>		<i>Benson</i>			
	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Monson</i>		<i>Benson</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Robt Fulton</i>		<i>McMichael</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Silina</i>		<i>Johnstone</i>			
	<i>"</i>	<i>Staples</i>		<i>Archer</i>			
<i>by 30"</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Osage</i>	<i>467</i>	<i>Perot</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>30</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Oscar</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>Carter</i>			<i>Sandwich Islands</i>
<i>30</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Porcia</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>Pitman</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>S. America</i>
<i>31</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Splendid</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>Land</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>26</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Providence</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>Puier</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>Providence R.I.</i>
<i>27</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Synthia</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>Johnson</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Bacon</i>
<i>28</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Oncida</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>Barck</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>18</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Apthorp</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>Gay</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>19</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Morea</i>	<i>330</i>	<i>Preston</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>23</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Valbot</i>	<i>624</i>	<i>Story</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Canton Packet</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>Osgood</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Navigator</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>Bridges</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Bacon</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Albion</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>Corbett</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>14</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Calparaso</i>	<i>402</i>	<i>Lockwood</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>24</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Servant</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>McDowell</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>26</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Lion</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>Martin</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Providence R.I.</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Lautao</i>	<i>577</i>	<i>Houison</i>			<i>Hong Kong</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Laconia</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>Gore</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>
<i>16</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Stenton</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>Wahette</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Linton</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>Woodbury</i>			<i>Boston</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Lehigh</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>Rogers</i>	<i>22</i>		<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>6</i>	<i>Deck</i>	<i>Lema</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>Tratt</i>			<i>Hong Kong</i>

表格局部(1)

CONSUL

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount
Philadelphia	None	Ginseng		
Salt Lake	None	Sandal Wood		
New Bedford	"	Copper		
Philadelphia	"	None		
Providence R.I.	Manila	Rice		
Salem	Singapore	None		
New Bedford	"	"		
Boston	Penang	Bathurst		
Boston	Pedun	do		
New York	Bally	Rice		
Boston	Batavia	"		
Newburyport	"	"		
New York	None	None		
Philadelphia	"	"		
"	"	"		
Providence R.I.	"	"		
New York	"	"		
"	"	"		
Boston	"	"		
"	"	"		
Philadelphia	None			
Boston				

表格局部(2)

IN-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
as Silk & Caspia		Same as in		July 17. 1859
one		"	"	" 20 "
as Silk & Caspia		"	"	" 20 "
itto " "		"	"	" 29 "
itto — " " "		"	"	" 29 "
itto — " " "		"	"	Sept' 5 "
itto — " " "		"	"	Aug' 2 "
itto — " " "		"	"	July 29 "
itto — " " "		17	2	Dec' 4 "
				In Port
itto — " " "		Same as in		Aug' 2 "
itto — " " "		"	"	" 10 "
itto — " " "		11	2	Nov' 5 "
itto — " " "		Same as in		Oct. 2 "
itto — " " "		12	4	" 3 "
itto — " " "		Same as in		" 20 "
itto — " " "		"	"	Nov' 2 "
itto — " " "		"	"	" 2 "
itto — " " "		"	"	Oct' 17 "
itto — " " "		"	"	Nov' 24 "
itto — " " "		"	"	" 29 "
				In Port
				" "
				" "
				" "
				" "
itto — " " "				Nov' 25 "
				In Port
				" "
				" "

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN—CONTINUED.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the River Trade, between Shanghai & the other Anchorage, No  
List of Crew

In the River Trade

In the River Trade purchased here, No list of Crew

In the River Trade, about from Boston City, No list of Crew

In the River Trade purchased here, No list of Crew

表格局部(4)

CONSULAR RETURN									
of American Goods arriving at, and departing from, the Port of Canton, from the 1st day of July to the 31st of December 1899									
Date of Arrival	Ship	Tonnage	Master	Country	Value of Goods	Value of Freight	Value of Insurance	Value of Duties	Remarks
11 <sup>th</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup>	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
16	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
17	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
20	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
21	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
22	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
23	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
24	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
25	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
26	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
27	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
28	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
29	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
30	Shan Loon	100	James	China					
31	Shan Loon	100	James	China					

## CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton,  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1829 to the 31<sup>st</sup> Decemba 1829 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
6 <sup>th</sup>	Stark	Ladrome	318	Cassin			Iron Ore
16	Ship	Eden	493	Crocker	14	5	Boston
17	Ship	Argyle	264	Codman	12	1	Baltimore
20	Ship	Roseius	301	Cushman	14	2	Boston
26	"	Olivia	474	Cole	17	4	Boston
28	"	Alabama	850	Dates			Iron Ore

表格局部(1)



CONSUL

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount
Salem				
Boston	Datana	Rice		
Baltimore	Limu	Copper		
Boston	Cape Town	Stone		
Boston	Datana	Rice		
New York				

表格局部(2)

IN-CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN—CONTINUED.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In the River Trade, purchased here. No list of Crew.

In the River Trade, purchased here. No list of Crew.

*1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906*

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Report of the Consulate, 1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Name of Person to whom Fee is Paid	Qualifications		Fees		Holding Period	Date of Issue	Copy of Order	Description		Amount		Consulate of City		Amount		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount				No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1892	1	2	1	2													
1893	1	2	1	2													
1894	1	2	1	2													
1895	1	2	1	2													
1896	1	2	1	2													
1897	1	2	1	2													
1898	1	2	1	2													
1899	1	2	1	2													
1900	1	2	1	2													
1901	1	2	1	2													
1902	1	2	1	2													
1903	1	2	1	2													
1904	1	2	1	2													
1905	1	2	1	2													
1906	1	2	1	2													

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued.

Report of the Consulate, 1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906

Qualifications		Fees		Holding Period	Date of Issue	Copy of Order	Description		Amount		Consulate of City		Amount		Total	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount				No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1892	1	2	1	2												
1893	1	2	1	2												
1894	1	2	1	2												
1895	1	2	1	2												
1896	1	2	1	2												
1897	1	2	1	2												
1898	1	2	1	2												
1899	1	2	1	2												
1900	1	2	1	2												
1901	1	2	1	2												
1902	1	2	1	2												
1903	1	2	1	2												
1904	1	2	1	2												
1905	1	2	1	2												
1906	1	2	1	2												

*Recd with Mr. Spair's N. 29.*

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

*Received at the Consulate Canton.*  
*the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1859 to the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1859 inclusive.*

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Waco</i>	<i>Cap. Carter</i>					
	<i>S D Sword</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>W Fulton</i>	<i>Cap. McMichael</i>					
	<i>Gordon &amp; Talbot</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
	<i>S D Sword</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
	<i>Gordon &amp; Talbot</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Wanda</i>	<i>Cap. Baucell</i>					
<i>Wuthia</i>	<i>Cap. Johnson</i>					
	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
<i>W Duckel</i>	<i>Cap. Rygood</i>					
	<i>McLinnon t Co</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>G Skye Jr</i>					
	<i>U U Low</i>					
<i>Wheeler</i>	<i>Cap. Gay</i>					
<i>Wear</i>	<i>Cap. Mason</i>					
<i>Wear</i>	<i>Cap. Woodbury</i>					
<i>Wear</i>	<i>Cap. Holton</i>					
	<i>G Skye Jr</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>Wear</i>	<i>Cap. Story</i>					
	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
	<i>Cunningham</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>Wendell</i>	<i>Cap. Power</i>					
<i>Wear</i>	<i>Napole t Co</i>					
<i>Wear</i>	<i>Cap. Briggs</i>					

表格局部(1)



OF FEES—CONTINUED.

date	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									2
									4
									4
									2
									20
									10
									20
									4
									20
									4
									10
									10
									4
									2
									10
									4
									4
									4
									4
									4
									2
									4
									10
									2
									4
									8
									4
									184

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*Certificate to Invoice*

*Two Landing Certificates & blanks*  
*do do do do*

*Protector's two bills of Exchange*  
*do one do do*  
*do - two do - do*

*Two Landing Certificates & blanks*

*Protector's bill of Exchange*  
*do - do do*

*Certificate to power of Attorney*  
*Protector's bill of Exchange*  
*Two Certificates to Invoice*

*Certificate to Invoice*

*Power of Attorney*  
*Certificate to letter of Credit*

*The Deposit of Duck Laid's papers two copies from Hong Kong*



## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Forwarded the transcripts. Enclosed  
in the 1st Dec. 1834 to the 31st December 1839 inclusive.

Name of Vessel	Name of Person who arrives in Seattle	Condition		Cure		Total Paid
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
100 ton	Capt. Ma Roe	2	6			
	Alfred Ho					
	Alfred Ho					
	Capt. Edmund					
	Capt. Lawrence	1	2			
	Mykhael Ho	1	2			
100	Mykhael Ho	1	2			
100	Capt. Maureen	1	2			
	Mykhael Ho	12	24			
	Capt. George					
	Mykhael Ho	4	7			
	Mykhael Ho	1	4			
	Mykhael Ho	1	2			
	Mykhael Ho	1	2			
	Mykhael Ho					
	Mykhael Ho	5	10			
	Mykhael Ho					

CONSULAR STATE DEPT FEES-Continued.

[illegible]

~~CONSULAR STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT~~

**NOTE.**—The Council are requested to note under the column of General Remarks in respect of parties, the nature of the disputes in which they have received firm, and all other communications not referred to the respective tribunals of this Court.

[illegible]

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *The Consulate Canton*  
 at the *1<sup>st</sup> July 1859* to the *31<sup>st</sup> December 1859* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Proofs.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Wharcon</i>	<i>Cap' Hallett</i>					
	<i>Russell Ho</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
<i>Alparaiso</i>	<i>Cap' Lockwood</i>					
	<i>Cap' Corvett</i>					
	<i>Elephant Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
<i>Intao</i>	<i>Mr Delano Jr</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Cap' Martin</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>J D Edward</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>24</i>			
<i>Iconia</i>	<i>Cap' Gore</i>					
	<i>J D Edward</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>			
	<i>G Aye Jr</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
<i>Yma</i>	<i>Abb' B. Forbes</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>			
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
	<i>Russell Ho</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10</i>			
<i>Inten</i>	<i>Russell Ho</i>					
	<i>Russell Ho</i>					

表格局部(1)



### OF FEES—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Three Certificates to Surveys  
Protol against Cap: Elliot & others

One Landing Certificate & blank  
Certificate to bill of Sale  
do to list of Crew  
Twelve Certificates to Surveys

Four do do

One do do

Protolmg, bill of Exchange  
Certificate to bill of Sale  
do to Letter of Credit

Four Protol against Chinese Government

Three Certificates to Surveys 1 to letter of Credit 1 to bill of health

~~Edict of the 18th December 1839~~  
Edict of the 18th December 1839

The Imperial Commissioners Lin and Gouma Yang, proclaim to Hong Kong and all the Hong Merchants for their full information, that we the Commissioners and Governor on a former occasion have promulgated that on the 1st day of the 11th month / Dec<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> the English trade would be closed, that besides those only Nations would be permitted to trade as usual, but there could be no clandestine transshipment of English Ships Cargo, In the Edict all was free of Ambiguity, and the conspicuous proclamation is on record, But it is to be apprehended that English Cargo having remained a long time in the Ships is becoming damaged, they are therefore urgently scheming secretly to send it into Port, and as the Merchants of every Nation are profiting by this transshipment, it is difficult to secure that they will not do it. Therefore we ought clearly to fix regulations so as to dam up this foul Channel. Consequently, we issue our Edict and send it to the senior Hong Merchant and others that they immediately make known to the American Consul Snow that from the time of issuing this Edict and onwards as to all American Ships coming to China, request or direct the said Consul that he examine clearly whether the Cargo is truly American produce or whether it be English territory produce illegally smuggled to come to Canton, At Macao they must petition to Vungchee, who through the Hong Merchants acting in his stead

will forward the same that according  
 to evidence they may be permitted as  
 to enter the port, also before discharging  
 they shall give a firm Bond, and in  
 Bond it shall be clearly stated that  
 they have any, transhipped English Shi-  
 cargo whether from within or without  
 Great Ladrones, upon the Ocean, for  
 at Singapore, Penang, Manila, or at  
 ever foreign Port transhipped, on being  
 found out they will voluntarily confess  
 ship and cargo, such a bond is to be  
 to the Hong Merchants who will forward  
 it to the Officer of the Commission and  
 Governor. Besides as the Dutch Consul  
 has returned to his Country and Mexico  
 Sweden, Prussia Hamburg and France  
 are all destitute of a Resident Consul  
 China, it is right also to require and  
 from these Countries that they also give  
 the bond and be examined according  
 to law and let the Hong Merchants be  
 honest, duly explain the case and report  
 to us. The Commission and Governor  
 who are unwilling to depart from their  
 duty till we cut off the source of Opium  
 the said English are not obedient to the  
 and are desirous of scheming, irregularly  
 to sell their New Opium, therefore it is  
 impossible that their trade should not  
 be cut off; in order to extirpate root and  
 branch, Every Nations Merchant vol-  
 untarily ought with all his heart reverent  
 to obey this prohibition, as to the original  
 cargo the port at which it is transhipped,  
 New and the Old, which are not the same  
 on examination, the true and the false

will not be difficult to distinguish or to  
 ascertain from what port the Cargo was  
 brought, for the Cargo has its original mark  
 the bills of Lading, and the color of the Box  
 of different kinds of Cargo, and upon  
 the outside, all have each Nations pe-  
 culiar Mark Therefore it will not be  
 difficult for us the Commissioners and  
 Governor by means of translators to un-  
 derstand them, whence they come, Let  
 every foreign Merchant take care lest  
 instead of obtaining a little profit he  
 sustains a great loss, bringing mischief  
 upon himself, let the Hong Merchants  
 make this Edict known to all, Also  
 receive the American Consul's views  
 firm bond and forward it to us, let  
 there be no opposition, hasten hasten -  
 Special Edict

Varn Hwang, 19<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 11 Mo 112<sup>th</sup> day  
 Dec 18<sup>th</sup> 1889.

copy.



~~Recd with Mr. Snow's A. 19~~ 27<sup>th</sup> Aug 1889  
 Edict of the 24 December 1889 from  
 Their Excellencies Lin and Chang

Choo the Prefect of Canton pro-  
 claims to the Hong Merchants for  
 their full information that he has  
 received from the High Commissioner  
 and Governor an Official Edict stating  
 that Joon Kwang 19 Year 15<sup>th</sup> month  
 and 21<sup>st</sup> day the American Consul  
 Snow petitioned declaring that he  
 had received Their Excellencies Edict  
 of the 11<sup>th</sup> month & 12<sup>th</sup> day. Now  
 this coming before the Commissioner  
 and Governor as is right we reply to the  
 petition which proposes that the said  
 American Nations Ship coming to China  
 must shall give a bond according to the  
 prescribed form and request the Hungche  
 of Macao to permit them to take a pilot  
 as usual and enter Whampoa and on  
 the day of arriving at Whampoa the  
 Consul again in obedience to the Edict  
 of the 13<sup>th</sup> must will examine clearly -  
 whether or not in the waters of China  
 within or without the Great Ladrones they  
 have transhipped English Cargo in their  
 stead to bring it into port, then the Consul  
 will produce a sealed Certificate which  
 shall be for proof. These deliberations  
 belong to feasible things (i.e. they are  
 practicable) Hereafter the said Nations  
 Cargo Ships coming to Whampoa im-  
 mediately & truly examine them if they  
 have been formerly engaged or not in  
 illegal and singular business, to which  
 the Consul shall testify and seal

and shall direct every Captain to  
 to give this Certificate to the  
 Hong Merchants to keep, that according  
 to Ordinance they may secure the Ship  
 and manage the business. But  
 at an after day, it shall be ascertained  
 that there has been transshipping of  
 English Goods then Ship and Cargo  
 shall all be confiscated and the  
 Consul also will be blamed, as  
 the American Ships Hale, Cole, and  
 Grant / Folos, Asia and Thom<sup>d</sup> Dec  
 these Ships which on the 20<sup>th</sup> and  
 21<sup>st</sup> just entered Whampoa, take  
 them and begin to carry into effect  
 the plan proposed.

As to the American produce ad-  
 mitted to the Chinese Market being limited  
 and foreign Merchants going to other  
 Nations ports and seeing Cargo buy  
 it and bring it to China to sell, from  
 the beginning this has not been prohibited.  
 But we are apprehensive that you  
 will combine with the English and to  
 them will be false purchases & merely  
 nominal, while there will be real pur-  
 chases of Goods and thus in their stead  
 that the trade will go on, Now the Govt  
 Edict not permitting at Singapore, Batavia  
 and Manila & elsewhere to transship, by  
 do we mean by the expression transship-  
 ing it refers to bringing that Cargo which  
 is taken on board English Ships  
 not to prohibit said foreign / American  
 Merchants at Singapore & other places  
 themselves buying Cargo and bringing

To China. From those who sell this cargo it is necessary to have every foreign ports original bill of Lading, and their mark as proof. The Consul also in their stead must truly, speak out clearly, "Now this cargo was shipped from such a port, and this is her bill of lading," and shall give it to the Hong Merchants who with Government Officers shall make an examination and the Commissioner and Governor also must have a sample of every ships cargo new and old that which has been ship loaded and that which has been but a short time & thus we may distinguish the true and false.

The Consul is also expected to make known to every foreign Merchant that they must keep the laws of the land under the Celestial Dynasty and guard against rash & disorderly scheming, for profit and meddling themselves not into mischief &c.

Among the circumstances we issue our Edict to the Prefect, let him immediately transmit it to Hongqua & others who must forward it to the Consul Shown to obey accordingly, let there be no opposition. Having secured this of the Prefect immediately transmit it to Hongqua let him forward it to the Consul Shown to obey accordingly, let there be no opposition.

Special Edict

Daos Khong, 19<sup>th</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 24 day,  
Dec<sup>r</sup> 29, 1839

~~With Mr. Smith's signature~~ Copy all.  
Official Public Notice

Whereas a British Subject seized  
by the Officers of the Chinese  
Government on the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo  
has been detained in captivity  
without cause to this date, not  
withstanding formal demands  
for his release in her Majesty's  
name

Notice is hereby given  
that it is my intention at the  
request of the Chief Super-  
intendent of the Trade of British  
Subjects in China to establish  
a Blockade of the River and Port  
of Canton on the 10<sup>th</sup> instant

Given under my hand  
on board Her Majesty's  
Ship Colage at Anchoe  
off Chuenpee this 8<sup>th</sup> day  
of January, 1840

Signed/ W. Smith

Captain and  
Senior Officer

Enclined to true copy

Signed/ Charles Elliot

Chief Superintendent  
of the Trade of British  
Subjects in China



62 28 Jan  
W. King

The Chairman of the Comm.  
on Foreign Affairs for the H. R.  
presents his compliments to  
the Secy. of State and has the  
honor to return the papers on  
China affairs sent some days since to  
the Committee, and takes this  
occasion to say that one member  
22<sup>d</sup> is missing and was so when  
v. 2.

28. Jan. 1840  
Com. room

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and transmits to him the original papers referred to in his note the 13<sup>th</sup> instant, with a request that they may be returned when the Committee shall have no further use for them.

Department of State  
17<sup>th</sup> Jan'y: 1840.

Mem. of letters h. sent to Mr. Pickens Jan 17 '40

- Mr. Pickens's No 17, containing 2 extras of the Canton Press  
& Mem. of Imports & Exports of Opium for '38  
No 18. with Canton press of 8 20-Mch '39  
No 19 with 14 sheets of the M.S. proceedings,  
Edicts, Mr. Smith's reply to 45 newspapers  
No 20 with copy of Edicts of May 8 '39  
No 21 with letter to Mr. Snow from Hongkong  
May 5 '39 & Smith's reply  
No 23. no enclosure

Returned Jan 28.

May 26  
Hinggold

Copy all

No 80

Canton Jan 31. 1840

Sir

I have the honour to inform you that the Blockade intended to have been established on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant according to Public Notice issued by Captain Smith of her Majesty's Ship Calager, a copy of which I forwarded to you on the 11<sup>th</sup> inst has not gone into effect.

This Ship of 28 Guns and the Hyacinth of 18 are the only British vessels of war now on this station, The English, both at Soong Koo and Macao are daily exposing themselves to capture by Chinese Officers, after having been forbidden to go ashore and warned of their danger, The Gentleman Captured was on



board a smuggling boat, merely as a conveyance from one English ship to another, he had arrived from Bombay only a few days previous, and would have been liberated on the day (as the Chinese assert) that the notice of the Blockade reached here, he was in consequence of this, detained a few days longer,

Being strongly impressed with the belief of the illegality as well as the injustice of such a Blockade with an overbearing force, I entered my Protest against the same a Copy of which is herewith inclosed. This is the second notice of an intended Blockade, they have both been vexatious and injurious to our Merchants, and a trade of so much importance as our own.

none ought to be interrupted  
 by any act of a friendly  
 power without full and  
 justifiable reasons, no con-  
 ditions were announced to the  
 Public, and no notice of its  
 withdrawal has yet appeared,  
 as soon however as the person  
 captured reached the ships  
 of war they both left their sta-  
 tion at Chuen-pu and returned  
 to Hong Koo - no interruption  
 has been offered to the entrance  
 or departure of our ships,

I likewise enclose you  
 six two newspapers published  
 at Macao, they contain a  
 translation by an unknown  
 hand of an Edict from the  
 Commissioner and Governor in  
 reply to a communication from  
 me on the subject of Amurson

Ships bringing Cargo to China  
 of the growth or Manufacture  
 of other Countries, My object  
 was merely to ~~show~~ from  
 this Government their determi-  
 nation as to the admission of  
 such Cargo at this time; not  
 a Word was said by me as to  
 permission to trade to any of the  
 Ports named, further than the  
 admission of Goods as above  
 and no engagement has ever  
 been made by me to examine  
 our Ships at Whampoa.

Editorial remarks in that paper  
 on Americans or American af-  
 fairs must be received with  
 caution. I should not have  
 noticed these remarks if the  
 article was confined to this  
 Community but as it goes  
 abroad some explanation

is proper,

It rumour is current to day, that the Commissioner has sent two thousand troops to Macao, with a determination to expel the English or destroy the place, and that every Chinaman is ordered to leave it in five days, I have little doubt of its truth.

The High Commissioner has received the appointment of Governor of this Province and enters on the duties of his Office on the 3d day of February, being the Chinese New-year.

I have the Honour  
to be with great

Respects

Yours Obedient

P. W. Snow

U.S.

U.S. Consul

To the Hon<sup>r</sup>

John Howarth

Secretary of State

Recd. Mr. Smith's No. 30.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive from Charles Elliot Esq, Chief Superintendent of British Trade Cons. of your Public Notice dated 8<sup>th</sup> of January, in which

The importance of the measure you have thought proper to resort to, in consequence of the capture and detention of a British subject by Chinese Officers, makes it incumbent on me to Protest, against the Blockade intended to be established on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant,

In my opinion sufficient cause does not exist for a measure so destructive to American interests, so partial in its operation, and bearing with such peculiar severity on a friendly Power.

The shortness of time allowed, the unconditional Character, and the incompetent force at hand to carry the proposed Blockade into effect, are in my opinion sufficient grounds for refusing my Consent thereto.

The force now on hand is ample to prevent the entrance and departure of American Ships but to the vessels of this Nation

That ought to feel force in  
its effects, it is harmless, <sup>the</sup>  
agee and ingers to them can  
be prevented by the force of  
disposal.

Wherefore I now enter  
my most solemn Protest against  
the establishment of a Blockade  
illegal and consequently unjust.

And I do hereby declare  
in behalf of my Government that  
it shall hold the Government of  
Great Britain responsible for  
any act of Violence on Citizens  
of the United States or their  
property, and believing the sanction  
of the Crown to be necessary  
in order to legalize a Blockade  
ordered by a Government Officer,  
do likewise hold yourself and  
Charles Elliot Esquire Chief Super-  
intendent of British trade per-  
sonally responsible for any Cap-  
tivities injury or molestation at-  
tributed to American persons or property.

I am Sir

To Wm. C. Esq. With Great Respect  
Commanding the Majesty's Gun Boat  
Whip Boatage in  
and Senior Officer U.S. Coast  
Chambers.

Canton Jan 13 1840.

60/19

Q. with Mr. Smith No 30  
Copy all

### Official Public Notice

Whereas a British  
subject seized by the Officers  
of the Chinese Government  
on the 27<sup>th</sup> Ultimo has been  
detained in Captivity without  
Cause to this date, notwith-  
standing formal demands  
for his release in Her Majesty's  
Name

Notice is hereby  
given, that it is my inten-  
tion at the requisition of the  
Chief Superintendent of the  
Trade of British Subjects  
in China, to establish a  
Blockade of the River  
and Port of Canton  
on the 15 Instant.

Given under my  
Hand on board  
Her Majesty's

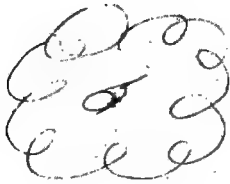
Ship Belagued at  
Anchorage off Changhai  
this 8<sup>th</sup> day of January  
1840

(Signed) H. Smith  
Captain and  
Senior Officer

Certified to true copy

Charles Elliot

Chief Superintendent  
of the trade of British  
Subjects in China





# SUPPLEMENT to the CANTON REGISTER.

MACAO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28TH, 1840.

of the foreign community, for the communication that had been made. We, therefore, feel it to be our duty to direct the indignation of the public to the ungenerous insinuations in Britannicus, *second* annotation on the manner in which captain Elliot read his public notice, to the insult to the Canton community on the *rafter-Sunday's* dinner-clovers; & most particularly to the covert slander contained in these words: "We do not mean to affirm that the superintendent himself cheered, we rather think he did not, but we certainly mean to say that his vehement gesticulation elicited those cheers, which a little mere coolness and moderation might have prevented." Canton Press, 4th January. *We rather think!* We have heard of a man who, on being asked if he was married answered—*yes I'm rather married.*

The Editor of the Register was on the opposite side of the table when captain Elliot read his public notice, but he saw no violent gesticulation; captain Elliot read the notice in the most impressive manner; and immediately afterwards addressed the meeting in the following words: now Britannicus must know that gesticulation is part of the art of an orator.

When captain Elliot had finished reading this notice, he addressed the meeting in a few words to nearly the following effect:

"Captain Elliot observed that he had always been prepared to act in concord with the Chinese government so long as their proceedings were moderate, defensible and just; and it was with these views he had interfered with the opium smuggling at Whampoa. That he had for some months past been expecting a crisis like the present. But as the Chinese government had, by a series of cruel and tyrannical acts, commencing with the intended execution of a Chinese in the square before the factories on the 12th of Dec., and the unhappily and stealthily effected execution of another Chinese in the same square on the 26th of February—shaken all the confidence he was at one time disposed to place in it, he had to inform the meeting that he had taken his ground, and that his course was determined on, and that nothing should induce him to sever from his intended line of conduct as the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in this country. "I will remain with you," exclaimed captain Elliot, "to my last gasp. Thank God we have a British man of war—small indeed she is—outside, commanded by a British officer. I consider that I am doing, only my duty when I offer the protection of the British flag to all foreigners now prisoners in Canton. I would also observe that two American frigates are hourly expected, & I confidently rely upon the cordial support & co-operation of their captains in this emergency. (Here an American gentleman observed—"that you may surely do.") I have now only to exhort you to unanimity and moderation; and I exhort you all, as Christian men, and as the subjects of your different countries, that it is your duty in this peculiar country to consider yourselves as the subjects of no nation as your different interests, as opposed to the tyrannical domination of the government, are one."

And what does Britannicus mean by the question being settled at once by three cheers?—What question, and how did the cheers settle it? And we "appeal to any

man of common sense," yet it would appear that Britannicus thinks himself the only one present on that occasion possessed of this vulgar but somewhat rare faculty—whether the cheers were not elicited by the subject-matter of the public notice, and not by the gestures of capt. Elliot?

But what does Britannicus mean by the assertion "that circumstances compelled lord Napier, virtually to retract his vehement language, and beg for permission to get away"—is it founded on the following documents?

Canton, 14th September 1834.

To W. SPOFFORD BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR.—Having read the translation of the special edict of the date, 11th September 1834, forwarded to me yesterday, I find that any further endeavours on my part to reason his excellency the governor into a more becoming line of conduct would be quite superfluous; and whereas it has been stated by the hoppo, in his reply of the 7th September 1834, to a petition from Messrs. Whitman & Co. to open the trade, that the same should take place as soon as I had taken my departure for Macao, I have now to request that you will be pleased to move the proper authorities to order up the British cutter, now at Whampoa, that I may take the earliest opportunity of giving effect to the same.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent.

Canton, 15th September 1834.

Gentlemen.—My letter to Mr. Boyd of yesterday would prepare you for the present. I now beg leave to acquaint you that I cannot any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which you yourselves are made to suffer. I therefore addressed Mr. Boyd, that the authorities might provide the means of doing that which all parties must anxiously desire, namely: "to retire and admit the opening of the trade." When I consider that the subject in dispute is not one of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby. Indulging a hope that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand.

I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry his majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call on your forbearance.

I hope, gentlemen, soon to see the trade restored to its usual course of activity, and that it may long continue to prosper in your hands is the ardent wish of

Gentlemen,

Your very faithful and obedient servant,

(Signed) NAPIER,

Chief Superintendent.

To the British merchants of Canton.

Canton, 18th September 1834.

To W. SPOFFORD BOYD, Esq.

Secretary to the chamber of commerce.

SIR.—Lord Napier's continued indisposition rendering it desirable that his lordship should not be harassed by a continuance of the negotiation now going on with the Chinese authorities, and

that his departure from Canton should not be delayed, I beg to inform you that I have undertaken, with his lordship's concurrence, to make the requisite arrangements with the hong merchants, in reference to the communication which you yesterday received from them.

Your's obediently, T. R. COLLEDGE.

Surgeon to H. M. Superintendents.

Or what retraction did lord Napier offer to the governor of Canton? We never heard of any; and is not this assertion of Britannicus a libel on the memory of lord Napier?

When in Canton we saw a translation of an edict from the hoppo, dated the 9th of June (see C. R. 11th of June); in which the commissioner and governor informed the hoppo, as follows:

"It appears that the English superintendent, Elliot, has petitioned us, saying—that the foreign ships full laden have left Whampoa, and will immediately get under weigh to return to their country. &c. &c."

"In reference to what he begs about being permitted to load cargo at Macao, this is still more at variance with the established regulations, and is still more difficult to be permitted."

We could scarcely believe when we first heard of this edict, that capt. Elliot could have thought it so easy a matter to hoodwink the commissioner; to bamboozle that man who had said to all the foreign consuls, "after then the full completion of the present deliveries let it be even as requested. It shall be left to you entirely to return to your countries only you will not be allowed to come again. Let there be no turning backwards, no inconstancy, whereby investigation, and proceedings thereon will be involved."

That the British superintendent should have thought it possible that the commissioner would allow the British trade to pass through Macao, after the contumacy evinced by himself and his countrymen—for in such light most the proceedings of the superintendent, and the English merchants be viewed by the commissioner—has ever appeared to us most strange—most unaccountable. The attempt at the removal of the British trade outside the port, and the voluntary concessions then made by the British superintendent, only added to our astonishment and wonder; which were increased by the letter to the governor of Macao; surely capt. Elliot must have entirely forgotten the official notice to British subjects in China, dated Macao, 10th Nov., 1834, and signed by himself as secretary, in which notice the then superintendents thus expressed themselves.

"The superintendents have during the last few weeks devoted their serious consideration to the state in which past occurrences have placed H. M. commission in China, and think it due to the British community to afford to them the following succinct statement of their views on the subject.

Any determination in regard to the future, which it may seem fit to his majesty in his wisdom to adopt, the superintendents will peruse to anticipate. It has been done humbly to



*W. H. M. Thomas, P. 30*

THE

# CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 5, No. 17.] Macao, Saturday, 25th January, 1840.

[No. 225.]

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE JR., and of Mr. ABIEL A. LOW in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR. is admitted a partner therein.  
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

RUSSELL & Co.

**NOTICE.**—The firm of RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co., of this place is this day dissolved; and Mr. WARREN DELANO JR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., will attend to closing our pending business.

RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.

Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER in our firm, has ceased.  
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

WETMORE & Co.

**THE** subscribers have this day established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

AUGUSTINE HEARD.

JOSEPH COOLIDGE, junr.

Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—Estate of RICHARD TURNER, esq., deceased.—WILLIAM JARDINE, esq., now in Europe, JAMES MATHESON, esq., now of China, both of the Firm of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and PATRICK FRANCIS ROBERTSON, esq., now in Europe, of the Firm of Messrs. TURNER & Co., having been nominated Executors in the last will and Testament of RICHARD TURNER, esq., lately deceased, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased are requested to make the same known, and all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, to Messrs. TURNER & Co., in China on behalf of the resident Executor.

JAMES MATHESON.

Macao, 22nd July, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—Is hereby given that the interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE in our firms at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July, 1839: And that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE, and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business which will in future be carried on under the firms of HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.  
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.  
Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**THE** Subscribers are duly constituted and appointed Agents for this Company, and can grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, Canton, Bombay, Madras, and elsewhere,—parties contributing business to the office, will be entitled to a return of five per cent on the amount of premium actually paid in.

Canton, January 4th 1838.

WETMORE & Co.

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Messrs RUSSELL & Co. of Canton, or JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.

17th December, 1839.

From the Peking Gazette.

We must again begin with Keshen, his reforms, suggestions, &c. Some unfortunate fellow, either by accident or design erected a small Pagoda near a grave with an inscription and various other paraphernalia, that gave evidence of some lurking heresy. To make the crime still more glaring, a book was found upon the innovator, the preface of which contained characters that are exclusively used for the names of the Imperial family, and on that account strictly forbidden to be employed in writing. For many years the matter had slumbered and the district officer had merely driven the people away, that had come to burn incense. The vigilant Keshen however who has an hundred eyes, soon discovered the spot, confiscated the property on which

the monument was erected, and degraded the officer who had charge of the district. This is a small matter, but it shews the man with whom we shall have to deal. There arose a fire in some district under his jurisdiction, and he has made the Mandarins pay all the losses, because they did not prevent the calamity. By his assiduity several officers have again been deposed. Now this is the work of a single week. Notwithstanding however of his prying disposition, he gets occasionally into a scrape, and an enquiry has been instituted, why he left a district magistrate in office, well known for his incapacity.

By taking Cabul under our protection, we have fairly come in contact with the South Western frontier of Turkistan; this is the third point where our colonial territory touches upon the Celestial Empire. The Great Emperor knows very likely nothing of these matters, for he is woefully misinformed respecting the Western and Southern countries of Asia. We have never yet heard of the slightest allusion to the extension of our Indian frontiers, and though the Peking Gazettes are replete with reports upon every subject, the name of Hindostan is never mentioned. Some dark rumors may occasionally reach the dragon's ear, but this is all, and the misconceptions are of such a nature as to render all approach to a knowledge of the true state of things impossible. We were led to this remark by a mention of Yarkand, one of the nearest fortresses to Cabul, in the Gazette, for which place the monarch has voted 70,153 taels to maintain annually the garrison and Government. This is a very small sum; and what is wanting to keep things going on, is likely squeezed from the people. For Faur took kiki another frontier town, not far distant, 95,110 Taels have been allotted from the Imperial treasury. The Chinese are decidedly a cheap Government; but though the pay of the officers in this distant region is very small, still large sums are annually required to keep possession of Turkestan. We do not understand why the Mantchoos should have burthened the country with such an useless Colony, unless it be to secure the western Provinces against incursions from the Barbarians.

Severe measures have been taken to guard the coast of Leaou tung against the introduction of opium by the Fokeen and Canton junks, a high officer having been appointed at Kin chow, the most flourishing port, to search every vessel.

More than twenty edicts have successively appeared respecting the transportation of the grain on the great canal to the Capital. Officers have been degraded on account of the water being too shallow to admit the navigation, whilst on the other hand several superintendents that neglected to succour the craft when on the point of sinking were treated with the greatest ignominy. Yet notwithstanding this great severity, there is as little water as ever, and several mandarins have declared their inability to make up the loss. To crown the whole, the sailors of these transports who are a privileged set of men and formidable on account of their numbers have regularly mutinied and committed many disgraceful acts.

The coppermines of Yunnan have of late years produced very little, and many of the mines are in arrears to the supreme government. As the people who work them are very poor, they are unable to pay by instalments, and His Majesty has therefore been obliged to remit their debts.

There were this year a great number of candidates at Peking for obtaining the degree of Taintsze. The law insists upon their giving security for their good behaviour. As this however was refused by the students, they hesitated to enter into the hall, and serious consequences might have ensued on account of their obstinacy, if a good natured examiner had not condescendingly managed the matter, so as to give satisfaction to the Court as well as to the votaries of Minerva.

The worthy Lieutenant Governor of Che keang has published a manual for coroners. The cause

for entering upon this work was, that several civilians did not observe the proper rules, when holding an inquest, so that he has now become their instructor. As there are none of that profession amongst us, we shall not furnish our readers with a translation.

We hear very seldom from the distant Shense; but in the last paper that has come to hand, a censor has undertaken to give us some idea of the several relations, that exist in that distant province. The pest of the society there are a set of lawyers that do incalculable mischief by repairing to the public places and goad the people into disgraceful lawsuits. From another Province the same complaint was addressed same time ago to the throne. The memorial of the reformer points out the doings of these pettifoggers in very lively colors, but it appears that notwithstanding the destructive tendency of their machinations, they are in great favor with the people and above all with the police.

Governor Tang is requested to determine in conjunction with the Provincial Judge a case of the law, which had already been brought 14 times before a prefect of a Foo, who has not yet been able to give a satisfactory decision. Several magistrates in Che keang who were not diligent to finish their legal business within a stated time, have been suspended from their functions. What a lesson for our Court of Chancery!

Great changes have lately taken place in the six supreme tribunals and a number of officers in all departments have been dismissed; the reason is not stated.

From a report of the Governor of Sze chuen, we should be led to believe that the border warfare on the western frontiers with the unruly aborigines of Kokonor is carried on without cessation. These wild mountaineers are hostile to their civilized neighbours, and constantly commit depredations upon the Celestials. His Excellency is therefore anxious to retain experienced military officers in his service and not allow them to depart for other places.

A Tatar general in one of the Western provinces had been casting 60 pieces of cannon. On trying them they were found unfit for use, and ought therefore to be recast. He has to refund the expense incurred and get a set of good pieces according to the model sent him. Our readers are perhaps aware, that the Chinese cast their guns as well as the barrels of their matchlocks entirely, and that they know nothing of the process of boring, which on account of the brittle state of the metal might perhaps be impracticable. Hence it often happens, that the pieces are out of all shape, that being honeycombed they burst on a sudden, and that the touchhole being very large it is more dangerous to fire them, than to be fired at.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.  
SIOAL IN THE MINDORO SEA.

Brig "Giraffe."

Toonkoo, January, 15th 1840.

Dear Sir,—I should feel obliged by your giving insertion in your valuable paper to the particulars of the Shoal on which the "Frances Charlotte" and "Camden" have been lately lost.—It is 10 or 12 miles in extent, of a circular form, and in some parts above water; it bears from Ylin N. N. W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. and from Semerara, N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. Its centre is in latitude  $11^{\circ} 52'$  N. and longitude  $121^{\circ} 15'$  E. by 3 good chronometers and several observations taken by Capt. Metcalf of the "Frances Charlotte," and Capt. Hains late of the Brig "Alice" who was a passenger. As it is of great interest that all such dangers should be known for the good of navigation. I hope you will give it a wide circulation.

I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,  
THOMAS WRIGHT.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

## CANTON PRESS.

**Macao, 25th Jany. 1840.**

The arrivals during the week are limited to two vessels from Manila. The so anxiously expected *Arlet* with October dates from England still keeps out.

We published a fortnight since a Public Notice by Capt. Smith of H. M. S. *Folage* declaring a blockade of the river and port of Canton, to commence after the 15th January, in consequence of the seizure and forcible detention of a British subject. This blockade was in force only a few days, and we have heard that one or two salt junks were prevented by H. M. Ships from entering the Bogue, and on the 17th Mr. Gribble, having been sent down by the Canton authorities, was delivered on board H. M. S. *Folage*. The ships of war soon after left the Bogue for Tungkoo and Macao, and we presume the blockade to be raised though we are ignorant of any Public Notice to that effect.

We have been favored with the translation of a curious document, which though not as complete as we can wish, is yet sufficient to prove in what utter ignorance of the progress of affairs between the Chinese and English the Government at Peking is kept by the highest officers of the Province, and even the High Imperial Commissioner coalesces with them to deceive Heaven's son. What the *six victories* claimed by the Chinese over the English are, will be found in a note to that translation. We should like to know if all or even most Chinese public documents are equally void of truth? If this be so, the history of this empire compiled from such sources, and they are the only ones to which the foreign historian is admitted, must be received with all due allowance. If the naked truth could be come at, it would no doubt be amusing to compare it with Kien Lung's poetical history of the subjection of the Tartar tribes, composed in his study by that Monarch who never headed his own armies, from the reports of the Lins, Taugs and Kwans of his day.

We find that we are censured by a correspondent of the *Register*, 'Delta,' for having stated "that the Ship *Camden* vitiated her insurance by an intended deviation," and Delta says moreover that he considers "this subject very unfit for newspaper discussion." We are obliged to our cotemporary for repelling the former charge as it deserves, for, indeed, we never said what Delta accuses us of. Why a subject of considerable interest to the commercial interest of this community, should be unfit for newspaper discussion, we are at as loss to understand, nor does Delta's *ipse dictum*, unsupported by any argument, aid in convincing us of the propriety of such discussion. One advantage in bringing the subject forward has already been gained, namely the production of legal authority and precedent, applicable, in our opinion, to the case of the *Camden*, by our cotemporary, from which it appears "that a design to deviate does not vitiate the policy."

We hear that an Agent from the Manila Government (*Delegado*) is shortly expected to arrive here to claim the liberation of the mate and men of the *Bilbaino* still retained prisoners by the Chinese, and payment of the value of the vessel burnt. Will the Chinese authorities still persist in calling the *Bilbaino* an English Opium smuggler? We believe they will—the fact is on record as one of the six victories!

We direct the attention of our readers to the translation of the Commissioner's reply to Mr. Snow, concerning the importation, in future, of goods the produce or manufacture of British possessions, in American bottoms. It will be found that permission to import these, if *bonafide* American property, is given, and that the Commissioner and Governor are able to find out, whenever goods are so imported, their real ownership.

We have been requested to give publicity to the following note of Doctor Colledge:

"A few months ago I was on a tour in the United States of America, and when in Philadelphia had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Professor Gibson of the University of that City, and

was kindly taken by the worthy Professor to visit a married lady upon whom he had twice performed the Cæsarean operation, and am happy to state that I had the satisfaction of seeing the mother and children in good health. I cannot lay my hand on the memoranda of the particulars communicated to me at the time, but if my recollection serves me rightly I think the eldest child is about four years of age, and the youngest under two, the one a boy and the other a girl, both fine children. Professor Gibson is deservedly one of the most distinguished surgeons in the United States, and after this interesting case may be ranked among the ablest surgeons in the world."

T. R. C.  
Surgeon H. M. Service.

**LOCAL NEWS.** At the expiration of this year the distress amongst the native population is extreme. The debtors cannot pay, and the creditors have not wherewithal to meet the demands that are made upon them. A general gloom has overspread the mass of the people, the bickerings and re-criminations are incessant, but still no money is forthcoming. The consequence naturally will be that debts must be placed on record, and that even wealthy men must declare themselves bankrupts to screen themselves against duns.

The *Teen tsin* trade, one of the most lucrative branches that the people of Canton possessed, is nearly annihilated. In vain do you now look for the numerous vessels with specie and northern produce, that in times of yore filled the river. A total change has taken place, the junks dare not enter for fear of the Commissioner, and it has the appearance, as if it had been stopped as effectually as the English commerce.

Our worthy prefect of Heang shan has published an admirable edict about his grievances. It appears by his own shewing, that he is a pure magistrate, who only watches for the public weal. He is early and late busy with giving repose to the good and exterminating the wicked. In pronouncing sentence he is always just, in fact, he is the beau ideal of magisterial perfection; a thing which all have heard and know. As he does neither insult men nor heaven; he is much grieved that notwithstanding his numerous virtues, he is 48,000 taels and 11,200 shih of rice in arrear to the provincial government, a debt arising from a defalcation in the landtax. The gentry of his district however care very little for this matter, and leave him sorrowing, without discharging their dues. He had already previously in some doggerel verses intimated, that it was now time to pay the taxes, but nobody has heeded this gentle admonition. As he is determined to turn himself collector he gives fair warning beforehand. Let each therefore, he says, rouse that Celestial goodness, which is the inmate of every breast (especially amongst the Celestials, the barbarians have, alas! very little of this commodity) and feelingly reform his former wicked deeds.—But—(and now mark the clause of this venerable and meek officer) if you go on in your dogged stupidity, without shewing symptoms of intelligence, Celestial reformation will not allow you to do so, and royal law (a terrific thing) will not forgive you, and I, the Heen magistrate, have only to punish you according to the whole extent of the law. This is a very comfortable prospect; Chinese Mandarins however are not Turkish Paschas.

Towards new year the fishing smacks return in great numbers to their respective harbours. If any body wishes to form an idea of the huge anthill called the Central Empire, he must just take the trouble of counting these boats—of which myriads may be observed in every creek and corner, in fact the unfortunate fish that approach the coast of China have scarcely any chance of escaping their grasp, nets and lines being every where in their way. The fishermen are here as in all other countries very poor. Dressed in rags and living upon sweet potatoes, and rice with a little refuse of their fish, but in spite of their great industry, they cannot obtain a scanty subsistence. They are therefore obliged to take provisions from the shops on credit, for which they pay in kind, but as every thing is advanced at a high price, they can seldom get clear of debts, and are almost peremptorily required by the laws of the land, to settle accounts on new year's eve. As however nothing can happen of which police runners and soldiers do not take an advantage, the assemblage of miserable fishing smacks raises their cupidity, and it is on that account that the following edict is annually issued, with what effect may easily be guessed.

"The Governor and Lieut. Governor of Canton have issued through the district magistrate a severe admonition to the whole tribe of degraded opium smokers, to remind them that the time for their entire reformation draws near. The great Emperor, who is extremely tender in regard to the preservation of human life, has compassionately allowed the term of 18 months, during which period all ought to wean themselves from this dreadful habit, or fall under the axe of the executioner—which we all fully know. Do not, says the edict, dread the sickness that may arise from leaving off smoking or the death that may ensue. On observing those that have given up this evil practice, one will not always see them sick, nor constantly dying. Which is however easier of which is more difficult, to die a natural death, or to be executed?" Now taking all this into consideration it is far better to reform; to which we fully agree. Yet without a moral leaver, though heads might be as thickly exposed as in the habitations of Dayaks, we very much fear, that people will be little benefited in moral excellence by the lesson from the logic of the guillotine.

The great excitement that existed regarding our affairs amongst the native officers of every rank, had gradually subsided into gloomy indifference. It is now the general impression, that the Emperor is able to effect every thing by his edicts, and that one strong word from the throne will silence all the clamours of Barbarians. Their belief is very justly based upon what has occurred in former times, where all the matters that made, at first, such a tremendous noise, ended in mere smoke. Almost a year having passed and nothing as yet heard of the consequences that are likely to ensue from the measures of the Commissioner, they are daily growing more confident, that the whole will soon be buried in oblivion. Few retain their wonted vigilance; the energy at first shewn is very great but by no means lasting. So long as the principle holds good, that the Celestial Empire can command at pleasure, and exact implicit obedience from, Barbarians, nothing is to be feared. This is however then immutable law, and though frequently woefully defective when put into practice, the theory remains the same. Foreigners that appear on the shores to make demands, are not merely considered in the light of enemies, but as rebels, that defy the sacred authority of Heaven's son. When the Turks mans fought for their liberties, they were only viewed as daring rebels unworthy to inhabit mother earth, which entirely belongs to the Emperor. The Chinese Generals do not march forward in order to conquer, but to extirpate all that opposes the imperial will. They must execute their master's behest, no matter whatever may be the difficulties and they certainly do so always, on paper. Hence the impossibility of a true account of the state of war being transmitted to the monarch. Victory upon victory follows, and the rebels are cut a root and branches. Yet though the design is so grand, the commanders are much circumscribed in their power. They cannot draw supplies at pleasure nor reward the soldiers at their own option for the services they have performed. All must be reported to the Court, which renders delays unavoidable. No generals are sent out with plenipotentiary powers, this would be too dangerous a thing to entrust to the sons of Mara. A commissioner is generally dispatched from the Capital to direct all movements, and frequently supplanted by others in his functions. But the most extraordinary thing is, that old civilians like Governors and Lieutenant Governors, in fact field marshals, though ignorant of the military art. When such men command and the generals obey their orders, the event may easily be foreseen. As this however is old custom, may still see here a veteran of 80 leading forth troops whose destructive fire melts diamonds & granite.

The following paper (and there is not the slightest doubt of its authenticity) contains certain extracts from the joint memorial of the Commissioner Viceroy and Admiral handing the Emperor a detailed account of the battle of Chuenpee &c. &c. It is truly lamentable to see how the goodnatured Emperor is gulled by his officers! We are so that we have not yet succeeded in getting the whole of this precious document, but perhaps *le bon viendra*. The Commissioner has also garbled Emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts not fit for vulgar eyes to see. The said Imperial chop which appeared in the *Press* of the 11th inst. copied from the walls, which public mode the C



# THE CANTON PRESS.

...had adopted of conveying to the people as political information as he judged it fitting for to know. In the following we have done our to restore the text.

I respectfully take the Emperor's reply to our memorial, which arrived here by an Imperial courier, telling day and night, on the evening of the 28th of the moon, (2d January 1840.) and copying the same hand it up for your Excellency's information.

In the 16th day of the 10th moon of the 19th of Taoukwang (21st November, 1839.) we memorialized the Emperor regarding the engagements which took place at Chuenpee, Kowloon and other places with the English ships of war, and on the 9th day of the 11th moon (3rd January 1840.) we received the Vermillion Reply, which was added the command to give respect the accompanying Imperial Edict. Further we were sundry remarks written with the Emperor's own hand, on the margin of said memorial, as these sentences which particularly attracted Majesty's attention:—thus—

Imperial comment: "the said Admiral thrust forward his own person (in front of the battle) and stood up before the mast!"

Imperial comment: "Oh! most worthy to be praised!"

Joint memorial: "if however they (the English) can yet repent, and awake to a sense of their folly and criminality, we may permit them to turn round, (and resume their intercourse with us)"

Imperial comment: "You ought not thus to act, fear that you will thereby compromise the dignity of our government!"

Joint memorial: "then our stout soldiers, drawn up in close array, each grasping tight his weapon, calmly awaited (the enemy) with the greatest deliberation and firmness"

Imperial comment: "Altho' each might firmly stand to his weapon, yet this seems a plan of warfare not likely to last very long."

Joint memorial: "those who obey the laws—let them come;—those who oppose, let them be driven out!"

Imperial comment: "This view of the case which you take is exceedingly correct, nevertheless, in putting it in force, we could hardly steer clear of contradictions!"

Joint memorial: "We have given orders to find out what has become of her (alluding to the Royal Saxon Capt. Townes) and shall have her escorted under our protection to Whampoa."

Imperial comment: "Altho' to show respectful obedience, and to offer contumacious opposition, are certainly not the same, still they are *de facto* the people of the same country; you ought not thus to conduct matters!"

Amended Imperial Edict. On the 8th day of the 11th moon of the 19th of Taoukwang (18th December 1839.) we the Grand Council of War received the following Imperial Edict.

Whereas, Lin, Tang and Kwan have sent up to a memorial respecting the engagements they had with the foreign ships (of war), I, the Emperor on usual terms perfectly understand it's contents. The foreigners of the English nation, from and for the time &c. &c. &c. (see said Edict Canton Press Vol. 5, No. 15; i. e. 11th January 1840.)

Imperial comment: "But this time the foreign ship Smith (i. e. H. S. Volage) having again dared to be the first to fire his great guns, and moreover having endeavored to seize a stronghold or fastness at Kwan yung (in the neighborhood of Hongkong) in six encounters which we sustained, our troops gained six successive victories; and in five we took the fleet of foreign merchantmen lying at anchor in the Hongkong waters, and drove every one of them outside!"

Imperial comment: "We are at a loss to say what the Emperor means by this comment. Possibly that it will not always do to stand merely on the defensive. It is exceedingly difficult to get at the exact meaning, without having before me, the joint memorial referred to. Translator. The Emperor appears to be quoting here the language of the joint memorial."

Thus even granting that they (the English) were at this time to give the duly prepared bond &c. &c. After the order given to stop the English Trade, and drive away the English ships, read—

There is no occasion to exact the duly prepared bond from them (the English), neither is it necessary to cause them to deliver up the foreign murderer who beat to death one of our native people (Lin wei he); as for Townes single ship there is no occasion whatever to enquire what has become of her. Cause at the same time that it be clearly proclaimed and made known to all nations &c. &c. After the concluding sentence as it appeared in the Press of 14th instant, read—

Let Lin and his colleagues consult together and watch the opportunity for sending secretly civil and military officers and troops to all places along the sea coast, to the most important passes and defiles, and to those islands nearest the foreign possessions: let there not on this head be the slightest sloth or remissness! In the engagement with the foreign ships on this occasion, it appears that our trusty and well beloved Admiral Kwan gallantly pushed forward into the heat of action before all his men! Most deserving indeed is his conduct of praise! Cause that he be forthwith greeted with the title of Ma-hae ling-oh Pa-too-loo and further let him be recommended to the Board of appointments that other honors be super-added to serve as encouragement. As for those other civil and military mandarins who have exerted themselves in this affair, I let their names be reported to me in a special bulletin, that I, the Emperor, may award them suitable marks of my acknowledgment. Regarding those officers and common soldiers who have either fallen on the field of battle or been wounded, let Lin and his colleagues examine clearly and report them to the Board (of War) that they or their relations may be provided for according to rule and custom. Take this Edict and make them acquainted with the same. Respect this!

## DUTCH TRADE.

Yu, Hoppo of Canton by Imperial appointment &c. &c. issues this Edict to Howqua and the other se-

A Tartar title we believe of considerable distinction. Translator.

An intelligent Chinese friend remarked to us that this request of the Emperor's would bring a good deal of grief into Lin's mill. For instance, it being known that the Emperor has solicited the names of those officers, Civil and Military, who distinguished themselves in the six engagements with the English, many men of large fortune will come forward, one will cry "oh! put me down!"—and another will cry—"do pray for any sake put my name down!" and great sums of money will change hands, so very desirous are the Chinese of being individually brought to the notice of their Emperor. We confess that we once entertained a high idea of the personal character of the Commissioner, and only a few months ago we should have looked upon such a remark as mere insidious slander—but now (?)—why—the aspect of matters is much changed, and if Lin can condescend to dupe his too-confiding master by boasting of Victories which were never achieved, and informing him of battles—which—in point of fact, were never fought, it requires no stretch of credibility to suppose him capable of handing the Emperor the names of those who distinguished themselves in no other battles than those fought in his own imagination. What, we should like to ask, induced him to suppress that sentence about the six battles and the six successive victories in the garbled copy of the Imperial Edict which he had posted up for public inspection?—nothing—but that he knew the public, or any one of the public who had seen it, would have laughed him and his colleagues to scorn, and might have told them flatly that they lied. The six battles alluded to by Lin and his colleagues are we suppose: 1st, the attack by three large boats filled with armed men, on the Black Duke, passage boat, having on board, 6 lascars and one passenger; 2d, the burning of the unarmed Spanish Brig *Bibiano*, by a whole flotilla of Chinese craft; 3d, The affair of Kowloon, between the fort and Junks there, and the *Louisa*, Cutter, and *Pearl*; 4th an attack on five English gentlemen in which one was wounded, by a number of Chinese soldiers, whilst the former were taking a walk on shore at Hongkong; 5th the firing off the batteries at Hongkong, when the British shipping moved to the anchorage at Tungkoo; 6th, the engagement at Chuenpee, between 29 Chinese junks and H. M. S. *Volage* and *Hyacinth*, in which one junk was blown up, three sunk, and a great number disabled.—Marvellous victories all of them! Translator.

Errata. In our translation of the Imperial Edict in the Press of 11th inst. in the preamble for "13th Jan 1840" read 3rd January 1840, and line 31st of said Edict, for "not worthy of a monarch's consideration," read "not worthy of a moment's consideration."

curity merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas these said hong merchants handed me up a petition written in the foreign character from the Dutch foreigner Tiedeman, which being translated was found to contain the following,—

I the said foreigner on the 9th day of the present moon had a ship belonging to my native country called Leen sze tat (?) which coming to Canton to trade, first in conformity with the law, gave a duly prepared bond outside the Bocca Tigris, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Whampoa. The said ship had laden on board foreign tin, sandal wood, gold and silver thread, sharks maws and fins, blankets, carpets and such like, besides she had a quantity of a new kind of foreign money, which she brought for purposes of trade. But as this was the first time that Captain Leen sze-tat had ever come to Canton, he was not aware that from this new kind of foreign money must be deducted a mace for every dollar (about 12 per cent) before that people were willing to receive it, and so having no resource, he took this said new foreign money, and bought with it eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton, which he had put on board and brought up to Whampoa at the same time.

Having with deep reverence submitted to the new laws of the Heavenly Dynasty, and not having smuggled or brought any prohibited articles of any description, not daring to oppose or offend, being willing should any irregularity be discovered, to be adjudged to death by the new statute, your petitioner hereby begs that Y. E. will cause the hong merchants to secure his said ship forthwith, that she may speedily open her hatches and having discharged her Cargo, take advantage of the moonson to spread her sails, and return to her own country, for which your petitioner will feel deeply grateful &c. &c. &c.

Now this coming before me the Hoppo, I find that on the 13th day of the present moon (18th Decr. 1839.) I received a joint dispatch from their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy, to the effect, that henceforward the ships of all and every foreign country, shall not be permitted to load on board the goods and merchandize belonging to the English foreigners, and dispose of the same for them, and that a duly prepared bond be at the same time exacted from these said foreigners to that effect, and that the hong merchants be commanded to consult together as to how this object may be best obtained, and hand up the result of their deliberations for the approval or disapproval of said High Officers, &c. &c. &c. which having been duly received, I, the Hoppo, at that time in my turn impressed the commands on the hong merchants, as on record.

Now however it appears that the Dutch foreigner Tiedeman petitions, saying, that on the 9th day of this present moon (14th Decr. 1839.) he had Leen-sze-tat's ship which arrived laden with foreign tin and other commodities and that outside he bought eight hundred and odd bales of Cotton which he took on board and brought up to Whampoa all at the same time. Now, having already given the duly prepared bond according to law, and thereupon proceeded to Whampoa, this item of Cotton, altho' it was received on board after that the port was shut (against the English) yet in the aforesaid petition it is distinctly said that it was done before he had received any authentic document to such effect, therefore let the said hong merchants examine matters and instantly secure the ship, begging of me permission to open her hold, that everything be done according to law and custom. But beyond this, the 14th day of the 11th moon (19th Decr. 1839.) is to be considered the commencement, the said hong merchants must give implicit obedience to the contents of the Edict of their Excellencies the Commissioner and Viceroy, and in real earnest put matters on the footing therein set forth! Do not oppose or deceive! At the same time let every foreign merchant be made acquainted with this! Hasten! Hasten! A special Edict.

Taoukwang 19th year, 11th moon, 14th day. Canton, 19th December, 1839.

## AMERICAN TRADE.

Choo, specially appointed Kwang-chow-foo &c. &c. issues these orders to the Hong merchant that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas I (the said Kwang-chow-foo) have just received an edict from their Excellencies the High Commissioner Lin, and Viceroy Tang to the following effect.

Whereas on the 21st day of the 11th moon of the 19th year of Taoukwang (26th December 1839) the American Superintendent Snow duly petitioned me to the effect—

I have just now received the Edict of Y. E. dated the 13th day of this moon (18th December 1839) in which it is said,—"Afterwards if any merchant vessels come to Canton, let him (the said American Superintendent) examine clearly whether or not the goods on board are the products of said (American) country, or whether they are the produce of any English possession, originally shipped on board for the purpose of coming to Canton, and duly petition the K. H. in the end, who will thereupon give a chop and a pilot to the vessel may enter port &c. &c. &c." Now I (the said American Superintendent) find, that any ships coming afterwards to Canton, it will be necessary for me first to examine and then they will be permitted to enter

# THE CANTON PRESS.

the port, (by this regulation) I shall not be able to escape going backwards and forwards in my own person, which will detain me ten and more days (at a time)! (I have therefore to beg) that afterwards when any ships of my nation come to Canton, the said Captains may give the duly prepared bond that they have brought no opium as exacted by the new law, and that they may request the Keun min foo to give them their chops and pilots and first proceed to Whampoa. Wait till they have arrived at Whampoa when I (the American Superintendent) will in accordance with the terms of Y. E.'s edict, clearly examine if the said ships have or have not within or without the Canton waters been conveying Cargo up for the English ships, when I will give a declaration to that effect under my seal of office to serve as proof.

It is an established rule among all foreign countries, that in bringing goods to any market, so soon as these goods are discharged they pay duty. But our ships go to any place they please, and seeing goods or produce, they buy such goods or produce, and so long as they are not prohibited articles, no enquiries whatever are made as to how they came by them. The goods which my native country produces are only suitable to the Canton market to a very small extent, therefore it is that our ships go to the ports of all foreign countries, and there purchase goods or produce to bring to Canton, hoping thereby to gain a little profit. Now, however, that we have received the edict of Y. E. "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca, and Manila, there to load cargo &c. &c.," we merchants from afar cannot profit even in the smallest degree! We therefore sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit for which we shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c.

Now this coming before us, the Commissioner and Viceroy, it behoves us to give the following reply. According to the petition it says, "when the merchant vessels of our said country come to Canton, let them first give the duly prepared bond and then petition the Keun min foo to grant the chop and pilot that the vessels may proceed to Whampoa, waiting till they arrive there when the said American Superintendent will examine clearly in accordance with the terms of our edict, and if the said vessel has not taken on board any goods for English vessels within or without the Lanchow islands in the Canton seas to transport them to Canton, then the said American Superintendent will give a chop under his seal of office as "proof of the same," this proposal of his may indeed be put in force. After this all the vessels of the said country arriving at Whampoa, let them be duly searched and examined by the said superintendent that they are not engaged in the afore mentioned irregularities, and the sealed chop so granted them by the said superintendent, the Captain and Supercargoes must deliver over to the said Hong merchants to have and to hold, and by virtue of which these may secure their ships. If afterwards it be found out that these ships have been transporting goods (for the English), then ship and cargo will be wholly confiscated and the said American Superintendent will find himself involved in very unpleasant circumstances. Just then at this present moment, the said nation has got these ships vizt., Palik (?) Kowloo (?) and Keletse (?) which arrived at Whampoa on the 20th and 21st of the moon, let these then be duly examined and dealt with in the manner that we have just agreed upon.

As to the products of the said country not being many, and foreign merchants going to the markets of every country, and as they see goods, buying them and bringing them on to Canton for resale, this in itself is not what the law forbids. Only, having reason to fear that you may have clandestine connections with the English, falsely borrowing your own name to say that you merely tranship them and hoist your flag and dispose of them for them, therefore it is that in our previous edict we did not permit you to touch at Singapore, Malacca, Manila, and other places and take on board goods en route. What we call taking on board goods en route is only pointing to goods transhipped from English vessels, and not meant to apply to those goods or products, which the said (American) merchants may bona fide themselves be there for the purpose of bringing on to Canton. Said goods as these buy themselves must necessarily have original invoices and marks to serve as proof; let the said American Superintendent declare the real circumstances of the case, saying that the goods which have arrived were shipped at such or such a place, and let him take the original invoice and deliver it to the Hong merchants who will hand it to the authorities for inspection and examination! We, the Commissioner and Viceroy, have always the means of distinguishing between the truth or falsehood of the case, by referring to the goods themselves and seeing whether they are old or new—whether they have been laden on board ship for a long time, or merely temporarily. The said American Superintendent must in his turn show all the foreign merchants that they submissively

obey the laws of our Heavenly Dynasty! Beware! do not blindly scheme after profit, thus bringing upon yourselves unnumbered woes! Exert yourselves to avoid them! Expect them if ye disobey!

We therefore unite the circumstances and issue this our edict, and when it reaches the said Kwang-chow-foo, let him immediately issue the commands to the Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress them on the said Superintendent Snow, that he obey and act in conformity. Do not oppose!

I, the Kwang-chow-foo, having received the above edict, hereby make it known to the said Hong merchants, that they in their turn impress it on the said Superintendent Snow, that he may obey accordingly.

Do not oppose! A special edict!  
Taoukwang, 19th year, 11th moon, and 24th day.  
Canton, 29th December, 1839.

Yu, by Imperial appointment Hoppo of Canton &c. &c., hereby proclaims to Howqua and the other Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas the said Hong merchants have just presented to me a foreign petition, written in the Chinese character from the English Ship Captain Tonglong (Townes) wherein is stated the following.

Several months before, when I was at Macao, I petitioned clearly the Keun min foo, and having already given the duly prepared bond according to the new law, I got his permission to enter the port. However being prevented by two war ships, one called Warren, the other called Smith, I could not proceed, and in consequence my ship has been lying at anchor in the outer sea for a long time, which has caused me to lose a great deal of money. At present all the cargo within my ship is utterly spoiled, but more especially my foreign rice. It's smell is insufferable and as the people on board my ship inhale it, it is really to be feared lest it breed a plague among them! Now my said ship having already entered the port several days, I earnestly beg that your Excellency will command the Hong merchants promptly to secure her, so that I may speedily get rid of my spoiled cargo, for which I shall feel abundantly grateful &c. &c.

Now this coming before me the Hoppo, I find that Townes' ships had already given the duly prepared bond according to law and obtained permission to enter the port before that the port was shut against them, as I had duly then informed the Viceroy, who conjointly with myself gave orders to Howqua to proceed in person to Whampoa and after clearly examining the vessel, cause one of the Hong merchants to petition me and secure her, as is duly recorded.

Only, just at this moment is the time when His Excellency the High Commissioner has commanded these said Hong merchants to deliberate upon and fix certain regulations, to be handed up to His Excellency for examination, by which, whenever any foreign ship arrives at Whampoa, the whole of the Hong merchants must give a joint bond, and in order to put them all on the same footing, the said Townes' ship ought to be dealt with in like manner. Cause therefore as before, that the said Howqua, along with all the other Hong merchants give instant obedience to the commands of His Excellency the Commissioner, and settle these new laws, for giving the bond which they must hand up to His Excellency, and then let them petition me to open the said vessel's hold. Do not delay! Be speedy! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 19th year, 12th moon, and 2nd day.  
Canton, 6th January, 1840.

## WAREHOUSING BRITISH GOODS AT MACAO.

Macao, 20th January, 1840.  
Sir,  
I am desired by the Chief Superintendent to transmit for the information of the British Mercantile Community, the inclosed correspondence with His Excellency the Governor of Macao, and.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient,  
humble servant,  
EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.  
To, W. SCOTT, Esq.  
Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Her Majesty's Ship "Volage,"  
Macao Roads, 1st January 1840.  
The undersigned Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, pressed by the measures of the Imperial Commissioner and the Provincial Government, is now driven to ask permission in the name of Her Britannic Majesty, to deposit the remainder of the

British cargoes in the warehouses at Macao, upon the payment of the duties fixed by the regulations of the place. He makes this request, however, with no intention that the goods should pass into consumption by the Chinese against the will of that Government, but solely for purposes of safe deposit, to the end that the empty ships may depart.

He need not repeat that he is deeply sensible of your Excellency's kindest personal dispositions towards His Majesty's Subjects, and it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction to him to reflect that your Excellency's interference on their behalf in the actual conjuncture cannot fail to conduce to the immense and lasting advantage of the settlement. The time is arrived when it is in your Excellency's hand to render Macao the seat of the Foreign Trade with China, without any violation of existing arrangements with that Government.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew to your Excellency the expression of the sentiments of his highest consideration and regard.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.  
To, His Excellency,  
DON ADRIAÑO ACOAGIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO,  
&c. &c.  
True Copy, EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer,

(Translation of His Excellency's reply)  
Macao, 16th January, 1840.

To, The Most Illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, Superintendent of British Trade in China.

The undersigned Governor of Macao and it's dependencies has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch addressed to him by the Most Illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China, dated on the 1st January, wherein it is proposed that the goods on board the vessels of the British Nation, actually anchored at Tongkoo Bay should be introduced into this City, for deposit only, in order that the vessels may be able to take their departure. And the undersigned did not forthwith answer (as he desired) because he thought he was not sufficiently authorized, according to the laws which govern the settlement, to take of himself any determination whatever upon a subject of such great importance; And he therefore laid the Superintendent's despatch before the Loyal Senate, that they might definitively agree to what should be most suitable in that respect. The Loyal Senate took this interesting matter into their most serious consideration, and after mature examination, determined, that, it being prohibited by the law of the settlement to accede to the Superintendent's propositions (however vehement their wishes might be to comply with them), the obligations by which they are bound, impose upon them the painful but imperative duty of rejecting the Superintendent's proposal, feeling more regret that they are obliged to make this refusal than for the loss of the advantages, which the introduction of the goods in question might be attended with.

The undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of the requisition, as the Superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that unite the settlement of Macao with the Chinese Government, it being the first duty of the Government of the said settlement to maintain for his most faithful Majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries, of which not a few have been lately suffered.

The undersigned bringing this determination to the Superintendent's notice in answer to his before mentioned despatch, avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed) ADRIAÑO ACOAGIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.  
True Copy, EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and Treasurer

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Spanish, *Iberia*, Mercader, and French *l'Asie*, Desse, both from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per *l'Asie*, Captains Larkin and Reade.

SAILED.—Span. *Rafaela*, Tayag, Buen Suceso for Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.—for London, *Thomas Coult*, Warner, for Liverpool, *Queen Mab*; Harbinger; *Thames*, Castle Huntly and Seabey Castle for Manila; *Earl of Clare* and *Caledonia* for Bombay; *Thornate*, for Calcutta.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, 16th Septbr., via Calcutta. UNITED STATES, 7th July, *Valparaiso* CALOUTTA, 25th November *Water Witch*. BOMBAY, 8th November via Calcutta. SINGAPORE 11th December, *Water Witch*. JAVA, 20th October, *Ben Preble*. MANILA, 9th January, *l'Asie*.

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# THE CANTON REGISTER.

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VOL. 13.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28<sup>TH</sup>, 1840.

NO. 4.

**FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON.**  
THE fast sailing tank boat, Ship **EARL OF SALCARRAS**, 1488 tons, Capt. JOHN VADZ, will have prompt dispatch, the greater part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight apply to **W. S. BOYD.**

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**THE** Subscription Price will be given for the following Numbers of the Canton Register for 1839.—Nos. 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 30, 35, 49, 50. Canton Register Office, Rua do Hospital, 1st Jan'y 1840.

**NOTICE.**—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH ANCHER in our firm, has ceased. **WETMORE Co.**  
Canton, 1st January, 1840.

**THE** Subscribers have established themselves as a House of Agency, in Canton, under the firm of **ARGENTINE HEARD & Co.**  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD.**  
**JOSEPH COOLIDGE junr.**  
Canton 1st January, 1840.

**NOTICE.**—THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. GREEN, of Mr. JOSEPH COOLIDGE, JUNR., as of Mr. ABEL A. LOW, in our house, cease this day; and Mr. WARREN DELANO, JUNR., is admitted a partner therein. **RUSSELL & Co.**  
Canton, December 31st, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—THE firm of **RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.** of this place, is this day dissolved; and Mr. W. DELANO, JUNR., who remains here, associated with the house of Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.**, will attend to closing our pending business. **RUSSELL, STURGIS & Co.**  
Canton, 31st December, 1839.

**NOTICE.**—It is hereby given that the Interest of Mr. ROBERT WISE, in our firm at home and abroad ceased on the 1st July 1839, and that on the same date Mr. JOHN WISE and Mr. ROBERT JAMES FARBRIDGE, were admitted to be partners in our Business, which will in future be carried on under the firm of **HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.** in China and Manila, and WISE, FARBRIDGE & Co. at Liverpool and Manchester.  
**ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.**  
Toongkoo Bay, 28th November, 1839.

**FOR SALE.**—A Bill of Exchange drawn by the Captain, and Purser of the French frigate **Venus** on the Minister of Marine at Paris, for France, 29,232,67 cents at 10 days sight.—Please apply to Messrs. **RUSSELL & Co.** of Canton, or **JAMES P. STURGIS, Macao.**  
17th December, 1839.

**TO LET.**—For the next six months, apartments for an English single Gentleman, being a third of a house in the Rua do Hospital. Apply to **ANTONIO J. H. DE CARVALHO JR.**

**WANTED.**—A Register Thermometer, apply to the Editor.

**WANTED.**—A Portuguese and English Dictionary, apply to the Editor.

**NOTICE.**—In the Press, and will be published from the Canton Register Office, as soon as possible, a Narrative of the late proceedings and events in China, &c., by John Slade, Editor of the Canton Register.

**FOR SALE.**—ANGLO CHINESE CALENDAR FOR 1839—with a copious appendix.—Price 2½ do for 1836-37-38 price 3½. Canton Register Office Rua do Hospital.

## Cession of the British trade in China.

OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

MADRAS, 11TH JULY, 1839.

I am desired to state my opinion how far the chief superintendent of the trade of her majesty's subjects to and from the dominions of China, and of the conduct of those subjects so trading, has (under what pressure of circumstances) to stop the legitimate trade between those subjects and the Chinese at the port of Canton or elsewhere.

The question is represented (as indeed is self-evident) to be one involving vast positive interests inasmuch as this stoppage without full notice would necessarily involve the whole or partial loss of immense investments in money and goods intended for the Chinese markets, independently of the loss of resulting profits expected from the specific trade and speculations thus already engaged in and subsequently to be abated.

This is a question which also involves the mutual interests of two nations; and it naturally arises for consideration how far, under any circumstances, such a right in any individual subject of one nation, not accredited either as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state, to affect the public interests of another nation can be contended for. It cannot be doubted that, primarily at least, the authority to declare a total cessation of commercial intercourse between the Queen's subjects and those of a foreign nation at the ports of the latter must rest with the respective governments of each country. The just exercise of this authority, and the just mode of exercising it, can only be determined by rules which each country may respectively recognize as the law of nations. I conceive it to be a breach of that law as recognized in England for the supreme power of one country to delegate the exercise of the authority to any individual subject not accredited as the special or plenipotentiary representative of the state according to his own judgement of the occasion. I do not suppose it requisite to detail the grounds of this opinion further than by stating that I conceive each nation may equitably look to a judgment being formed by those exercising the supreme authority itself, and to a decision by that supreme authority, or at least by its representative, upon such judgment, in all matters affecting the mutual interests and well being of the respective countries. As between the two countries, therefore, I consider that any statute, or order of council, delegating to one or more such individual subjects the power to determine a total stoppage of the legitimate trade which might otherwise be carried on between them would be in breach of the law of nations and, a fortiori, would be the exercise of any such delegated power.

But the more immediate question I have to deal with is, not the legality, or rather justification, of any measure according to the law of nations and as between one country and another, for such questions are not properly matters of law. The question rather is, how far, as between the chief superintendent or those whose agent he is and the other subjects of the Queen, such a stoppage of trade is legal, according to the municipal laws under which those subjects live—and how far legal liability to afford redress of any consequent injury attaches to parties enforcing such stoppage. Nevertheless, it is pertinent to consider even with reference to this latter view of the subject how far the law of nations would sanction the measure, in as much as every presumption arises against any supposed attempt to delegate, or any actual delegation of, a power contrary to that law which ought to prevail.

The general opinion is, that it is even beyond the prerogative of the crown itself to interdict its subjects from trading at their free will with a foreign nation. But it is sufficient to say that, at all events, whether such an interdict can only be affected through an act of parliament or not, it must be clear that the power of deputed discretionary exercise of such an authority could not be assigned to the crown, or to any other body in the state, except through the supreme sanction of an act of parliament. Such an act would in some degree affect the constitution of the government of England in a very important subject-matter, namely, our national relations with foreign powers. I think, therefore, it would have to be construed very strictly, and every presumption should prevail against any intention of introducing an organic constitutional change in the exercise of the functions of government.

The act which raises the powers and functions which are to be delegated to the chief and other superintendents by her majesty in council a third of 3rd and 4th William 4th chapter 93. This act does not, in my opinion, affect to authorize her majesty in council, upon any occasion arising, to stop indiscriminately the trade between her subjects and the Chinese at the ports of the latter. Still less does it affect to authorize her majesty in council to delegate the exercise of such power to chief or other superintendents. The act contemplates, as the very basis

of the authority and functions to be assigned to the chief and other superintendents, the existence of that trade. The object of appointing such superintendents is expressed to be "the protecting and promoting such trade." Their powers "over and in respect of the trade," which are to be given by orders in council under authority of this act, can, under no circumstances whatever, be construed into powers to abrogate the trade altogether. Even the "directions and regulations" touching the said trade and commerce, and for "the government of her majesty's subjects" are to be "made and issued" by the Queen in Council and not by the superintendents. I cannot therefore gather from this statute that there was any intention whatever in the legislature (much less can I gather the effectuating any such object) of authorizing the privy council to depute the exercise of powers as between nation and nation, and as regards the trade of the Queen's subjects, to any different party or authority from that in which it is vested by the constitutional law of England.

Independently of what the law of nations may require it would be most unreasonable and mischievous that such an authority should be so delegated and exercised; one or two individuals apart from the constitutional councils of the nation would become the arbiters of the mutual interests of both countries and might injure those interests, interrupt the amity between them, and even, under a prospective sanction of the executive, and without its cognizance of facts or grounds, give occasion for war. They might deal with the interests and property of their fellow-subjects so as to affect what would be tantamount to a confiscation of them without notice, and they might be placed in the alternative of either assenting to pledge, at their own discretion, the revenues of the British government to recompense such confiscations, or of leaving their fellow subjects uncompensated altogether.

But it may still remain for inquiry whether, legally or otherwise, the privy council has assumed, under authority of the above act, to delegate to the chief superintendent the powers in question. Of this I am of course silent. I am, in my opinion, to obey orders emanating from a functionary in whom such an illegal power has been delegated. I do not say that it were justifiable that it were advisable to resist by force the exercise of any such assumed power, by a constituted authority acting professedly and bona fide in the performance of a delegated duty. But I conceive legal redress is open to a party forcibly compelled to abandon a profitable trade, which is neither in contravention of the Chinese or our own municipal laws; and I do not think a party has a legal right to any compensation for being injuncted not attempted to be enforced, which emanates from a party who has not the legal authority to issue them.

Whenever indignities or ill usage may be imputable to the Chinese government or its functionaries towards the Queen's functionaries or subjects, I consider that as regards any questions of a consequent stoppage of all commercial intercourse the decision ought to be referred to the consideration of the executive government of England, as much as the decision of any question of war or peace. Moreover in the settlement of any such question I conclude that the English government would take all possible precaution to prevent loss, and secure existing interests as far as practicable by notices and proclamations.

(Signed) GEORGE NORTON.

MADRAS, 12th July, 1839.

CASE, AND OPINION OF MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL.

CASE.

The superintendent of British trade in China proposes stopping all British subjects from trading with that country, and intends issuing the proclamation which accompanies this case: whether British subjects are bound to obey such orders or not must involve the trade and shipping interest most seriously.

It may so happen that the Chinese themselves may stop the trade, in consequence of some default in the British in complying with the rules and orders of the government, to wit, the delivering up the whole of the 20,283 chests of opium or some other reason may induce them to do so. In the case before you A. B. chartered a ship from London to Madras, Straits, and Whampoa in China, and agrees to pay in Canton a certain freight for the use of the said ship at 60 days after the safe arrival of the ship at Whampoa.

Suppose the trade is stopped by the superintendent of trade or the Chinese, and the ship is prohibited from proceeding to Whampoa by the order of the British superintendent of trade or the Chinese government.

Is the captain bound to keep the ship in the harbor waters, to wit, at some of the rivers or anchorages of the port, until the disputes and differences between the two countries are settled and he can proceed to the port



Madras, 25th July, 1930.

27th July, 1839. GEORGE NORTON.

Macao, 20th January, 1840.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT  
 His excellency,  
 DON ADRIÃO ACCACIO DA SIVEIRA PINTO.  
 &c. &c. &c.  
 True copy, EDWARD ELLIOT,  
 Secretary and Treasurer.



(Translation of his excellency's reply).  
Macao, 16th January, 1840.

To The most illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of British trade in China.

The undersigned governor of Macao and its dependencies has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch addressed to him by the most illustrious Sr. Charles Elliot, superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, dated on the 1st January, wherein it is proposed that the goods on board the vessels of the British nation, actually anchored at Tuonkoo-bay, should be introduced into this city, for deposit only, in order that the vessel may be able to take their departure. And the undersigned did not forthwith answer it (as he desired) because he thought he was not sufficiently authorized according to the laws which govern this settlement, to take of himself any determination whatever upon a subject of such great importance; and he therefore did the superintendent's despatch before the Loyal Senate, that they might definitively agree to what would be most suitable in this respect. The Loyal Senate took this interesting matter into their most serious consideration, and after mature examination, determined, that it being prohibited by the laws of the settlement to accede to the superintendent's propositions (however vehement their wishes might be to comply with them), the obligations by which they are bound impose upon them the painful but imperative duty of rejecting the superintendent's proposal, feeling more regret that they are obliged to make this refusal, than for the loss of the advantages, which the introduction of the goods in question might be attended with.

The undersigned thinks it unnecessary to explain the reasons which prevent the literal satisfaction of this requisition, as the superintendent, who has lived in China for several years, must be well aware of the engagements that unite the settlement of Macao with the Chinese government, it being the first duty of the government of the said settlement to maintain it for her most faithful majesty, without exposing it to new risks and injuries, of which not a few have been lately suffered.

The undersigned bringing this determination to the superintendent's notice in answer to his before mentioned despatch, avails himself with pleasure of this occasion to reiterate the assurances of his high consideration and respect.

(Signed)

ADRIANO ACCACIO DA SILVEIRA PINTO.  
True copy. EDWARD ELSLIE,  
Secretary and treasurer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.  
SHOAL IN THE MINDORO SEA.

Brig "Giraffe"

Toonkoo, January, 16th, 1840.

Dear Sir,—I should feel obliged by your giving insertion in your valuable paper to the particulars of the shoal on which the "Frances Charlotte" and "Camden" have been lately lost.—It is 10 or 12 miles in extent, of a circular form, and in some parts above water; it bears from Ylin N. N.W. 3/4 W. and from Semerara, N. by E. 1/2 E. Its centre is in latitude 11° 52' N. and longitude 117° 13' E. by 3 good chronometers and several observations taken by captain Metcalf of the "Frances Charlotte," and captain Hains late of the "Brig "Alice" who was a passenger. As it is of great interest that all such dangers should be known for the good of navigation, I hope you will give it a wide circulation.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

Thomas Watson.

ALL LETTERS MUST BE POST PAID.

## MACAO

January 20th, 1840.

### LATEST DATES.

England	6th Sept.	Singapore	11th Dec.
India	9th Nov.	Java	28th Nov.
Calcutta	25th Nov.	Manila	9th Jan.
Bombay	8th Nov.	Austral-Asia	20th August

ARRIVED.—*Tabaka* (Sp) Marader, from Manila, Penang, and from Liverpool, 5th of September. Bombay Castle, Bayler, from Bombay and Batavia; sailed from Bombay 29th October.

PASSENGERS.—Omitted last week. Per L'Asie, Thomas Lark, Esq., Canton Road.

SAILED.—*Itakawa* (Sp) Tayag, Buan Soosan, (Sp), for Manila.

UNDER DESPATCH.—*Lady Hayes*, for Manila, tomorrow. *S. aloby Castle*, for Singapore and Bombay, at noon on the 30th instant. *Bombay Castle*, for Manila, at noon on the 30th inst. *Thos. Coates* for London.

We have received a law English paper of August by the *Peking*; but none from Bombay, by the *Bombay Castle*.

Captain Gible arrived on board the *Volage*, off the Bogue, on the 17th instant; the blockade was immediately raised.

There are rumours that the English will be shortly again treated to the now well-known tune of Don Giovanni, turn out, turn out, Don Giovanni, turn out.

The rumours that have been some time current of the commissioner having bought the American ship, *Helen Douglas*—late the armed British vessel, *Cambridge*—are confirmed, we are informed, beyond all doubt. It is also reported H. E. has been treating for the purchase of the *Alabama*, and other American vessels, and the American vice-consul has offered to supply the *Helen Douglas* with guns.

Our readers will learn from an edict issued by the commissioner and governor, that those worthy functionaries have, taboed, the two vessels, *Dansche Koenge* and *Norden*, under the Danish flag: the history of this strange proceeding is as follows.—The commissioner wished to purchase these two vessels for immediate service, but his terms were not accepted. H. E. then hits upon the accusation as set forth in his edict, of these vessels still being English property, and forthwith issues his decree that they shall be confiscated.

The *Norden*, we have been told, entered the river before the 6th of December—the day when, by the imperial fiat, the British trade was cut off for ever; and the *Dansche Koenge*, on or about that day, having previously procured her pilot. Now supposing H. E. could prove—which he cannot do—that the vessels are British property, he would not be the less guilty of fraud and tyranny in first allowing them to enter the port with full confidence, and then confiscating them on no evidence at all but his own assertions and conclusions: how much longer can any foreign commerce be safe under such absolute and irresponsible dictation?

The *Taoutae*, now daily expected, is an officer of higher rank than the Kwauchow foo; he presides in the western districts of this province. The commissioner, in concert with the governor, has proposed to the emperor to place him at Macao, in the residence kept for the *hoppo*, that he may there manage public affairs; and to remain there a year or two until the foreigners shall be brought into order. Meanwhile, he is to retain his present appointment. To this proposal it is supposed the emperor has acceded. The *Taoutae* is represented as a man wise and bold in his own conceit, and anxious to display his prowess and energy. He is to have military authority, and about 350 troops, usually under the command of the *Huangshan* heep, are to be put under his immediate control.

The deaths of some of the governors and lieutenant governors of provinces are reported, which have occasioned the following removals. The high commissioner is appointed governor of Kwangtung & Kwangse; and the ex-governor, Tang, is removed to the governorship of the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. This is merely an

on dit; but if true, the governor Tang will have the no easy task imposed on him of stopping the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of opium in those provinces; and the high commissioner—as is just—will have to bear on the field of his glory, the brunt of coming events, which do not baste their shadows before.

The British vessel *M. ss.* from Manila to China, was wrecked on the *Prata shoal* on the 1st inst. The survivors of the crew drew lots for the possession of the only boat saved. The boat was picked up by the *Bombay Castle*, captain Baxter. H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, capt. in Warren, sailed on the evening of the 25th inst. for the *Prata shoal*, to rescue the crew left on the rock, and to save what can be saved of the cargo, said to be about 600 chests of opium.

It is not generally known that the French vessel, *Alexandre*, on her protracted voyage to Batavia last autumn, was obliged to put into the harbor at Cape Padaran in Cochinchina, for supplies of water and provisions: after various, deceptive promises these supplies although liberal payment for them was offered, were churlishly denied by the officers of the village, clothed in silken robes; and the water was taken from the village well by the crew of the *Alexandre*. The *Alexandre* remained at Cape Padaran for five days, vainly negotiating for the required supplies. On the night before her departure, the native boatmen brought off some fowls, excusing themselves for not coming in the day time from the fear of being punished by the officers.

Confiscation of the two ships *Dansche Koenge* and *Norden*, now in Whampoa reach, under the Danish flag.

Lt. high commissioner & Co. and T. viceroys of the two Kwang provinces, issue this edict to the principal and junior security merchants, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, and upon enquiry that every merchant vessel, belonging to no matter what country, should have the name of the vessel, the name of her owner, or captain, the name of the country she belongs to, and the name of the port she sails from, written distinctly on her stern; and if any man of any other country should at any time buy another country's ships, so that it be known who the acting and responsible person is, and that the circumstances be known at sight—this is a law current among all countries. Thus, in the case of the ships now lying at anchor at Whampoa, they have all their names written on their sterns and may at once be known. But there is a Danish merchant vessel—*Tan sze kwong* (*Dansche Koenge*) that has on her stern board written the English country—and *Shikna* (*Shikna*), in foreign characters; and further, the merchant ship *Nolan* (*Norden*) has neither got ship's name nor country's name written on her stern. We find that the *Dansche Koenge*, before that the port was shut, petitioned us clearly that he had bought her from the country (merchant) *Matwan* (?); if he had really and truly bought her, there is assuredly no reason why he should not have taken the name and changed it. But having as formerly written the English country's name upon her, quite evident it is that the said ship is still English property; and has not been bought by a Danish subject: there is not the slightest doubt about the matter. As for the vessel, *Norden*, we reported to us that he was a Danish subject, but upon enquiry we find, however, we find upon enquiry that he is actually one of the English vessels, that he is at anchor at *Cheongshing* (or *Toonkoo*); that he clandestinely changed his flag, and availing himself of the confusion petitioned

for a passport, and with a view to deception proceeded to Whampoa. These two ships then have clearly come from and belong to the same anchorage as the English ships, and we also see their evil intentions through the dark.

We, the said commissioner and viceroy, had already distinctly memorialized the emperor to put a stop to the English trade hereafter, and published a distinct proclamation, warning the foreigners of all countries that after this they would not be permitted to bring goods into port for the English, or, if they opposed, that both ship and cargo would be confiscated. Now having found out that these two ships have merely borrowed the name of Danish, while in reality they are English ships; although from their having entered the port for some time, and their cargo having been sold off, it would not now be convenient to call it back and confiscate it, yet the ships must not be permitted again to load cargo and leave the port; as this would not sufficiently impress the English with awe, leading them to think that we were not serious in cutting off their trade.

Forasmuch therefore we now issue this our edict; and when it reaches the said security merchants, let them instantly in obedience proceed to Whampoa, and taking the said Danche Koedge and Norden, two ships, detain them at Whampoa, and not permit cargo to be sent down to them; and stop until a Weiyeu shall come down to seal and confiscate them: thus shall we cause all those who shall dare to convey goods or merchandise for the English to fear alike—Hasten, hasten.—A special edict.

Taoukwang, 19th year, and day.

The opinion of Mr. Judge Advocate Norton, dated at Madras, 27th of July, as we understand it, appears to be in favour of compensation for the opium extorted by the high commissioner, and for other claims.

Captain Elliot's public notices of the 19th and 22nd of last May—the former being included in the letter notice—would never have occasioned the cessation of the British trade, if the merchants had not acted with him and supported his measures. Captain Elliot only gave "notice" and "enjoined," but he had no power to enforce his notices or enjoinders; any person might have disregarded them on his own responsibility; but all proved themselves willing to attend to capt. Elliot's notices: it would seem, then, that the imputation of having abandoned this trade applies, in an equal degree, to the merchants as to captain Elliot, always excepting the sixteen proscribed, whose outlawry released them from keeping any terms with this government.

But Mr. Judge Advocate Norton does not, in our opinion, appear to have grasped the whole question. He talks about international law, which term implies and comprehends in itself a system of rights, claimed and granted: this system is utterly unknown to the Chinese government—which has but one law, comprised in its own code and the will of the reigning emperor. To this law, to this will, all foreigners must submit, however unjustly the one may be administered by a relentless, vicious, and corrupt magistracy, or however headstrong and inexorable the other, founded on and nourished by great ignorance of the rest of mankind, may be made known and executed. What legal argument, then, can apply to the acts of such a government: claiming supremacy and infallibility—that holds it to be its duty, to be a contradiction, and possibly be wrong?

The unfortunate results to the British trade to this country are more justly chargeable on H. M.'s government—even on the people

of England through their house of commons—than on capt. Elliot or the resident merchants!

It is evident from the petition of the American consul, that the American trade is fast becoming more closely hampered by Chinese trammels. How is it that the American consul allows the right of the provincial government of Canton "not permitting our ships to go to Singapore, Malacca and Manila, there to load cargo;" for, from the prayer of the petition that "we, therefore, sincerely hope that Y. E. will graciously consider that we foreigners have crossed over a prodigious ocean of several tens of thousands of miles, and exposed ourselves to the danger of wind and waves to come to Canton, and kindly concede to us that the ships of our country may go to any market and load cargo for Canton, giving us thus to earn a little profit, for which we shall feel abundantly grateful, &c."

What will the American Congress say to this act of their officer, voluntarily placing the movements of the vessels of the free citizens of the U. S. under the control of the provincial government of Canton: this control, however, was not sought by the provincial government, and was seen only in the imagination of the Americans; and they, forthwith, hasten, by petition, to confess the right of such control, but to deprecate its consequences.

It is the duty of a consul to admonish and warn his countrymen against carrying on an illicit commerce, to the detriment of the revenues, and in violation of the laws of the country in which he holds his appointment or of his own; but it is no part of a consul's duty to become a searcher of the customs, or a police officer in the service of a foreign state: but it appears both the English and American consuls have a belief of their own on this matter.

We are glad to learn that the translator of the extracts from the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral, to the emperor (vide Canton Press, 25th January), has, at length, found, in his own opinion, a justifying cause of doubt respecting the honesty of the immaculate commissioner.

The translator now also confesses that "the commissioner has garbled the emperor's chop, keeping out certain parts, not fitted for vulgar eyes to see." But when the high commissioner dares to take these liberties with the productions of the vermilion pencil, what scruple will he have in most remorselessly mangling the communications of the British superintendent, eh? Therefore, we conclude that the new light which has fallen on the Translator and shown to him the short part of the commissioner's character, will also enable him to discover some cause—even if he does not allow it to be a sufficient excuse—for captain Elliot not having been the first to place himself in a ridiculous position by publishing all the documents he has received from the commissioner in reply; for had captain Elliot published those replies officially, they would have been received by the foreign community in China and by the public generally, as being authentic and true to the very letter; but from the sample with which the Translator has favoured the public it is evident how grossly the public would be deceived, were they to put implicit faith in the replies of the commissioner.

We do not comprehend why the translator of the joint memorial to the emperor, in this document, having ourselves swam in a gondola, we should put but little faith in a paper, the contents of which appear, under the most charitable surmises,

to have been obtained surreptitiously.

The translator should have explained to the public the grounds of his firm belief that this paper is a true copy of the rescript of the emperor.

We marked this translation for republication in our present number from the Canton Press; but by some mischance it has not been composed, and our columns are already full. It may be possible in the course of a few days to obtain a complete and correct copy of the joint memorial of the commissioner, governor, and admiral on the affair of Chumpe &c., which will be more intelligible to our readers than the disjointed fragments already published.

We take this opportunity of expressing our dissent, in toto, from the leaning of Britannicus 'to the line of argument,' that questions the propriety of captain Elliot going to Canton on the 23rd of March last; and also from his strictures on capt. Elliot's Public Notice, dated Macao, 23rd of March.

Lastly, With reference to the notice of the 23rd of March, captain Elliot had heard that all foreigners were forcibly detained in Canton; and we perfectly agree with capt. Elliot, that such detention "according to the genius of our own countries, and the principles of reason, if not an act of declared war, is at least its immediate preliminary;" and the Netherlands consul, Mr. van Basel, was of the same opinion.

The commissioner had, by this unpremeditated and indefensible measure placed himself in a hostile position towards all foreigners: he had made them prisoners, he had robbed them, under threats of instant death to the hongmerchants, of their property; he had, by "the unusual assemblage of troops, vessels of war, fire-ships, and others menacing preparations, threatened the lives and the destruction of the property of British subjects. Under these circumstances, what measures were to be kept with the high commissioner, and what would Britannicus, what would the world have said, if capt. Elliot had not taken means to protect British life and property at Hongkong, or had he not gone to Canton, to join his countrymen, and meet the high commissioner? No one man in Canton—whatever may be his opinion now—but was glad of captain Elliot's arrival in the afternoon of the 24th of March: he was then considered as the lever which alone could move the weighty matters then at issue; and as the commissioner had first sounded the note of defiance, capt. Elliot was perfectly justified in replying by rehoisting the British flag.

Britannicus damns with faint praise the act of captain Elliot going to Canton; we consider it simply an act of public duty, which to have left undone would have drawn upon captain Elliot unmitigated censure and contempt.

Captain Elliot read the notice extremely well; but Britannicus first censures him for his impassioned gesture—the result, probably, of his natural temperament—and then salves his censure with an apology "for the agitation of the moment." But Britannicus should know the Chinese proverb—that a word once uttered four horses cannot overtake it. His insidious representation of the three cheers (by no means faint but not three) deserves severe censure; so far from capt. Elliot joining in the general cheer—not from the juveniles only—that officer immediately checked that ebullition of joy at his arrival and approval of his public notice; to avoid, as he remarked, irritating the feelings of the Chinese populace in the square, and one of the said officers, as the amount of the after-surrender of property is concerned, returned thanks, in the name

See Supplement.

~~2. 1840~~ "Amended? to Mr. Stubb,  
Memorandum No 31.  
1840

Canter March 7, 1840

Sir

Since I last had the  
honour to address you nothing  
of importance has occurred here,  
Our trade still goes on attend-  
ed with as few difficulties  
as we can expect in these busy  
unsettled times - rumours are  
abroad almost every day of  
some contemplated changes,  
such as the stoppage of all  
foreign trade, or the limiting  
of exports of Tea to two hun-  
dred & fifty thousand 250,000  
Chests yearly, &c &c Such  
projects have been laid before  
the Emperor, and may be ac-  
ted on, but it would result  
I believe in disappointment

We are still without  
information from England re

which to form any opinion  
of the measures, & he will adopt  
towards this Country, but are  
nowly expecting the Overland  
Mail that may relieve us  
from our present anxiety.

omit

I herewith inclose  
you six the vouchers that ought  
to have accompanied my Rec<sup>t</sup>  
up to December 31<sup>st</sup> 1839, but  
were accidentally left out of  
the package.

I have the honor to be  
With great Respect  
Yours Obedt Servt.

W. M. Brown

U. S. Consul

To the Hon<sup>r</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~Mr. King~~  
Mr. King

Ms. B. 2 Copy. 11

Macao April 14. 1840

Sir

Since I last had the  
honour to address you, nothing  
new of note has transpired,  
the trade still continues with  
some vexatious arrangements that  
our Merchants under existing cir-  
cumstances think it far from in-  
sensible and their friends at home  
to submit to, but all are endea-  
vouring to bring their business to  
a close as fast as possible, and  
it is their present expectation to  
be in a situation to leave early  
in June.

The accounts from England  
leave no doubt on my mind  
that war is inevitable, and  
that a large force will be here  
in all the month of May; the  
ships from England and India

met at Singapore, It is confidently reported that the whole force will consist of twenty ships of war, and about ten thousand troops, what their just operations will be, or where is unknown, It is however rumored that one quarter of the force will act here, the remainder to the north near the Emperor's residence.

We are anxious by looking for some of our ships of war and hope they will soon make their appearance.

My infirm health has obliged me to seek a change of air, and am now at this place hoping to derive benefit therefrom. I have left Warren Delano Esq of New York as our Consul at Canton during

my absence

I have the honor to be  
with great respect  
your obedient and  
humble servant

I W. Snow

U.S. Consul

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

25 for  
Mr. Drygold

C. J. A. R.

at 2.30

Macao June 10 1840

Sir

I have the honour  
to inform you that by the  
arrival of the British Sloop  
Alligator yesterday from  
Singapore, we learn that  
The Mellesby, seventy four and  
three other vessels of war, with  
several transports would leave  
that place for China on the  
20<sup>th</sup> of May. We are therefore  
highly expecting their arrival  
The forces come on by divisions,  
each stopping a few days at  
Singapore. We are of course  
looking for events of interest  
and importance. The  
American Merchants it is  
thought will all be out of  
Canton by the first of July



Two American ships are on their way out, five at Whampoa. Three of those will be out in a week or ten days, leaving two uncertain.

Nothing as yet has transpired as to the first operations of the British forces. The Chinese have a number of large junks prepared to stop up the Channel to Whampoa above the Bogue by sinking them as soon as an attack is made on the forts at the Bogue is.

The overland mail by the Allegator brings us London accounts up to the 5<sup>th</sup> of March - 96 days -

Lord John Spencer Churchill Senior Officer of R.S.M. Naval force in

China died on the 3<sup>rd</sup> inst  
after a short illness.

I have the honor to be  
With Great Respect  
Yours Obedt Servt.

L. W. Snow  
U. S. Consul

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

June 22<sup>nd</sup>

I have been waiting, the  
foregoing, the fleet has  
arrived, two steamers form  
a part of the force —

Hostilities will not com-  
mence it is said until  
the <sup>Admiral</sup> arrival who is shortly  
expected from the Cape  
of Good Hope, bringing

with him an additional  
force.

The April outbreak  
made from England reach  
ed him last Evening in  
Twenty Eight days

How Ok Su?  
I'll know

June 18<sup>th</sup> 1840. Col. Lin  
Mr. Kinggold

Mr. Phipps presents his compliments to  
the Secy of State and has the  
honor to return the within papers  
to the Department

H. R.  
15. June 1840.

Letters of Mr. Snow, Consul at Canton, Nos 26 & 30, with  
enclosures.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and transmits to him a letter, with its enclosures, received from Mr. Snow, Consul at Canton, dated the 31<sup>st</sup> of January last, containing information respecting the affairs of China.

The Secretary requests that the letter and enclosures may be returned to the Department when the Committee shall have no further use for them.

Department of State,  
May 27<sup>th</sup> 1840.

~~23 Mr.~~  
~~W. Forsyth~~

Copy 16

Sept 34

Macao Sun 23<sup>rd</sup> 1840

Sir

I have the honour  
to inclose you Copies  
of Public Notices of an  
intended Blockade of  
the River and Port of  
Canton, received this  
morning from Charles  
Eliot Esq.

I have the honour  
to be with great

Respect

Yours Obt Servts

J. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Let Mr. Anson's No. 312. Copy  
-Copy

Public notice of Blockade of the River  
and Port of Canton

By Sir James John Gordon  
Commodore H.M.C. B. H. C. St. Com-  
-mander of the 1<sup>st</sup> class, and Commander  
in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's  
Ships and Vessels of War employed,  
and to be employed on the East  
India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the Command  
of Her Britannic Majesty's Govern-  
ment, I do hereby give notice that  
a Blockade of the River and Port  
of Canton by all its entrances will  
be established on, and after the  
28<sup>th</sup> Instant.

Given under my hand  
on Board Her Britannic  
Majesty's Ship 'Wellerby'  
in Swatow Roads this twenty  
second day of June 1840

(Signed) J. J. Gordon Commander

By command of the Com-  
mander in Chief

(Signed) William Dyer  
Secretary

True Copy

(Signed) Edward Elmsly  
Secretary and Treasurer  
to the Superintendent

11.16 Mr. James Gordon 34

Copy

By Sir James John Gordon Premier  
Knt C. B. K. C. H. Commodore  
of the 1st Class and Commander in  
Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's  
Ships and Vessels Employed on the  
East India Station and Seas adjacent

With a view to the convenience of  
British and other foreign Merchant  
Ships resorting to the Coast of China  
in ignorance of the Blockade of the  
River and Port of Canton. Notice is  
hereby given that the Senior Officer  
off that Station has been instructed  
to permit them to repair to, and  
remain at any anchorages in the  
neighbourhood of the Port, which  
he may see fit to indicate from  
time to time.

Until further notice, it is to  
be understood, that the anchorages  
of rendezvous for such purposes of  
convenience, are Captenymoon and  
Maes Roads.

Given under my hand on  
Board Her Britannic  
Majesty's Ship "Holladay"  
in Maes Roads this Twelfth  
second day of June One  
thousand eight hundred and  
forty

(Signed) J. J. Gordon Premier  
By Command of the Commander  
in Chief

(Signed) William Dyer  
Secretary

One Copy  
Edward Clarke  
Secretary and Treasurer  
to the Superintending



Rec<sup>d</sup> 27 Feb 74

No 35

Macao Aug<sup>t</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 1840

Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that by the arrival of H. M. Steamer *Enterprise* on the 31<sup>st</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> we have received information of the capture by the English of the Island of Chusan on the 5<sup>th</sup> of July.

It is rumoured that the Admiral and the Chief Superintendent proceed to Peking.

The Blockade of the River and Port of Canton I consider an illegal one for there never has been a single ship of War stationed off the Western entrance of

the River, and China junks  
and boats pass in and  
out the same as ever;—  
At times there is not a  
ship of war at the Bogue,

There is strong  
fears entertained that in  
consequence of the reward  
offered by the Governor of  
Canton for the heads of  
Englishmen that one a 'Mr.  
Stanton' has fallen a victim  
to this diabolical measure,  
he has been missing, since  
early yesterday morning,  
now about forty hours and  
as yet we have no tidings  
of him. Whatever he went  
out about a mile from the  
City for the purpose of ba-  
thing, and although a very  
expert swimmer it is pos-  
sible he has been drowned

We shall have  
perhaps in a few days  
further information of the  
movements of the English  
forces -

I have the honour  
to be with great  
Respect -

Your Most Servt

Wm Howard

U. S. Consul

To the Hon<sup>r</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

*C.P. with Mr. Snow's N. 35*

# THE CANTON PRESS.

**VOL. 5, No. 44.] Macao, Saturday, 1st August, 1840.**

THE estate of the late Mr. RICHARD TURNER ceased to have any interest or responsibility in our firm on the 30th June, 1839.

TURNER & Co.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The twentieth volume of the ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA has by a servant's mistake been left at the Rev. Mr. BRIDGMAN's; it will be returned to the owner on application to the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

Macao, 9th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—We have this day granted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. J. REYNVAAN who will sign for our firm by procuration.

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 10th July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT INGLIS in our establishment ceased on the 30th June 1839;—and Mr. FRANCIS CHARLES DRUMMOND is admitted a Partner—from this date.

DENT & Co.

China, 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM JARDINE in our Establishment cease this day. The business will in future be conducted by the remaining partners JAMES MATHESON, HENRY WRIGHT, ALEXANDER MATHESON and ANDREW JARDINE.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILKINSON DENT in our firm ceases from this date.

DANIELL & Co.

China, 30th June, 1840. With reference to the above notice of the retirement of Mr. WILKINSON DENT from the firm of Messrs. DANIELL & Co., the business will be continued from the 1st proximo under the same firm by the remaining partners Mr. JAMES NUGENT DANIELL and Mr. ANTHONY STEWART DANIELL, whose procuration is held by the undersigned.

W. C. LEGETT.

JOHN H. CANNAN.

China, 30th June, 1840.

Copy. Glasgow, 1st January, 1840.

WE beg leave to intimate, that we have succeeded to the Business lately carried on by Messrs. JAMIESON, M'CRACKEN & Co., here, and at Calcutta. Our firm in this City is as subjoined; that at Calcutta, JAMIESON & Co.; and at Canton, our firm will continue, JAMIESON & How, Mr. CUTHBERTSON becoming a Partner of it.

We are,

Your most obedient Servants,

JAMIESON, CUTHBERTSON, & HOW.  
Signatures at Glasgow, of  
GEORGE JAMIESON, } (Signed) Jamieson,  
JOHN CUTHBERTSON, } Cuthbertson, & How.  
JAMES HOW, (absent in China)

NOTICE.—With reference to the above Circular, issued at Glasgow, we beg to intimate further, that Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, residing at present at Calcutta, is admitted a partner, from this date, in our Establishments of JAMIESON & Co., there, and of JAMIESON & HOW, in China.

JAMIESON & HOW.

Macao 1st July, 1840.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto conducted in China under the firm of BIBBY ADAM & Co. will cease from this date. Parties having claims against the firm are requested to lodge them with the undersigned before the 1st proximo, after which date the unclaimed transactions will be conducted by Messrs. WM & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

pproc. BIBBY ADAM & Co.  
THOMAS EDMOND.

Macao, 30th June, 1840.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. American Clipper Brig, DUAN. For particulars apply to

DIROM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Spanish Ship NUEVA VICTORIA, 712 Tons, Capt. SALADO, now at Cap-sing-moon. Apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co Macao  
or to DON VICENTE CAGIGAS on board,

FOR SALE.

THE Portuguese Brig "BRILHANTE," of 300 Tons, and all her Stores—For further particulars apply to PEDRO MARC, AL. at the Shop "Campo de San Francisco," where an Inventory of the said Brig may be viewed.

Macao, 29th July, 1840.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE fast sailing Dutch Barque ELIZABETH, having good accommodations, has part of her Cargo engaged, and will be despatched on the 10th of August. For freight or Passage apply to S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Macao, 31st July, 1840.

FOR BOMBAY VIA MANILA.

THE CHARLOTTE, Capt. LIERSCHWAGER, will have quick despatch. For freight apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE MOR, Capt. A. YOUNG, daily expected, will be despatched for BOMBAY a few days after arrival here. For freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR SALE.

18 Chests Hyson Tea.  
100 Chests Hyson Skin do.  
140 Boxes Pekoe do.  
155 Half Chests Orange Scented Pekoe do.  
44 fancy Boxes Souchong do.  
300 Lacquered Boxes of Souchong Tea, fine, suitable for the Indian markets.  
A few Chests, Half Chests and Boxes of Black and Green Tea, the finest of the season.  
100 Bales Nankin Silk.  
31 Cases Cassia Oil.  
5 Boxes Vermillion.

Apply to W. P. PEIRCE.

Macao, July 11th 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT the Office of Don GABRIEL DE YRUERE. TAGOVENA, best Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th superiors.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of PEARL SAGO in cases, also a lot of superior blue NANKEENS.—apply to

A. F. MOOR.

Macao, 1st July, 1840.

FOR SALE.

ON BOARD THE ISABELLA AT TUNGKOO. CANNED, SALT BEER and PORK, FLOUR, TAR, PITCH, PAINT and PAINT OIL, PAINT and TAR, BRUSHES, TWINE and CANVAS, PLUMP YORK HAMS, PINE CHEESES, BUTTER, JAMS and JELLIES, FRENCH CLARET, WINES, BEER, GIN, BRANDY, and RUM. A small quantity of PERFUMERY, SODA and SEIDLITZ POWDERS, WRITING PAPER, QUILLS, INK, WAFERS. A few WATCHES.—BOOTS and SHOES. Apply to

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Tungkoo, 2nd April, 1840.

FOR PASSAGE in the following Boats, the Public is entreated to apply at Tungkoo to CHARLES MARKWICK, on board the Bark "ISABELLA," and at Macao to the Undersigned:—viz—  
Schooners: "ALPHA," "UNION," "SYLPH," and "BLACK JOKE," and Cutters: "St. GEORGE and "GREYHOUND." JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

BASS' and ALLSOP'S PALE ALE bottled in Calcutta. PALE FRENCH BRANDY, London bottled SHERRY, GIN, SALT PROVISIONS, TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, and Government Manila SEGARS, 4th and 5th Superiors,—all just landed—apply at the Godowns of

A. A. DE MELLO.

FOR SALE.

DUFF GORDON & Co's. SHERRY in wood and bottle; apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE

F. A. VANGEL, JUNR.

A Complete Set of Confectionery for Dessert service, consisting of about 100 of CLARENCE's new papers; White and Blue Macao, 22nd February, 1840.

FOR SALE.—At the Canton Press Office. FABLES, in Chinese with a free translation into English, by S. J. C. L. price

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press For one year payable in advance, . . . . . For six Months . . . . . For three . . . . . Single numbers of the Canton Press, may be the Office Pe do Month at 30 cents each.

ANTARCTIC DISCOVERY

The following remarks on the discovery of the Southern Continent, as stated in the Sydney of 17th March, extracted from which will below, have been kindly given to do thought best, and we therefore hasten them, certain as we are that we could not our readers on a subject of more general interest. "As we are still without the May intelligence from the northwest of the of the squadron, the account given in the Sydney Herald of the 13th March, prove a relief to some of your readers. Editorial sparring with your brother, glider and from the detection of which iron could and should have effected, while blockades—manifestoes, etc. would appear ado about nothing.

"The discovery of the Antarctic land source of great satisfaction and just commander of the American Expedition, sincerely congratulates Mr. Dux at his equal success, and his failure, and severe reflexion, however, as to the depending so much on the season and state of the weather.

"His own experience will be an eminent navigator more liberal in the statements of others, than in his address to the meeting of the Soc. on 10th and 11th at Batavia on the 16th June, instance. "In 1823 however a named Weddell, pretended to have 74th degree without difficulty, and that in those high latitudes the sea was ice and the temperature much milder than less close to the Pole. If what was reported were true, it was natural analogy that it would be pretensions nearer and nearer the South Pole again. "We then directed our course to Polar regions, within the space compassed between the New Shetland Islands and Land, the theatre of the pretended discovery of Weddell."

The sneer at the pretended discovery of a simple seal fisher might have been spared assigns grounds in a subsequent paragraph. Capt. Weddell might have been more than himself, but will not give the Capt for them. "On the 16th February (1840) after having stood along this for 200 leagues, without discovering opening, having traversed the whole space Weddell pretended to have made his way without difficulty; it becomes evident admitting the statements of Weddell to be must naturally suppose him to have with a much more favorable spring than len to our lot, or rather that the state changed singularly its form and nature to certain seasons of the year, unheard regions. For myself, I am induced

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which it would copy too much time to believe that Capt. Weddell has a very extraordinary manner of proceeding in his travels. Now, Weddell was no traveller, but a simple sailor, and it is reported that he had seen, and Capt. D'Urville cannot be ignorant that the trade winds and fish are not so difficult where the next they are to be found by impenetrable barriers of ice, which he attempts to penetrate. His statement is also misplaced; that he found the temperature in that place more cold than further from the Pole. It is on the other hand well known that the temperature is entirely dependent on the position or other circumstances, rather than approach from land. Indeed reports that at Melville Island the thermometer averaged 60° below the zero, the officers of the ship were able to remain for two or three hours, when the drift. This much appeared due to the simple seal-fisher."

## THE SYDNEY HERALD, OF 19th MARCH. OF THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

The arrival to be found in our shipping list is that of the United States ship Vincennes, commanded by Charles Wilkes, Esq. The ship has been absent from this port almost eighty days, which time has been spent in southern waters, and we are happy to have it in our power to give the highest authority, that the researches during the voyage, after a southern continent completely discovered. The land was first discovered on the 19th of January, in latitude 66° 15' S. and 154° 18' E. The ship arrived in our harbour on the 19th, much disabled from her contact with ice, and having soundings in a high southern latitude, beyond doubt the existence of the continent. But the Vincennes, more fortunately, completed the discovery, and the coast from 154° 18' to 97° 45' east, a distance of nearly a hundred miles, within a short time, and after so near as to get soundings of the land, during which time she was accompanied by the islands and bergs, and exposed her compasses. We also understand that she has several specimens of rock and earth procured from the land, weighing upwards of one hundred pounds. Whether this discovery can be of any use to commerce, but it cannot be otherwise gratifying to Captain Wilkes and the crew, and it is the most interesting expedition to a successful termination. The discovery will induce the government of the United States to follow up by other expeditions that the point of termination. It is reported that the Vincennes will sail on Sunday for New Zealand, where the Porpoise will join her, and then they will return with their two consortships. The Porpoise will follow as soon as her cargo is completed; whence they will all proceed in the object of the expedition. We add, that we wish them God speed.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, containing a succinct account of the two French corvettes, the Astrolabe and the Zeelee, under the command of Commodore D'Urville, the length, and the late hour at which it arrived, we are unable to give in type this news. We are pleased to learn, that the French Commodore have been crewed. On the evening of the 19th January, in S. and about 130° east longitude, land was seen on the 21st the two corvettes approached within six miles, and two boat's crews put off pieces of rock from a point which was clear land is described as stretching from the W.S.W. as far as the eye could discern. D'Urville was desirous of continuing his voyage, but was stopped on the 23rd by a bank of ice, and was consequently compelled to return. The following day the vessel encountered a furious gale of wind, during which the ship narrowly escaped being wrecked. Further

progress was prevented by (la banquise) which hindered any further progress towards the south. Although not much will have been gained by this enterprise in point of utility, it will add greatly to our geographical and scientific knowledge. It does not appear that any living beings or animals exist in these cold and dreary regions, not even a seal was seen, nor any very useful kind of whale. Capt. Dumont D'Urville has by this discovery, earned an additional title to the honors of his country, distinguished as his name has already been in scientific navigation.—Hobart Town Courier. (The Astrolabe and Zeelee had arrived at Hobart Town).

## From the Canton Register of 28th July.

### Export of Tea to the United States from

1 July 1839 to 30 June 1840.

Bohea	14,133
Congou	306 6 6
Fouchong	2,557,733
Pouchong	569 200
Pekoe	105,200
Oolung	13,333
Twankay	175,733
Young Hyson	10,374,800
Hyson Skin	1,464,265
Hyson	1,100,533
Gunpowder	1,475 200
Imperial	1,146,800

Black	3,596 265
Green	15,737 332

Total - lbs. 19,333,597

## Proclamation.—Increased rewards for Englishmen's heads.

TSEUEN, commandant of the encampment at Casa Branca, &c., having received through Hway, the acting commandant of the district of Heangshan, in control of the southern waters, the orders of Lin, the governor of the two Kwang, and E, the lieutenant governor of Kwangtung province, proclaiming for the information of all—

It is well known to all classes of the inhabitants of the provincial city that of late the English foreigners have been extremely crafty and deceitful, and injuring the lives of our people by their opium, and defrauding them of their wealth; and although they have thus highly excited the indignation of our people and occasioned eventually the cutting off of their trade, still the said foreigners have not hastened to return to their country; further, they have not evinced any sincere repentance for their crimes. Now reports speak of ships of war arriving in the Canton waters; although it cannot be accurately known whether the intention of their coming be for good or evil, and whether for the future they intend to be favorable or adverse—i. e. *submissive or rebellious*.

The proclamation then alludes to the probability of the English war ships entering the inner waters, and the means taken to prevent their egress, such as sinking junks laden with stores in the passages; the facility with which the many Chinese can exterminate the few English; that the provisions of the latter will soon be exhausted; that the latter can be easily known by their cloths fitting tight to their waists and limbs, which prevents their running; that all classes of Chinese may play them like so many dogs and sheep, &c. The governor and lieutenant governor then proceed as follows:

If the English war ships enter, all classes of Chinese are allowed to kill the English.

"If you kill a white devil you shall be rewarded with 1000 taels; if you kill a black devil, 500 taels; whoever brings in a head of these shall instantly receive the above reward."—Rewards are then offered for seizing opium and killing English officers. Orders are then given to guard the foreign factories and prevent the English from entering, if they do so they are to be put to death.

A postscript, adds, that the rewards for Englishmen's heads will be paid, wherever they may be killed, either in the inner waters or the outer seas; and the officers declare they certainly will not eat their words,—which means, they certainly will.—The proclamation is dated 5th moon 20th day—18th July.

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### Macao, 1st Augt. 1840.

CHUSAN TAKEN.—After our paper had been nearly prepared for the press, the arrival of the Steamer Enterprise from Chusan became known, and having collected a good many particulars concerning the taking of Chusan, we shall now merely confine our-

selves to a brief outline, intending, in the course of the day, to publish an Extra, with more minute information. The squadron under Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer arrived at Chusan on the 4th July, and immediately demanded the surrender of Tingshae from the mandarins, who however refused; time was given them until the afternoon of the following day to consider, but they continuing silent, a gun was fired at the mandarin house, which was immediately answered by a fire from the junks and batteries of the town, on which all the ships of war opened their fire, and in a very short time, the garrison in the town and the junks were seen to leave their posts, and run away as fast as their legs and the wind could carry them. The British troops were then landed, and marched upon the town, which had not surrendered, and from which a few shot were fired, which were, on the artillery being landed, returned, and some shells thrown in among the garrison with the greatest effect. On the morning following (the 6th July) preparations were made for storming the town, but on approaching it, it was found deserted, not only by Mandarines and soldiers, but by all the inhabitants, so that the English had only to walk in and take possession. The loss of the enemy in killed is estimated at only 30 or 40. Brigadier Burre is for the present appointed Governor of Tingshae. Admiral Elliot, in the Melville, did not arrive till a day after the town was taken. H. M. S. Melville and Blonde, the former with Admiral Elliot on board, entered the port of Amoy on the 3d July, but being fired at from the fort, cannonaded the town during two hours, and then proceeded to the northward. The Enterprise left Chusan on the 21st of this month, a fortnight after the taking of Tingshae—all the ships of war and Transports were at the time of her leaving still at Chusan. An attempt to negotiate with the high mandarins for the forwarding of a despatch to Peking had failed, and we learn that another mission to the same place, by several ships of war, to sail about the time the Enterprise left, was contemplated. It was also rumoured that part of the expedition was to proceed to Peking. Thus has, after a peace of 20 years, China been invaded by a foreign enemy; the seclusion of the celestials from the rest of mankind, has been roughly broken in upon, and probably a new era is about to begin for this country. We fear the struggle for equally acknowledged rights will be a long one, but doubt not that in the end the Chinese will be forced to make an active member of the commonwealth of nations, from which since their existence, they have kept aloof.

THE WEATHER.—The heat during the past week has been most oppressive, and the falling of the barometer gives notice that very bad weather is to be expected. We had a squall from the eastward and some rain last night, and it was then hoped that the threatening appearances would cease, but during the night the barometer has fallen still lower, and is now below what we have seen it in China during the last four or five years.

In spite of the predilection for it of the Chinese, we must say Opium is a noxious drug; the discussions concerning it have at least been carried on ad nauseam; once cannot now take up a paper, particularly from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, but OPIMUM QUESTION, OPIMUM INDEMNIFICATION, OPIMUM A POISON, OPIMUM A TONIC, OPIMUM VERSUS MALT, and in fact Opium in all shapes and under all considerations, meets one's view, and the periodical press of England is nearly equally filled with this soporific drug. Whilst however we cannot but admit the importance of this merchandise, both to commercial and moral interests to be great, we at same time think that people who argue that all the differences with China have arisen from a trade in it, and who consequently make the deduction that to the Opium alone the war with China is owing, either are egregiously mistaken themselves, or wish to mislead others. We may admit the Opium-trade to have been the agent to accelerate the rupture between England and China, but many other causes have long existed which in the end could not have failed to bring about the crisis in which we are now involved, and by means of which it is to be hoped our relations with this vast empire will be put on footing of permanent security.

It is well known that the Chinese have hitherto refused to look upon the intercourse with their country, by foreigners, as an act of compassion of the Emperor, and that they considered that they had

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lease this indulgence whenever they pleased. They thought deriving by the sale of their tea and silk, as well as other productions of less importance, great advantages from the foreign trade, yet affected to consider it as of no consequence whatever, and late events have shown that they really have the power easily to parallel the trade, at least for a time, without the paternal government of this country ever taking into consideration the misery it thus brings upon millions of the laboring poor. Foreigners, therefore, hitherto have been upon sufferance in China, only liable at any moment to be sent away and despoiled of their property. Whilst the Chinese trade was a monopoly of the East India Company, the extent of the trade all accumulated in one hand, and the absolute control over prices in England, enabled the Supercargoes here for a long time to carry things on smoothly though often their patience was sorely tried; but they had the most positive instructions from the Board of Directors to submit to extortion and even insult rather than allow the trade to be interrupted, and the consequence naturally was that they frequently paid bribes to the local government, which were however no loss to them, such bribes being charged on the teas sent home for sale: the upset price of which was raised in proportion. We may ascribe to the liberality of the Company in money matters, that many of the laws made at different times to restrain foreigners, and which if really observed, would have made a residence in China the most irksome and humiliating, were allowed to be dormant, but nothing guaranteed foreigners that on the slightest dispute, or by the mere whim of a mandarin, these laws might not again be enforced. The following are some of these restrictions which the compassionate ruler of the middle Kingdom orders to be enforced against barbarians coming to trade in his country. A foreigner on arriving at Canton must live in, and confine himself to one of the houses in the 13 foreign factories, which he is not allowed to leave, except on business visit to the Hong merchants, but on such excursions he ought to be accompanied by his comprador or servant, who though in his pay, is appointed by the Hong merchants, and ought to act as a spy upon his actions; the foreigner is not to deal with any one nor have intercourse with any native whatever, but the Hong merchants, linguists and this servant, nor is he by law allowed to keep more than this one servant; he is not allowed to move beyond the 13 factories, not even to recreate himself with a walk into the suburbs; the Hong merchants are answerable to government for his good conduct, and it is therefore their duty to surround him with their own agents to prevent his contravening any of the laws made to restrict him; fearful that he should settle in the country, his wife and family are not allowed to live with him at Canton, but as soon as his business for the season is ended he must leave it, either to return home or to wait at Macao for the next year. These are some of the personal grievances, which would be found irksome enough, were they all enforced but, as we have said before, they had many of them little by little been forgotten, until in great part reinforced last year by Lin. The commercial restrictions, as being more immediately connected with the monopoly, have been always much more rigidly enforced, and those we are going to enumerate were really existing at the time of our expulsion from Canton, as well as the abuses resulting therefrom. The trade, as is well known, was restricted to one port only of this immense empire, and the better to restrain barbarians and prevent their mixing with the natives, the government of this country entrusted this trade to the exclusive management of the Company. With these every one coming to Canton had to deal, and as foreigners were not allowed to have their own property under their own control, being denied the privilege of warehouse of their own, such property if not immediately sold, had to be entrusted to the safekeeping of these mandarin-merchants, or to be sold to them payable in two or three months, though their character or circumstances were not such as to entitle them to much commercial credit. The Hong merchants, at the time that foreigners were obliged to trust property to their safekeeping, were at same time exposed to continual extortions from the government officers, and if they were supposed to have notwithstanding amassed property in successful trade, they were hardly ever permitted to retire to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The consequence naturally was that instead of wealthy and trustworthy individuals being made Hong merchants, only poor men, frequently totally unacquainted

with business, could be found to supply the places of such as by death or insolvency had left vacancies to be filled up. The fees paid to the Hong and others on entering the Co-hong amounted to 50,000 Taels or more, these were frequently borrowed, so that a Hong merchant, who was about to be trusted with millions of property, actually was deeply in debt before even he could begin business. The consequences of such a system are obvious; there continued to be in the Co-hong one or two rich merchants who by the weight of their capital tyrannized over their poorer brethren, who monopolized all the best branches of the foreign trade, leaving to the others only the more adventurous ones, and driving them to transact business at all hazards, merely to enable them to keep up a circulation of capital by which they might pay Peter with what they owed to Paul. This abuse of the Hong-system has long existed, and was rather encouraged than otherwise by the East India Company, who found the poorer merchants more willing instruments, and who by their means in some measure counteracted the too grasping disposition of the richer ones, and could at same time afford to run the risk to which it thereby became exposed. But these abuses have increased much since in 1834 the trade was thrown open, and ignorance of business, extortion of mandarins, and perhaps dishonesty, against which the system hitherto followed provides no check, soon caused several of the poorer hongs to fail to an enormous amount. Their debts it is true were, after some delay, acknowledged by the Cohong, and several instalments have already been paid, but to raise funds for such payments new duties have been laid on both imports and exports, and if the system as described, were allowed to continue, those duties for Hong uses threaten to grow so heavy, as materially to interfere not only with the consumption of British manufactures in China, but also with that of Chinese produce in foreign countries. The system of Chinese monopoly therefore, while it offered no security to the foreign merchant for his property, also threatens to circumscribe, within very little time too, the amount of the general foreign trade with this country, already too much hampered on all sides by the jealous government. Whilst foreigners in China are ordered to be treated with compassion, and whilst they are not thought worthy to have any rights secured to them, the natural consequence has been that the taxations of the foreign trade have been continually increased by the almost irresponsible mandarins, and thus the duties on ships as well as on merchandise have been gradually growing, nor is the merchant allowed to reexport his goods, no entrepot being allowed. In shipping his property, the foreign merchant has no control over it, but must trust altogether to the honesty of Hong merchants and their servants. These are some of the chief commercial disabilities under which the large trade of Canton was conducted, and we shall find those of an international or political nature to be fully as onerous. Foreigners being in China only on sufferance, not by right, they are expected implicitly to obey the laws, not those of the country, but others especially framed for or rather against them; they must in all things obey their guardians the Hong-merchants, nor have they any redress against them in case of ill-treatment, no representation of theirs to even the local government being allowed to reach it, except through the Hong-merchants. In case of homicide, however accidental, life is demanded for life, and if the guilty party is not to be found, then any one of his countrymen is to be punished in his stead. The Chinese in all cases where foreigners come before their tribunals, arrogate to themselves exclusively the right of judging and punishing them, and against their award there is no appeal, foreigners being denied all access to the higher officers of the Empire. Even where the Chinese acknowledge a Superintendent or Consul, they consider such only in the light of a Police officer over his own countrymen, and as an additional means of controlling them, by holding him answerable for their deeds. Before the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner, all the communications from the Chief Superintendents to the local government, as well as those from Consuls of other nations went with an occasional exception, through the Hong-merchants, and an appeal against oppression to the Imperial Government was altogether impossible. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at, that differences arose between the Company's supercargoes and the Chinese at different times, which were however always settled after more or less delay, before coming to extremities, by either

one or the other party, each being aware of the advantages mutually derived from the arrangement, but at times the quarrel even so high as to threaten immediate hostilities. In 1838, a year or two afterwards, a dispute arose in the Co-hong, which was sent from England to the Ambassador again from England, who sent them, so far from being advantageously served, proved rather the contrary, by making the Ambassador a mere figure head, and by giving the Company the opportunity of insulting to their heart's content, a high station in barbarian lands. Lord Napier, who was sent to the Co-hong, was too good to be so treated, but we hope our remarks have shown that there are many reasons besides the rupture with China, since the Company's monopoly, the British have in their occasional correspondence with the local authorities been treated with insolence and overbearing contempt, which has been evinced by the government, and has led to the accredited agents of the British having called for condign punishment. But it seems that the Chinese have many friends in England who judge that they may with impunity insult and maltreat other nations, and it would be highly unjust to route the spirits from the dreams they have so long indulged in of being the rulers of the world. To us it appears that the sooner this state of things is amended, the better. But it is not the already mentioned grievances, which are part and parcel of a vicious system, but the acts of the Imperial Commissioner, that have exposed the Chinese in full justice to be held to a strict account. There can be no doubt that the local authorities committed in the Opium trade, as it is little doubted that the Company's agents have from time to time been instrumental in, were mere matter of form, and anti-facit, never likely to be exposed. It is therefore not astonishing that the speculators, when these duties in the year of 1839 and a quantity of tea became more numerous, and threatening thought that the storm would blow over, many of them had hopes. However, the Imperial Commissioner arrived, and to be certain to obtain possession of such as had been guilty of dealing in Opium and as still had control over it to the other side, he immediately surrounded all the foreigners in Canton with soldiers, and under threats of death not only to the Opium-dealers, but to the British representative, continued to despoil them of their property, keeping the whole foreign community imprisoned for two months, and breaking besides through after delivery of the Opium, the Hong merchants previously given that the trade should be conducted as formerly. British agents, the government, should have taken, were proposed to the country, and the necessary consequences to all the English, threatening them to leave the safe while they continued under the same persecutions a man, by leaving Canton, and from under it. Since then, the Chinese are forced the English even to leave the port, as was the case of Marco, because a Chinese sailor, been killed at Hong-kong, for whom the Commissioner demanded an expiatory victim; the trade with the British has been declared as for ever at an end, and that of other nations is allowed to continue. British vessels and men have been attacked and plundered, and yet we hear the friends of the Chinese in England exclaiming that a war upon China is altogether unjust and unwarrantable, and that any other nation been guilty of such a course, which the English justly could not do in any case of war would have been

**TAKING OF CHUSAN.**—Upwards of five hundred have now passed since the expedition under Lord Gordon Bremer sailed to the north, and we are still without any positive news respecting the result. Though anxiously expected, her appearance from the north, and the fact that she had been dispatched to the north, had been direct. This report is that the English had taken Chusan, although



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number of soldiers of whom many were killed and more wounded, the remainder saving themselves by flight; that the inhabitants of the island, on the invasion by the English, also fled, and that the English they used of wretched their vengeance upon the captured and wounded Chinese soldiers. (more tarried) whom carefully attended to by their own physicians, that the Chinese inhabitants, seeing the English intent on humane of the Chinese, were very anxious to hear of their horses without being killed, and that they were now in absolute possession of the island of Chusan. We will not hesitate to say that the correctness of any part of this report, though we have no hope to hear it corroborated by any other source. At the same time, full credit is given to the report, as it is a very plausible account of the whole.

**THE BROADWAY SQUADRON.**—H. M. S. *Nimrod*, 3rd Class, Capt. Barlow, arrived in the roads on the 10th inst. On the following day proceeded to Cap-sing, where he had this fresh arrival of one of H. M. S. ships with so much more pleasure since it is generally understood that she will for the present at least remain here, thus strengthening the blockading squadron, which now, it is thought, is of sufficient force to blockade the Broadway also, indeed the amount was pretty general that the *Hyacinth* was about proceeding thither, when the day before yesterday H. M. S. *Columbine* arrived here from the Bogue, in company with a large Chinese trading junk, at first supposed to be a prize, but which from here entering the port of Macao on the following day, no longer under the control of the *Columbine*, it is now supposed was merely prevented by that vessel entering the river of Canton by way of the Bogue. In consequence of the *Columbine's* arrival and of information brought by her it is supposed that H. M. S. *Hyacinth* left this anchorage and proceeded in company with the *Columbine* towards the Bogue early yesterday morning, and specifically to seize as to what news of sufficient importance to have prevailed on Capt. Warren to leave the Bogue roads, where Capt. Smith, the commanding officer of the squadron, also has left for his ship the *Mermaid* at Cap-sing-moon. Nothing is known, but it is reported that a number of men-of-war junks, proceeding from the Bogue and that off by H. M. S. *Lorne* and *Columbine*, took refuge behind Fanyai at a few miles to the northward of Lintin, and that while the *Lorne* is preventing their escape thence, the *Columbine* has gone in quest of the *Hyacinth* to enable the three completely to cut off their escape and to capture them. We give this report merely on hearsay, without being able to vouch for its truth. It is certain however that the preparations of the Chinese for an attack on the blockading squadron have of late been carried on with considerable energy, and it is even said that a great many boats, to the number of upwards of 100, ventured quite beyond the Bogue, but soon after withdrew again within, without venturing any attack. In Canton everything remains quiet, though the Government threatens to expel the two remaining American ships, although their cargoes are only partly discharged. The regular mail-boats have ceased to run, and communication between this and Canton is very uncertain. Only two Americans, one Dutch, and one Portuguese, now remain there.

From the remarks in the last *Register*, it would appear that our brother Editor thinks we have called him a bore, and he suggests *as* instead of the proper word ambitious probably of being thought a modern Ajax, whose historian, we know not for what reason, hinted that hero unto that useful but, in our days, somewhat despised animal, with such aspiring faculties as being altogether personal, and in which the *Register* has a right to please himself, we have no right or inclination to meddle; but we never called our esteemed contemporary a horse; we merely used the simile of putting the saddle on the right horse, he having wrongly, as we think, accused us in our remarks on the blockade, of inconsistency which was altogether on his side. Inconsistency not being like a saddle, the *Register* could not be like a horse, and it would have been foolish in us to have attempted to give to this illustration a personal application;—that it has been otherwise understood by the *Register*, not we, but rather his eagerness to grasp at distinction is to blame, though in extenuation of his soaring ambition of our brother Editor,

we are obliged to confess that the comparison strikes us as much less extravagant, when applied to our worthy Cotemporary than to the son of Telamon.

The few foreigners still remaining at Canton have received notice from the Hong merchants that they will no longer be permitted to reside in the 13 Factories, but that they must either remove on board the ships at Whampoa (*Kosciusko* and *Panama*) or to Macao. We have not been able to obtain a copy of the Governor's order, but we hear that the principal reason why the removal of all foreigners from Canton is insisted on, is that owing to the animosity of the populace, they are no longer considered safe in their houses, and that the Government wishes to rid itself from the responsibility should they be maltreated or injured. On several occasions have foreigners of late been insulted, and even beaten, by the mob at Canton, and it has been necessary for the Hong merchants to keep up a strong guard of coolies for their protection, an expense which, while the trade has ceased, they must be naturally anxious to avoid, and it is possible therefore that the measure of expelling the last remnant of foreigners has emanated from them, though probably sanctioned by the government. The hitherto non-appearance of the Governor's order also inclines us to this belief. One of the American merchants at Canton, has, we understand, petitioned for a few days to delay his departure, in order to wind up his business, which has been granted.

Our readers will find an interesting notice of the recent discovery of an immense tract of land, or rather a southern continent, by the exploring expedition sent out by the United States Government, in the U. S. S. *Vincennes* and *Peacock* copied from the *Sydney Herald* with remarks from a correspondent, on a similar discovery made by Captain d'Urville of the French exploring expedition in the *Australie* and *Zeelee*. Though no immediate commercial profit may arise from these discoveries, they will no doubt prove of great advantage to science. Besides the American and French expeditions, there is now also, it will be remembered, one fitted out at the expense of the British government in those seas, namely the *Erabus* and *Terror* commanded by Capt. Ross and Crozier, which vessels were built expressly to enable them to withstand the shock from ice, and the commanders being already well acquainted with such regions during their expedition towards the northpole, it is to be hoped that further light will be thrown upon this new discovery by their labours. For the account of the fitting out of this latter expedition we refer our readers to the Canton Press of 21st March.

**Peking Gazette.**—Upon the subject of searching for and seizing opium, its vendors and consumers, one Yang kwo ching has memorialized the Dragon Throne. He states that while Government employes alone are authorised to act in the manner, it is to be feared many abuses may creep into the executive; as a matter of course, aiding and screening another. This horrible state of things should forthwith be put an end to. To compass this, he earnestly recommends that all good subjects of the Empire be forthwith empowered and enjoined to act as revenue and excise officers, as far as the baneful drug is concerned. The holy monarch perfectly coincides with the memorialist, and issues his commands accordingly. Fuh leih, a member of the Imperial clan, has been accused of violating the laws by refusing to shave his head. The Board of Punishments is commanded to look into the matter. Yang kwo ching ever active, again memorializes the throne respecting the damage done to the rice crops in the province of Shense. Rice is so dear in several districts that the soldiers can hardly manage to exist on their pay. He recommends that rations be allowed them from the public granaries at a fair price, to be deducted from their pay. "Let each soldier have a peul of rice which he shall pay for in the 8th, 9th and 10th months when grain is cheap." An impostor has been apprehended in Shantung, where he was sporting a button and feather to which he could not prove his right. He has implicated several others in the daring crime. The authorities of the capital are on the alert to discover the author of some treasonable publications against the government.

## FORCES OF THE EXPEDITION ARRIVED IN CHINA.

E. M. S. Melville	74	Bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon. George Elliot C. B., Capt. the Hon. R. S. Dundas.
Wellesley	71	Bearing the Broad pennant of Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B. Capt. Thomas Maitland.
Blenheim	74	Sir H. S. Fleming Senhouse K. C. H. Capt.
Dryad	44	H. Smith Esq.
Blonde	44	F. Bouchier Esq.
Conway	28	C. D. Bethune Esq.
Volage	28	Geo. Elliot Esq.
Alligator	24	H. Kuper Esq.
Larne	20	J. P. Blake Esq.
Hyacinth	20	W. Warren Esq.
Modeste	20	H. Ryren Esq.
Pyraides	20	T. V. Anson Esq.
Nisard	20	C. A. Barlow Esq.
Cruiser	18	H. W. Gifford Esq.
Columbine	18	T. J. Clarke Esq.
Algerine	10	T. S. Mossion Esq.
Rattlesnake	—	Troop Ship. Capt. Brodie
H. C. S. Queen	—	Armed Steamer, Capt. Warden
Atalanta	—	do. Capt. Rogers
Madagascar	—	do. Capt. Dwyer
Enterprise	—	do. Capt. West

### Transports.

Adelaide	Yacht Oat
Blunder	Isabella Rose
Brenar	John Adam
Clifton	Marian
David Malcolm	Medusa
Defiance	Mermaid
Eagle	Shahmed Shah
Edmonstone	Rahman
Elizabeth	Alfred
Krusak	Stark
Kitty	Victoria
Kite	William

Squadron Blockading the Port of Canton. H. M. S. Ships Dryad 44, Larne 20, Hyacinth 20, and Columbine 18.

Men of War expected, H. M. S. *Pyraides* constant 36, *Herald* 28, *Forest* 20, and H. C. armed steamer *Enterprise*.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—H. M. S. *Nimrod*, 3rd Class, Capt. Barlow, from Portsmouth, Rio Janeiro, and Singapore; *Brit. Isabella*, 3rd Class, from Singapore; *Port. Isabella*, 3rd Class, from Singapore; *Falcom*, 3rd Class, from Singapore; *Good Success*, 3rd Class, from the North; and *Enterprise*, 3rd Class, from the North.

**SAILED.**—*Brit. Isabella*, 3rd Class, for Liverpool and Calcutta.

Arrived at Batavia July 4th *Brit. Isabella*, 3rd Class, from Singapore; *Port. Isabella*, 3rd Class, from Singapore; *Falcom*, 3rd Class, from Singapore; *Good Success*, 3rd Class, from the North; and *Enterprise*, 3rd Class, from the North.

Passed Anjer 1st July *Tyrrer*, Shadwell, from China, for Glasgow; *Anjer*, Ceylon, Wensor, from Manila for Boston; *4th Brit. Falcom*, from Liverpool for Manila; *Good Success*, Fraser from China, for Bombay.

The *France* Yacht sailed from London for China on the 10th March. From Liverpool for China direct, *City of Derby*, by way of Manila, the *Scotland*, had sailed, and the *Falcom*.

At Whampoa.—*Americas*, *Kosciusko*, *Panama*.

**LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND.** 4th April via Singapore. **UNITED STATES.** 10th March via Singapore. **CALCUTTA.** 5th June via Singapore. **BOMBAY.** 30th May via Singapore. **SINGAPORE.** 15th July, *Nimrod*, *Tyrrer*, 10th July *India* & *Manila*, 23d June, *Tyrrer*.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office, Po de Monte.

1040.

with Consul  
Forbes N° 39.

The King, of the Imperial House, Governor General of Kwang Tung & Kwang Shih, director of the board of war, Vice High Chancellor, a vice guardian of the Heir apparent, Minister and Commissioner extraordinary, of the Ta Tsing Empire, makes the communication.

Now I have received a despatch from the French Ambassador Lagrené in which he states, "when he formerly made request to memorialize the Throne to lay aside the prohibition of the religion of the Lord of Heaven (i.e. Christianity) originally he considered all men who reverently embrace religion & do righteousness, all are bedewed with the beneficence of the Supreme Ruler, & that each and all of the great Western Nations in one & the same manner should obtain the favor of practicing their religion void of offence. But what he stated on a former occasion respecting customs, related to the customs of his own country in the practice of religion, - now the people of some of the other nations are not entirely the same, in respect to these, also in regard to them  
let



let there be no distinction, no opposition, in order to manifest great & extensive favor &c. I have examined and ascertained that when on a previous occasion the regulations of the Free Trade were negotiated & settled, there was an article of the Treaty granting the establishment of Temples of worship at the Five Poles which extended to every nation alike, to manage accordingly. Originally there was no distinction. At the time when the Ambassador Lagrene requested it might be enacted that all Chinese who had embraced Christianity (literally, practiced religion & done righteousness), might be pardoned again & the Minister agreeably to his desire having presented (literally, entered) the Memorial to the Throne, received the Imperial ratifications according to its deliberations.

Subsequently in consequence of local officers erroneously enacting to investigate and seize (the Christians) there arose the affair of taking the representations of the crucifix & burning them therefore I again settled deliberations to allow them

them to worship (these representations) I the Minister originally did not know clearly whether there were differences or not in the religious customs of different nations. Now as the religion of the Lord of Heaven, as is right all who practice their religion and do righteousness, immaterial whether they do or do not worship representations of the crucifix, all shall be void of offence.

The affairs of each of the great occidental Nations are (conducted) altogether alike. Especially being those who practice religion & do righteousness, China, without exception will hinder not prohibit them. As to the customs whether they be similar or dissimilar, absolutely it is reasonable that there be no distinction no opposition.

As is requisite I immediately make this communication which coming to the Consul, then he may know accordingly.

The foregoing communication is to Forbes Consul of the United States of America.

Faxon

Taou Kwang 25<sup>th</sup> yr. 11<sup>th</sup> m. 22 days  
20<sup>th</sup> December 1845.

No 41. Consulate U.S. America  
Canton 26<sup>th</sup> December 1845.

The Consul of the United States of America  
has the honor to address Y<sup>Co</sup> & to acknowledge  
the receipt of Y<sup>Co</sup> communication of the 25<sup>th</sup>  
December in which your Co<sup>y</sup> states that  
had received a correspondence from the French  
Ambassador - relative to the toleration of  
Christianity in China & in reply to which  
Y<sup>Co</sup> states that the toleration is universal  
& that the affairs of all the great western  
nations are to be conducted in one & the  
same manner, & especially being those who  
practice their religion & do righteousness  
China without exception will not hinder nor  
prohibit them - & as to their religious customs  
whether similar or otherwise, absolutely it is  
reasonable that there be no distinction or ex-  
ception.

The Consul would say  
in reply

in reply that the Policy of the Government of the United States has always been & is still not to interfere in any way with the Religious opinions and customs of other Nations, but have based its own institutions on principles of universal tolerance in matters of conscience & Religious belief—allowing ~~each~~ individual to worship in such way as shall appear to him most conducive to his own happiness.

The Government & people of the United States will however learn with great satisfaction that a measure so liberal in its principles, & beneficial in its influence, & so much in accordance with the principles of their own government, has been adopted by the Government of China, & cannot fail to perceive <sup>in</sup> it a high destiny for this great Empire & the strongest evidence of the enlightened Policy & Wisdom of the Emperor & Statesmen of China.

Feb 2  
W. H. P. H. H.

Recd. Feb 2 to Mr. H. H. H.

Macao Aug<sup>c</sup> 20. 1840

Sir

I have the honour  
herewith to inclose you re-  
turns of ships & fees with  
account current for last  
six months ending June  
30<sup>th</sup> 1840 -

The state of my  
health compels me to leave  
the country for a time and  
I embark tomorrow on board  
the Calparesso for New York  
leaving Francis Delano Esq  
of New York as Vice Consul

Private letters from  
America up to the middle  
of May have been received  
here stating that no ships  
of war would be placed  
on this station for the  
present - This

war between the Chinese  
 and English progresses slowly,  
 an affair of little moment  
 took place on the 19<sup>th</sup> inst,  
 In consequence of the seizure  
 of an Englishman by the  
 Chinese a short distance out  
 side of this City, and the  
 refusal on their part to  
 deliver him up detained  
 the English to attack the  
 small works at the barrier  
 wall about two miles  
 from this place. The  
 attack was made by two  
 sloops of war, one steamer  
 and about four hundred  
 troops; a small fort and  
 the barracks were destroyed  
 with the loss of three or four  
 Chinese men and one or two  
 English. The Mandarins

Stationed at this City have  
consequently left -

The movements of  
the English at the Eastward  
will no doubt shortly be  
known here, If their  
communications are not  
received by the Emperor  
operations will undoubtedly  
commence in this Neigh-  
bourhood is

This war will  
be prolonged I think be-  
yond the expectations of all,  
unless the Chinese should  
unexpectedly yield from  
the apprehension of internal  
commotions. The force the  
English have here at their  
disposal is too small  
to effect their object -

This is the first

and only opportunity I  
have to communicate my  
intended departure for  
home -

I have the honor  
to be With great Respect  
Your Obed and  
humble Servant

*F. V. Snow*

To the Honorable

*John Forsyth*

*Secretary of State*



CONSULAR STATEMENT OF PRESS—Continued.

**News.—The Council** are expected to vote today for the election of General Bland as president of the American Association of University Professors. It was reported last night that they have selected him.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE VOLUME.

1. *Govt of Mass*  
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CONSULARE STAT.

[illegible]

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Removal of the Consulate from  
the January 1940 to the 20th June 1940  
inclusion.

[illegible]

*Recd. with Mr. Snow's letter of 20 Aug*

### CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton  
on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1840 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1840 inclusive.

Names of Vessels,	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>si</i>	Woodberry					
	Russell & Co	3	6			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
	L. Mc Jr					
	Russell & Co	1	2			
<i>rank</i>	McDowell	1	2			
<i>mas Perkins</i>	Graves	1	2			
<i>paraiso</i>	Lockwood	1	2			
<i>McKim</i>	Martin	1	2			
<i>ntin</i>	Wainwright	1	2			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
<i>yle</i>	Codman					
<i>moda</i>						
<i>wnia</i>	A. A. Low	1	2			
<i>moda</i>		1	2			
<i>paraiso</i>	Lockwood					
<i>stama</i>	J. Nye Jr	1	2			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
	Russell & Co	3	6			
<i>robria</i>	Knidman					
<i>drone</i>						
<i>in Table</i>	Crocker					
	Russell & Co	1	2			
	Russell & Co	2	4			
	J. Gonzales					
	Wm F. Peice	1	2			
	Russell & Co	1	2			

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorney.	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
4			10.			1	10
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4							
4			10				
4							

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Date	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									4
									6
									4
									10
									12
									6
									2
									2
									2
									2
									4
									4
									4
									4
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									4
									2
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									4
									4
									2
									4
									10
									2
									2
									122

表格局部(3)

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

## GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Deposit of Ship Papers  
 Three Certificates to Purvis  
 Two Certificates  
 Prototyping Bill of Exchange  
 One Certificate One Power of attorney  
 Certificate to list of Crew Deposit of Ship Papers  
 Certificate for entry of Ship  
 do do do  
 do do do  
 do do do  
 Two Certificates to Copies of letters  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do  
 do do  
 Certificate to Power of attorney  
 One Certificate  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do  
 One Certificate  
 Two Certificates  
 Three Certificates to Purvis  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do  
 do do  
 Certificate to Protist  
 do to 2 letters  
 Prototyping Bill of Exchange  
 One Certificate  
 One Certificate

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received of My Constable's Certificate  
the 1st January 1840 to the 30th June 1840 inclusive

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATE OF PERU—Continued.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF PERB3-CONTINUED.

**NOTE.—**The Canada are requested to take note the soldiers of Quebec. According to necessity, the names of the lost documents on which they have received him, along all other representations and noticed in the respective subjects of this Case.

[illegible]

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton  
on the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1840 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1840 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
High	Rogers	1	2			
elhi	Crocker	1	2			2
ice	Fleming	1	2			2
ernia	Gore	2	4			
to Sople	Davis	2	4			
Herkind	Graves					
araiso	Lockwood					
arang	Abbot					
McKin	Martin					
osla	Campbell	1	2			
u Sople	Byrne	1	2			
Gray	Scudder	1	2			
um	Hunt	1	2			
st	Scott	1	2			
tin	Townsend					
onia	Gore					
	Wetmore & Co	6	12			
ter	Baech					
	Wetmore & Co	2	4			
on	Martin					
	Wetmore & Co	2	4			
yle	Codman	2	4			
hmet	Shore					
ia	Cole					
to Sople	Davis					
don	Boice					
	R. D. Forbes	1	2			
	W. C. Hunter	1	2			
Port Bowne	Mansfield	1	2			

表格局部(1)





OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									6
									4
									4
									8
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									4
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									4
									4
									11
									14
									4
									2
									2
									2
									114

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

Deposit of Papers & Certificate  
 One Certificate Noting Protest  
 do do  
 Deposit of Papers & 2 Certificates  
 Noting Protest & Certificate  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do  
 do do  
 do do  
 One Certificate  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 do  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do  
 Six Certificates & Copies of Protests  
 Deposit of Papers  
 Two Certificates  
 Deposit of Papers  
 Two Certificates  
 do do  
 Deposit of Ship's Papers  
 do do  
 do do  
 do do  
 One Certificate  
 do do  
 do do

**CONJUGAL STATEMENT OF FINE**

Remind of the Consulate Canton  
its not January 1940 to the 30th June 1940 inclusive.

**impediment.**

Name of Public or other service to be rendered	Classification		Quota		Total Points
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
James	1	3			
Robinson	1	3			
Richard H.	1	3			
Con	1	3			
	1	2			
	3	4			
McNamee H.					
	1	2			
Dunsmuir	1	2			
Callie	1	2			
Shannon	1	3			
Doty	1	3			
Boyd	1	3			
W. W. de	1	3			
Maclean	3	4			
R. A. Kitchi	1	2			
Quarrell	3	4			
Ryland	3	4			
W. W. de	2	4			
McNamee H.	3	4			
W. W. de	3	4			
W. W. de	1	2			
W. W. de	1	2			
W. W. de	1	2			

CONSULAR STAFF OF THE S—Continued.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—Continued.

**Reply.**—The Canada not requested to state under the column of General Remarks, inasmuch as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received data; when all other immunities are indicated in the respective columns of the *Acte de Déclaration*.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at the Consulate Canton  
in the 1st January 1840 to the 30th June 1840 inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Amal	Shore	1	2			
Venus	Cushman	1	2			
	Russell & Co	1	2			
Struma	Conn	1	2			
it						
he		1	2			
	Webmore & Co	2	4			
mosa						
Har	Dumaresq	1	2			
Gray	Guddis	1	2			
Caraisa	Lockwood	1	2			
antic	Doty	1	2			
comia	Gord	1	2			
	J. M. Jr.	1	2			
McKinn	Martin	2	4			
	A. A. Ritchie	1	2			
chant	Murphy	2	4			2
laide	Dybb	3	6			2
	Jas. Ryan	6	12			
	J. M. Jr.	2	4			
	Webmore & Co	3	6			
	B. F. Tugan	3	6			
	J. Matheson & Co	1	2			
	Wm. Vance	1	2			

表格局部(1)



**OF FEES—CONTINUED:**

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

One Certificate  
 do do & Deposit of Papers  
 One Certificate  
 do do  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do & One Certificate  
 Two Certificates  
 Deposit of Papers  
 do do & One Certificate  
 do do do  
 do do do  
 do do do  
 do do do  
 One Certificate  
 Deposit of Papers & One Certificate  
 Deposit of Papers Noting Protes & 2 Certificates  
 do do do do & 2 do  
 Six Certificates to Provinces  
 Two Certificates  
 Three Certificates  
 Three Certificates  
 Bill of Sale of Ship Alabama Certificate of Ownership &c  
 Power of Attorney, Protest, Copy Bill of Sale &c

1790-1899. The first 10 years of 1900.

**CONSULAR RETURN**  
Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from the Port of Canton  
from the 1st of January 1890 to the 31st of December 1899.

Date of Arrival	Ship	Tonnage	Master	Where from	When Discharged	Cargo loaded at	Cargo landed	Value of cargo	Amount	Over and Above	Date of Departure
1890	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1891	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1892	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1893	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1894	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1895	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1896	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1897	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1898	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
1899	Shanghai	100	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai



Rec'd with Mr. Brown's letter of 2d Aug

# CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton  
from the 1st of January 1840 to the 2d June 1840 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Dispen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
Ch Port at last returned	Brk	Talpausis	402	Lockwood	18	1	Philadelphia.
	Ship	Arant	465	McDonnell	23	3	Philadelphia
	Ship	Sion	297	Martin	12	1	Providence
	Ship	Santa	577	Fincon			Hong Kong
	Ship	Lucoma	182	Erre	16	3	Liverpool
	Ship	Santa	318	Woodbury			Boston
	Ship	Lehigh	565	Rogers	22		Philadelphia
	Ship	Leona	424	Frost			Hong Kong
	Brk	Ladone	318	Cassidy			Tong Koo
	Ship	Elm Park	493	Crocker	14	5	Boston
	Brig	Aggle	284	Codman	12	1	Baltimore
	Ship	Rockers	301	Cushman	14	2	Boston
	Ship	Alia	474	Cole	17	4	Boston
	Ship	Alabama	850	Pates			Tong Koo
	Ship	Formosa	538	Mack			Tong Koo
May 2	Ship	Santos	296	Polak	13	2	Salem
6	Ship	H. Perkins	395	Graves	14	5	Salem
13	Ship	Monarchy	377	Abbott	13	1	New York
18	Ship	Ann Martin	493	Martin	16	1	Baltimore
June 11	Ship	London	359	Pratt	14	1	New York
12	Ship	Delhi	808	Crocker	18	4	Boston
14	Ship	Venice	558	Stanning	17	3	Philadelphia
July 6	Ship	J. N. Cypher	574	Davis	18	2	Philadelphia
14	Brig	John Hillier	282	Cyre			Philadelphia
15	Ship	Imrat	346	Pratt	15	1	Boston
23	Ship	Targum	515	Pratt	17	5	Boston
Aug 24	Ship	Robt Brown	500	Manfield	16	2	Manila
8	Ship	Colunet	317	Shriver	15		Calcutta
8	Ship	Pescius	301	Cushman	15	1	Manila
18	Ship	Globe	479	Christopher	20		Manila

表格局部(1)

## CONSULA

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount in
Philadelphia				
Philadelphia				
Providence				
New York				
New York				
Boston				
Philadelphia				
Boston				
Salem				
Boston	Batavia	Rice		
Baltimore	Lima	Copper		
Boston	Cape Town			
Boston	Batavia	Rice		
New York				
New York				
Salem				
Salem	Salento	Cotton		
New York	Batavia			
New York	Lima			
Salem	Batavia			
Boston				
Philadelphia	Valparaiso			
Philadelphia	Valparaiso			
Boston				
Boston	Manila			
Boston				
New York				
Boston				
Boston				
Philadelphia				

表格局部(2)

N-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				In Port
Tons. Silks & Cassia				January 11
Tons Silks & Cassia				May 28
Tons				May 2
Tons Silks & Cassia				April 28
Tons				March 16
Tons - Silks & Cassia				January 31
Tons				
Tons				January 31
Tons Silks & Cassia				February 1
Silks				May
Tons Silks & Cassia				February 15
Tons Silks & Cassia				April 15
Tons				" 20
Tons				" 20
Tons Silks & Cassia				March 28
Tons				" 7
Tons Silks & Cassia				" 10
Tons Silks & Cassia				" 10
Tons Silks & Cassia				April 18
Tons Silks & Cassia				June 2
Tons Silks & Cassia				May 25
Tons Silks & Cassia				April 16
Tons Silks & Cassia				" 18
Tons Silks & Cassia				" 24
Tons Silks & Cassia				May 20
Tons				" 21
Tons Silks & Cassia				June 9
Tons Silks & Cassia				May 24
Tons Silks & Cassia				June 28

表格局部(3)

**CONSULAR RETURN**

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1840 to the 31<sup>st</sup> of March 1840. inclusive.

Date of birth	Sex	Place	Height	Weight	Color of hair	Color of eyes	Complexion	When identified	Port landed at	Cargo received	Value of cargo	Covered	Origin	Date of departure
April 20	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 23
May 1	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 24
May 2	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 25
May 3	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 26
May 4	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 27
May 5	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 28
May 6	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 29
May 7	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 30
May 8	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	May 31
May 9	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 1
May 10	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 2
May 11	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 3
May 12	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 4
May 13	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 5
May 14	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 6
May 15	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 7
May 16	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 8
May 17	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 9
May 18	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 10
May 19	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 11
May 20	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 12
May 21	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 13
May 22	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 14
May 23	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 15
May 24	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 16
May 25	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 17
May 26	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 18
May 27	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00	Yes	Albany	June 19
May 28	M	Albany	5' 10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair	Albany	Albany	Albany	\$100.00			

# CONSULAR RETURN

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from the Port of Canton  
from the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 1840 to the 31<sup>st</sup> June 1841 inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
April 21	Ship	Atkbar	642	Dunnaway	20	7	at Manila
May 8	Ship	Kiantie	451	Doty	18	1	New York
20	Ship	Lucoma	482	Gore	16	3	Manila
April	Ship	Mockerum		Copp			at America
June 11	Ship	Merchant	389	Murphy	16	1	Baltimore
12	Ship	Adelaide	373	Dutts	13		Philadelphia
16	Ship	Washington	505	Benson	16	3	London
24	Ship	Panama	508	Quinn	17	3	New York
	Ship	NorKins	840	Peterdon			Hong Kong

表格局部(1)

CONSULA

Where belonging.	Port touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward.	Amount
Boston				
New York				
New York				
Baltimore	Sava			
Philadelphia				
Alexandria				
New York				

表格局部(2)

N-CONTINUED.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
100 Yellie & Cassin				May 23
100 Yellie & Cassin				June 24
100 Yellie & Cassin				8
100 Yellie & Cassin				May 18
100 Yellie & Cassin				June 28
100 Yellie & Cassin				28
100 Yellie & Cassin				28
				In Port
				In Port
Macos June 30 1840				
E. S. Snow				
U. S. C.				

表格局部(3)

Recd with Mr. Mearns's letter of 7th Aug  
Statement of Exports to the United States  
American Vessels from the Port of Canton  
from the 1st July 1839 to the 30th June 1840  
inclusive.

<u>Teas</u>		
Young Hyson	129,102	
Hyson	19,850	
Hyson Skin	25,496	
Gunpowder	15,037	Chest
Imperial	13,065	200,530 Green
Touchong	37,580	
Powchong	9,453	
Pecor	1,878	46,911 7 Black
Total	249,461	Chest

<u>Silks</u>		
Pongee	44,056	Pees
Handkerchief	13,407	.
Camlets	2,106	.
Tustrings	2,499	.
Shawls	3,800	.
Shawls	7,082	.
Satin	7,260	.
Satin Serantines	152	.
Capes	2,478	.
Cape Shawls	40,343	Number

<u>Sundries</u>		
Matting	26,714	Rolls
Cotton	5,131	Peele
Fire Works	9,787	Braes
Spice Oils	192	.
Sugar	1,730	.
Sweetmeats	2,221	.
Phutab	392	.
Campbor	641	.
Vermilion	185	.
Laquered Ware	321	.
China Ware	99	.

ETW Snow



Notification

No 28.

28 Aug

Mr. Thompson

Boston Dec<sup>r</sup> 31. 1840

Sir,

I have this day drawn  
in your favour of Mr. Delano I Esq,  
the hundred and Eleven Dollars  
and nine Cents \$111.09 at Three days  
sight, being your balance of Seamen's  
wages, which will please receive and  
acknowledge to account of.

Yours most Obedt.

And very hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

P. W. Snow

U. S. Consul

The Hon<sup>ble</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

~~Mr. Forsyth~~  
Mr. Forsyth

Providence Feb 9<sup>th</sup> 1841

Sir

I have the honour  
to inform you I reached  
this place on the 6<sup>th</sup> inst;  
and beg to say I wait  
your Commands should it  
be necessary for me to pro-  
ceed to Washington.

I have the honour  
to be with great  
Respect

Your Obt Serv<sup>t</sup>

D. D. Snow

To the Hon<sup>le</sup>

John Forsyth

Secretary of State

Recd 13 July.

This must be said —  
I should be glad to  
see the  
origins

New York June 20-1871

Hon. Capt. Melville

Dear Sir

Enclosed you will receive a circular  
printed at Canton, containing correspondence between the English merchants  
residing at Canton, & the British Fleet Commander, relative  
to the ships Panama & Roseinoko, leaving Canton (by permission)  
during existence of the blockade.

From this correspondence you will  
note that the ship Roseinoko was in reality the British India  
Company ship "the Charles Malcolm", name being changed to an American  
with "fraudulent papers", first called the Alabama — Under  
this name she was engaged in the coasting trade, between Mass  
Canton, carrying up & bringing down English property —  
until she became notorious Chinese refused to admit her.  
New American papers were then obtained, name changed to

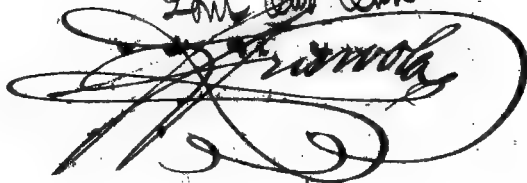
"Fascines", under which name papers she was suffered to enter & depart.

It is unnecessary to say that this manufacturing of American papers to cover British property is very injurious to Americans depriving them of the advantage rightly belonging to Americans in case of war with other nations.

It is said by gentlemen from Canton that the American Consul introducing this manufacture of papers for the protection of a foreign vessel in which he was interested which practice has since been availed of by others to a very great extent.

With Great Respect

Yours Obedt Servt



Stebbins

Hon. Daniel Webster



Washington  
D. C.

*With Mr. Gifford, letter of June 30, 1841.*

*Copies of correspondence between certain merchants at Macao, and the naval Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's Squadron in China, relative to release from Blockade of the American ships "Panama" and "Kosciusko."*

( 1. )

Macao, 19th December, 1840.

To His Excellency Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,  
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—Having reference to your Excellency's public notice of the Blockade of the River and Port of Canton, by all its means, under date of 22d June last, from on board H. M. Ship Wellesley, then lying in the Macao Roads, we take the liberty respectfully of requesting that your Excellency will be pleased to inform us, for our own government,

Firstly, whether cargo, the produce of China, laden on the ships "Kosciusko" and "Panama," (now lying at Whampoa and under the American flag), subsequently to the order for blockade issued by your Excellency taking effect, (viz. 28th June,) is to be seized and confiscation, in the event of either or both of said vessels being found outside any of the entrances of the River Port of Canton by ships of H. M. Blockading Squadron: and,

Secondly, that your Excellency would further be pleased to inform us whether China produce purchased and delivered, bonafide, on board either or both of the aforesaid vessels, subsequently to the blockade taking effect, is liable, on the said ships leaving the River Port of Canton, when the blockade of the same shall be raised, to seizure and confiscation to H. Majesty, on being taken possession outside of said port by H. M. ships.

We have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

BELL & Co.

( 2. )

H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpe, 25th December, 1840.

Messrs. BELL & Co.—Macao.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I beg leave to remark, that it is unnecessary to enter into the general questions you have proposed, yet I may inform you that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion (upon the special circumstances of the case) that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure. His Excellency found upon inquiry that both these ships had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter the port had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government, arising out of the disturbed state of affairs. The Admiral therefore, considering it a reasonable presumption that these ships might either have left the Port with cargo, or been actually loading at the period of the notice of blockade, if they had not been subject to these unusual difficulties, did not intend to have obstructed their egress, and in the justice of that determination I concur. Thinking that it may be a convenience to you to know the grounds upon which His Excellency's opinions were formed, I have been led to step aside from my usual practice in submitting them for your perusal: but you will give me leave, particularly to request, that these communications may not be published, as nothing can be more embarrassing than the publication of views of a person in my station upon points of blockade law or practice: It is my duty to dispose of practical cases as they present themselves, according to the best of my judgment, but your own opinions will be your more suitable guide on any questions the kind now proposed to me.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

J. J. GORDON BREMER,

Commodore 1st Class, Commander-in-chief.

( 3. )

His Excellency Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,  
Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—Your Excellency's letter of 25th inst. to the address of Messrs. Bell & Co. having been placed before us, the undersigned British merchants, we take the liberty of addressing your Excellency on the subject.

By the law of blockade as laid down in the book of Chitty, we find it declared that, "The receipt of the notification will not prevent a neutral, who at the time of receiving it, is lying in the very port blockaded from retiring freely: and it has even been laid down in the case of the "Betsy," that he may retire with a cargo which he may already have laden, and which has thereby become actually neutral property: the distinction being, that he is not at liberty to make any fresh purchase after the notification." In the case of the "Rolla," it appears, that the Court will hold every cargo to be fresh purchase, which was not delivered, previously to the notification either on board the neutral ship itself, or in lighters."

And again, "A blockade is broken as completely by coming out as by going in; there may be instances indeed of innocent egress," said Sir William Scott in the case of the "Frederick Molke," "instances where the vessels have gone in before the blockade: and under such circumstances it could not be maintained that they might not be at liberty to retire. But the utmost that can be allowed to a neutral vessel is, that having already taken on board a cargo before the blockade begins, she may be at liberty to retire with it. But it must be considered as a rule which this court means to apply, that neutral ships departing, can only carry away a cargo, bonafide purchased and delivered before the commencement of the blockade."

This doctrine we find fully confirmed, and acted upon by the British Government in the recent blockade of the Rio Plata.—The following report from an English paper is extracted from the Canton Press of 27th June last. "Lord Palmerston at the instance of merchants trading to the Rio Plata, took the opinion of the Crown law officers as to the law in cases of vessels coming out of a blockaded port with cargo, their answer is: 'By the general law of nations, vessels are not allowed to come out of a blockaded port with cargo, unless such cargo was on board before the commencement of the blockade.'" In the letter to Messrs. Bell & Co. we find it stated that the late Commander-in-chief had formed an opinion in which you concur, upon the special circumstances of the case, that the egress of the two American ships now in the River, would not subject them to seizure, and the reasons given are: that they had been for some weeks or days in Macao Roads before the arrival of the Expedition on the coast of China, and that their application for permission to enter, had been baffled by entirely unusual trammels of the Chinese Government arising out of the disturbed state of affairs."

We beg leave, with reference to these reasons, to point out to your Excellency, that the ship "*Panama*" arrived in Macao Roads on the 19th June, 3 days previous to your Excellency's notice of blockade; and that this ship could only have succeeded in obtaining entry in so short a period by very unusual facilities afforded by the Chinese, arising from the fact of the blockade being declared. The other ship, the "*Kosciusko*," formerly the English ship *Malcolm*, and afterwards sailing under the American flag, the "*Alabama*," had repeatedly been refused entry in the port on the ground (notoriously a true one) that her cargo had been taken on board at the outer anchorages, in direct violation of the existing regulations of the port of Canton, which required ships to be accompanied by papers showing their cargo to have been bonafide shipped at some foreign port.

We therefore submit to your Excellency, that the reasons given for the egress of these vessels appear to be founded on erroneous assumptions or information; but we may at the same time point out, that even had they been substantially true, we apprehend the law of blockade to be so clear and decisive on the particular point, that no such circumstances would in law, or in equity, justify the egress of two vessels for the especial advantage of the parties interested, and to the injury of others. We beg to assure your Excellency, not only that the teas with which these ships are loaded could not have been purchased at the period the blockade was declared, but that from our knowledge of circumstances connected with the Canton market, we may confidently assert that none of the Teas could have reached Canton until several months subsequently; and that part of them had very probably not been at that time manufactured; and that the whole has been bought within the last fortnight. We consider it also a duty we owe alike to ourselves as British merchants and to the interests of distant parties whom we represent, to protest most solemnly against the secrecy of the arrangements for allowing the egress of these vessels; for we find by your Excellency's letter, that the intention was known to the parties concerned prior to the departure of the Admiral, although to no one else: thus affording them advantage to the serious injury of many others.

It is further our duty to state, with every respect for your Excellency, that should the egress of these two vessels be allowed, we shall feel ourselves imperatively called on to make formal protest (and which we hereby do) against the losses or damage to any of us have sustained, or may sustain, in consequence of the irregularity of the blockade, and against any losses which may result after its infraction, by such illegal egress.

Your Excellency's communication having only this day reached us, and the case being urgent, we trust your Excellency will excuse the haste with which this letter is necessarily written; but we are prepared to substantiate the facts and to adduce evidence if required. Our letter will be handed to your Excellency by a deputation, which will wait upon your Excellency for purpose.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

(Signed) DENT & CO. JAMIESON & HOW. MACVICAR & CO. LINDSAY & CO. BELL & CO. DANIEL & CO. DIRON & CO. FOX, RAWSON & CO. WILKINSON DENT.

(4.)

To His Excellency Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,

Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

SIR,—With reference to our letter to your Excellency under date 26th instant, and in compliance with your Excellency's desire for evidence in substantiation of the arguments therein adduced as to there being no special circumstances in the cases of the ships "*Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*," entitling them to be released from the operation of the Law of Blockade, we beg leave to forward to your Excellency the following Documents. 1st. An extract from the Canton Press of 25th April 1840, detailing the then existing Regulation of the port of Canton, by which it will be seen that several days were necessarily required to enable a vessel to obtain admittance into port. 2d. An extract of a letter from Mr. Nye, an American merchant, then in Canton, showing the time occupied in getting a ship secured after her arrival at Whampoa.

With reference to these papers, we may again beg leave to remind your Excellency, that the "*Panama*" arrived in Macao Roads from America on the 19th June, and that both ships only entered within the Bogue forts on the day when the blockade came into operation, viz. the 28th June. The "*Panama*" was a vessel direct from the United States; the "*Kosciusko*" was, a few months before, the English ship "*Sir Charles Malcolm*;" and she afterwards sailed between the outer anchorages and Whampoa, as an American vessel, under a pass granted by the American Consul in Canton; and subsequently changed her name to the "*Kosciusko*" in order to obtain entry into the port, permission having been refused to her to enter a second time as the "*Alabama*."

We also beg to hand Your Excellency, 3d. A certificate signed by G. Nye Esq., an American merchant resident in Canton in June last, to the effect that no Congo teas were then left on hand unsold, and that several ships left the port partially loaded, in consequence of being unable at that time to obtain full cargoes, and owing to the notice of blockade preventing their remaining longer in port. 4th. A letter to the same effect from W. R. Lejee Esq., an American merchant of the firm Wetmore & Co. to W. Bell Esq., dated 31st December, 1840. 5th. A certificate from J. Salado, commander of the Spanish ship "*Nueva Victoria*," stating that his ship left that port with only half a cargo from the aforesaid causes. 6th. A letter from G. Nye to G. T. Braine Esq., a British Merchant now in Macao, under date 20th December, containing extract of a letter from an American merchant then in Canton, stating the particulars of the purchases of new Congo Tea with which the "*Kosciusko*" and "*Panama*" are partially or entirely loaded. 7th. A letter from W. Delano Esq., the American Vice-Consul in Canton, and a member of an American firm of Russell & Co., detailing the aforesaid purchases, and stating his belief that the teas were placed on board the "*Kosciusko*" for safe keeping.

We believe it will be found that both the vessels in question entered Port after the Blockade came into operation, and we do not wish to dispute that they were entitled to leave Port without cargoes, if they really entered before that period. We however respectfully submit to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade clearly declares, that no vessel can leave Port with cargo, unless it is actually bought, and on board the ship or lighters, prior to a Blockade commencing: And it appears by the going papers, not only that the cargoes of the "*Panama*" and "*Kosciusko*" cannot come under such designation; but that the cargoes of which these cargoes consist were not in Canton in June last, and were in fact only purchased during the present month. For the vessels in question do not appear to have wished to exercise their right to come out without cargoes, but have remained in Port from June to December; and as they entered with the full knowledge of a Blockade being declared, and of the clear law of blockade, the owners cannot, we submit, complain of the operation of a law to which they voluntarily subjected themselves.

We submit these papers to your Excellency, in order to prove that, equitably, these two vessels cannot claim a privilege of carrying out valuable cargoes for their special benefit, whilst many ships which entered the Port previously, were compelled to leave from it only partially laden, in consequence of the Blockade taking effect before their cargoes could be completed; and whilst

her vessels which arrived immediately afterwards, have been compelled to remain outside, at heavy loss to the owners from the same cause. Even were the circumstances different, we respectfully take leave again to point out to your Excellency, that the Law of Blockade is clear and precise against the egress with cargo, under any such circumstances; but in these cases it will doubtless be satisfactory to your Excellency to find, that the law and equity render it alike inexpedient, that they should be relieved from the application of a well recognized principle.

We have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.  
(Signed) DENT & Co. JAMIESON & How. MACVICAR & Co. BELL & Co. DANIELL & Co.  
DIROM & Co. LINDSAY & Co. FOX, RAWSON & Co. WILKINSON DENT.

(5.)

H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpe, 29th December, 1840.

DENT & Co., and other British Merchants at Macao.  
GENTLEMEN,—In reference to the subject of the letter you did me the honor to address to me under date the 26th inst., and the personal communication which took place when you called upon me, I beg to inform you that I referred the points discussed therein to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and I think it right to inclose for your information a letter which that officer has addressed to me, and my reply thereto; these documents will so fully explain the views entertained by the representative of H. M. Government, and also place my position with regard to the matter in so clear a point of view, that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it a moment. I may however say, that with regard to ingress to the Port of Canton, by ship passages, my own responsibility is clear, that it is my intention to maintain the laws of Blockade without relaxation. There is one subject in the letter of H. M. Plenipotentiary to which, Gentlemen, I must beg to request your attention; it relates to the extreme inconvenience and positive detriment to the Public Service, occasioned by the publication of correspondence relating to important matters pending their operation; a course can only have the effect of embarrassing the officers of the Crown, and of increasing the difficulties of their position, and sufficiently perplexing and delicate; and as the present communication has been made to you thus at length from an earnest desire on the part of the Plenipotentiary and myself, to afford the mercantile community every possible information, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere desire that it may be regarded as exempt from actual publication.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) J. J. G. BREMER,

Commodore of the 1st Class, and Commander-in-chief.

(6.)

H. M. Ship Wellesley, Chuenpe, 30th December, 1840.

His Excellency, Commodore Sir J. J. GORDON BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,  
Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

"SIR,—I have given my best attention to the letter you have been so good as to hand me, signed by certain British Merchants at Macao, upon the subject of the egress of the two American ships "Kosciusko," and "Papuma," and I take the liberty to trouble you with some observations in support of my earnest request and advice, that they may be permitted to pass unobstructed. My reasons for earnestly suggesting this are so independent of the main body of allegation and argument pressed by those gentlemen, that I am relieved from the task of touching all. These two ships passed within the Bogue before the establishment of the Blockade, and I must now beg leave to call your attention to observations respecting the character and effect of the Blockade itself, for it is upon that general consideration that my own views are based.

"In the first place, it will be remembered that the whole foreign trade with China is carried on through the Port of Canton, and therefore as far as that part of a Blockade of that Port be considered, the chief purpose was to press the government by the loss of the heavy shipping. The more stringent intentions of distressing an enemy by cutting off and destroying the coasting trade, depriving him of supplies &c., were not susceptible of execution without such a pressure of misery upon the people as Her Majesty's Government would never inflict till the state injustice of the Court should render extremities necessary; and I must be permitted to add, that no such extreme exercise of Blockade is at all necessary to give legal effect to purposes of less urgent Blockade pressure. I certainly cannot help feeling that the only two ships in the Port, both of which entered upon the establishment of the Blockade, and have lain there six months since, have the strongest claim to consideration; always if it can be established upon oath that no part of their cargo is the property of natives in China; neither have I ever have presumed to submit such a claim to the commander-in-chief, if it were not indisputable that he had a strict legal right under peculiar circumstances in a general and equal way to relax principles perfectly sound of themselves; for it is not indulgence *per se* that is in question in Blockade practice, but a capricious indulgence, relaxing in one case, and restricting in another of the like nature. Looking at the peculiar circumstances, and the peculiar character of this trade, I was strongly disposed when you announced the Blockade, to request you to make special provision for the safe passage out of all ships actually within the port at its establishment; but it occurred to me that you rather wish to promulgate it simply, and to leave to the commander of the Blockading force his perfectly just and usually exercised right in considering particular cases as they presented themselves. I may briefly remark here in reply to a considerable portion of the letter of these gentlemen, that the advantage of the egress of these ships to the parties concerned, could never enter into the consideration of the late commander-in-chief, or into your own, or into mine. It was looked at entirely as a question of fair claim, without reference to profit or loss to any party whatever, and the disadvantage of their egress to persons not in the same situation has no relation to the matter in hand; for it may be granted that what the naval commander-in-chief could publicly do in behalf of one individual, would have been done for any other in the case. It would be no becoming or likely motive with me for urging, or with the commander-in-chief for resisting, what was felt to be a claim, that the proper relief of one person was a disadvantage to another not in the same situation. But another, and a very remarkable point of consideration remains to be stated.

"Macao, with a very large Chinese and foreign population, is in a great degree dependant on Canton, and the towns of the Inner Passage, for actual subsistence, assuredly entirely for comfort and convenience. This circumstance made it an act of necessity, to leave open the Passage, which it should be said is only a boat passage, and might therefore be done without damage to the general stringency of the blockade. Any other course would have cast extreme distress upon the Portuguese settlement, the neutrality of which we professed to respect, where all the foreign community were seeking refuge. But the venality of the Chinese officers, the trading spirit of the people, and the ready justifiable readiness of the merchants to prosecute their business in every way they could, produced the natural consequences of an active smuggling trade in small native craft passing by channels impracticable for ships. The result is an extensive trade at the port of Macao, both inward and out in all manner of ships, British and American, &c., &c., neither do I for one moment pretend that it is justifiable or possible to interfere with a trade carried on through Macao, however certain it may be that the produce is smuggled into and down from Canton. But I certainly do contend that its unavoidable existence furnishes the strongest reason for placing these two ships at liberty. We are to stop ingress of the foreign shipping at Canton; and it is a just and necessary right to exercise; but we are not able to prevent a smuggled by numerous boat passages which gradually releases the ships at the outer anchorages. The admiral concurred in my representation, and upon this state of the circumstances that it was no more than an act of justice to place these two ships of a friendly power at liberty. It could be done without damage to the main public and practicable purposes of the Blockade.



"Upon my return from the northward, I was addressed in a private way by Mr. Delano, holding, I believe, consular authority from government of the United States. He said he had been unwilling to trouble the naval officer upon the spot, in the absence of the commander-in-chief, but he certainly thought that the whole bearing of circumstances gave the matter a powerful claim to lenient treatment, and he hoped upon full consideration I would see it in the same light and do what I could to recommend it to the Admiral's favorable disposal. My own mind had long been made up on the propriety of permitting the egress of these two ships, and I laid the ground of my general reasoning before the Commander-in-chief, who concurred with me, and authorized me to say that he would not oppose the egress of the ships, if declaration was made that the cargoes were not native property.

"These are the circumstances, Sir, under which these ships have come down the River, and kindly considerate as you have always been of the difficulties of my public position, I am sure you will not place me as the Representative of the Country in the distressing situation before the government with which I am negotiating, and before the whole foreign community, of having fallaciously induced the belief, the passage out of the ships was certain. It cannot be too frequently insisted that as yet the motive of a blockade of the port of Canton by ship channels is completely achieved whilst ingress is prevented, and the government is pressed by the deprivation of the shipping duties, and stagnation of employment at Canton; further pressure in the way of blockade is a matter which your Excellency will determine upon or to which you may see fit if hostilities unhappily ensue between the two countries. But to the extent and for the objects that the blockade was established it has always been steadily pursued; and whilst affairs remain in their present attitude, I should be the very last person to advise it should be relaxed. The egress now of these two ships (the only two in port) has no connection with those objects, and under all the considerations I have noticed, will, I am persuaded, appear to Her Majesty's government, to be no more than a suitable act of friendly respect to the flag of the United States.

"I need not say to your Excellency that I do not shrink from the responsibility of counselling and requesting this measure. And I consider only due to you to add, that I can offer no objection to the transmission of this letter to the gentlemen who have addressed you upon the subject, if you are so good as to accede to my request; a request I make of you in my public character, and in the persuasion that the measure is just and suitable upon public grounds; for it has never been the practice of the British Government to exercise Blockade rights with the least degree of unnecessary harshness. Whilst I have no pretension or disposition to gainsay the unquestionable right of the merchants to remonstrate and complain whenever they consider themselves aggrieved, I certainly will permit myself to observe that it were to be wished a reasonable limit should be left to officers charged with difficult and delicate duties, to act in particular cases as seems best to them for the general interests, in a view of general consideration. Above all it is to be hoped that the highly respectable gentlemen who have signed the letter of the 26th inst. will at least refrain from publishing this correspondence whilst it may be necessary to continue the Blockade. They will always find their remedy by representation to England; and the publication of the correspondence at present can serve no other purpose than to embarrass the government and officers of their country, not because there is the least difficulty in justifying what has been done, but because it is in the highest degree inconvenient to be driven into the discussion of public measures during their progress. It has happened to me in the execution of duty in China to stand between the merchants and very grave difficulties, and upon public grounds I consider myself entitled to expect that I will refrain from a course of proceeding which would be mischievous to the well understood interests of the country. The alleged wrongs, injuries that may have been cast upon them can be duly investigated and redressed without disturbing the public interest.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"CHARLES ELLIOT, H. M. Plenipotentiary."

(7.)

"H. M. S. Wellesley, Chuenpe, 29th December, 1840.

"To His Excellency captain ELLIOT, R. N., H. M. Plenipotentiary in China,

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of this date, consequent on one which I submitted for perusal from certain British merchants at Macao, relative to the egress from the Port of Canton of the American ships "Panama," and "Ciushko." The subject appeared to me to involve very grave and delicate points; you have however so perfectly explained your views of the case and the considerations which induced you, and the late commander-in-chief, as joint plenipotentiaries from Her Majesty, and representative of Government, to give to the parties interested an assurance amounting to a pledge, that I feel it to be my duty to accede to the request you have made to me; considering that a refusal on my part would place you, as Her Majesty's Representative, in a position of infinite difficulty, inconsistent with the honor of the country, as well as the good faith which ever marks her functionaries. I do myself the honor, therefore, to acquiesce in your Excellency that the American ships named above shall depart without obstruction. It thus complying with the wishes you have done the honor to convey to me in your public character, it is necessary for me to state to your Excellency, that the responsibility (if any exist) arising from the measure cannot in the slightest degree attach to me, inasmuch as it was decided upon by the late commander-in-chief yourself, doubtless after the most mature consideration, sometime previous to my assuming command of the fleet, and without my having the slightest knowledge of it.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

"J. J. G. BREMER,  
Commodore 1st Class, Commander-in-chief

(8.)

Macao, January 1st, 1841.

His Excellency, Sir J. J. G. BREMER, Knt., C. B., K. C. H.,

Naval Commander-in-chief, &c., &c.

"Sir,—Since writing to your Excellency under yesterday's date, we have had the honor to receive your Excellency's letter of 29th ult., accompanying a copy of correspondence with H. M. Plenipotentiary. As we find no satisfactory reason assigned by that officer for the violation of the blockade, our opinions remain unchanged; and we now submit to your Excellency our deliberate conviction, that the blockade of the river and Port of Canton is illegal, and of no effect. It is not for to assume the right of deciding where the grave responsibility will rest, for the serious damages and losses sustained by those whose interests have been compromised by an illegal blockade hitherto, nor for similar damages for the prevention of the ingress of vessels henceforward. But our duty to British Merchants is to renew our most solemn protest against the proceedings, and to solicit that your Excellency will be pleased to forward copies of all the documents to Her Majesty's Ministers. Upon these papers we shall found such representation to the office of the Crown, as will in our humble judgment be conducive to the general interests.

In deference to the request of your Excellency, we shall for the present refrain from publishing in China the correspondence in question; but it is due to your Excellency to state, that we shall lose no time in forwarding copies for publication elsewhere.

We have the honor to be, &c., &c.

(Signed) DENT & CO. JAMIESON & HOW. MACVICAR & CO. LINDSAY & CO. BELL & CO. DANIELL & DIXON & CO. FOX, RAWSON & CO. WILKINSON DENT.

Recd March  
 Mr. Higginson  
 Providence March 17. 1844

Sir

I have the honour to  
 inform you that it is my  
 intention to embark for China  
 on the ship Valparaiso from  
 New York about the twentieth  
 of next month.

I await any instructions  
 you may please to forward  
 me.

I am Sir

With Great Respect  
 Your Obt and  
 Very humble Servant

J. H. Brown

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Daniel Webster

Secretary of State

Washington

W. H. A. 42.

M<sup>r</sup> Ringgold.

Providence April 13. 1842

Sir

I have the honour to  
inform you that the Ship  
Calparans, on which I  
embark for China will  
not sail before the first  
day of May.

I am Sir

With great Respect  
Your Obedt Servant

W. H. A.

U. S. Consul,  
for China

To The Honorable  
Daniel Webster  
Secretary of State  
Washington.

Rec<sup>d</sup> 25 April.

New York 24<sup>th</sup> April 1843

I have the honor to inform you that I have second time been obliged by severe illness to leave Canton, and that I arrived in this city yesterday. As my health renders it impossible for me to resume my duties as U.S. Consul at Canton, I have to tender my resignation of that office. Before leaving Canton I foresaw the necessity of a step, and in order that measures might be taken to fill the office as early as the public service might require, I informed my friend Mr. Delano of my intention to resign, which I have now been made known to you. During the time that I have held the office my constant endeavor has been, to preserve the good understanding which existed between my countrymen and the Chinese, and I have the satisfaction of believing that the friendly relations between them have been strengthened, even, during the exciting scenes of the past few years. It would be gratifying to me to know that the Department approve of my official course.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> & very humble servant

T. W. Snow

Honorable

Daniel Webster,

Secretary of State

Rec<sup>d</sup> 6 April.

Duplicate

American Consulate

Canton China September 30<sup>th</sup> 1843

To the Hon Secretary <sup>of State</sup> of the United States of America  
City of Washington

Sir,

I beg to inform you that Mr. Paul S. Forbes having received his commission to act as Consul in China, that I have notified the Imperial Commissioner and the Governor of Canton accordingly, and that I cease to act as Consular agent after that date.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward copies of Communications (N<sup>o</sup>. 159) received from the Imperial Commissioner and others with my replies thereto, and you will notice therefrom that the American trade in China is placed in the same footing as that of any other foreign nation. A copy of the new Tariff of Duties on Imports and Exports is also enclosed.

The printed document N<sup>o</sup>. 6, herewith shows the Regulations for the British trade with China and the document in Chinese of fifteen articles

which the Commissioner sent to me, referred to in his letter (note), as Dr Parker (Chinese Translator) informed me, are the same rules applied to the American trade. A Translation of this paper will be forwarded by Mr Forbes when prepared.

By the new Tariff the Duty on Ginseng and Send being high compared with other articles of Import, and the Commissioner being expected to return to the North soon, at the request of some of the American Merchants I brought the subject to the notice of his Excellency, pointing out what would be fair ratio of Duty compared with other articles, and leaving him to make what reduction he thought proper: the result was that he made a reduction by changing the mode of levying the duty on Ginseng. he has before classified of this article 40% fine & 40% coarse, and the change to half good and half inferior made a saving of six dollars per picul in the duty to the Importer as was proved by an actual transaction.

Our Countrymen have now all the privileges granted to the British, and the feelings of the

*Government and people of China continue  
favorably disposed towards Americans.*

*I have been careful in my proceedings to avoid  
prejudicing any action that a new agent of the  
Government may wish to adopt, and hoping  
that what has been done may be satisfactory.*

*I have the honor to be*

*Very Respectfully*

*Your Obedient Servant*

*Edward King.*

*Consular Agent of the*

*U.S. America*

to Cons. - with Mr. King's letter of 20 Sept. 43

Duplicate Copy.

To His Excellency, H. E. H. King

Imperial Commissioner

Sir,

I beg to intimate to your Excellency that the American vessel "Mary Chittin", Captain Sears, has arrived at Whampoa, and delivered her passport into my possession, and that her Consignees desire to conduct her business under the new Tariff just published. I have therefore to ask your Excellency to allow the said ship's trade to be carried on under the new Tariff, and to give the necessary instructions to the Collector of Customs.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servant

(Signed) Edward King.

Consular Agent

of the U. States of America

American Consulate

Canton July 20<sup>th</sup> 1843



Duplicate Copy.

No. 2

Hsien, Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian  
of the river, apparent, member of the Board of war,  
member of the Imperial Cabinet, and Governor  
General of the provinces of Kiangnan & Kiangsi  
makes this reply:

Whereas the American Consul Hsien has  
requested me to inform the Superintendent of  
Customs, that Capt. Swad's ship having delivered up  
her papers, she might proceed agreeably to the newly  
established regulations in discharge of cargo &c. The  
Imperial High Commissioner, as is right disposes  
of the business according to the request, in order  
to manifest kindness, and besides writing to the  
Superintendent of Customs, to examine &c. according  
ly, it behooves him to make this reply:

Tsoothwang SS? if you mean S. S. by  
July 29. 1843

a. True Translation

Signed Peter Parker

To Edward Hsien,

Consular agent of the U. S. Mission  
at Canton

Duplicate Copy:

Shing, Imperial High Commissioner to and  
 the King, Imperially appointed Guardian of the  
 Young Prince, Member of the Board of War, Member  
 of the Imperial Palace, Governor General of Kiangsu  
 and Kiangnan, make this communication and enquiry.

On a former occasion the letter of the American  
 Consul at Shanghai was received at our Office, making  
 enquiry concerning the newly established regulations  
 previously to proceeding to the other ports to trade on  
 at that time in account of the new regulations  
 not being established, we could not conveniently  
 give the permission and answered accordingly.  
 Now the Imperial High Commissioner and  
 Governor General have received the Imperial  
~~and~~ Commands to deliberate upon and settle the  
 regulations for each of the foreign nations, only  
 permitting them to trade at the five ports of Canton  
 Tientsin, Amoy, Ningpo & Shanghai, not allowing them  
 irregularly to enter other places. The opening of  
 Tientsin (under the new regulations) commenced  
 at Canton on the 29th July inst.

Furbermond King, Consul agent of the U.S.A.

resident at Canton, communicated that Captain  
Ship had entered port and delivered up her papers  
and requested that her business might be managed  
agreeably to the newly established regulations, and  
our Excellencies have granted his request, and  
have addressed the Superintendent of Customs  
that he examine and do accordingly.

In relation to the four ports of Fuchowfoo,  
Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai, we and the same  
law will apply to them as to Canton, but it is  
necessary that we wait the arrival of the August  
Imperial will, when again the instructions (for  
trading at these ports) will be received. Most respects  
the American Merchant ships, as great  
Minister of State will as it shall be, address  
the Emperor, requesting him with the same  
benignance to permit them to repair to the  
four ports of Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo & Shanghai  
for the purpose of Trade, hereby manifesting his  
liberality. With regard to the paying of Duties and  
restraining of Sailors &c it became us to enquire, whether  
the American Nation will or will not appoint

consular officers to proceed to such port to make  
arrangements as before and we have made this  
communication and inquiry, let the said Consul  
early investigate the subject and reply in order  
that we may act intelligently in respect to said port.

San Francisco 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 7<sup>th</sup> Mon 6<sup>th</sup> day

August 4<sup>th</sup> 1843

True - Testation

signed - Peter Parker

J. Edward King

Consular agent of the U.S.A.

Canberra

Duplicate Copy

No 4

Kyung, Imperial High Commissioner &c and Hekung  
Governor of Kwangtung: Communicate to Howard  
King, Consular Agent of the U.S.A., resident at  
Canton, that whereas he has received on a former  
occasion the said Consular Agents Communication  
reporting that the American Ship Mary Chilton  
had arrived at Whampoa, and the request was  
made to trade agreeably to the newly established  
regulations, and our reply was made agreeable to the  
request. This is on record. And now the newly  
established regulations consisting of fifteen  
articles, as it behoves us, we have caused to  
be copied & send for the information of the  
American Consul resident at Canton, that he may  
direct affairs agreeably thereto. This is our duly  
prepared Communication. Accompanying is the  
copy of the regulations.

Shoukwang 23<sup>rd</sup> year 7<sup>th</sup> moon 18<sup>th</sup> day  
August 27<sup>th</sup> 1843

To H. King, } True Translation  
Consular Agent } signed Peter Parker

Printed copy of the Regulations referred to  
 enclosed herewith.

Duplicate Copy.

King, Consular Agent of the U.S.A. had the honor  
 to acknowledge receipt of your excellencies  
 communications of the 29<sup>th</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> August  
 with the contents of which he had made himself  
 fully acquainted, and he began to express his  
 satisfaction to (G. S.) for placing the American  
 trade at once on the same footing with other foreign  
 nations.

Your excellencies wished to know if Consuls  
 will be appointed for each of the ports, Amoy,  
 Swatow, Ningpo, and Shanghai, to preside  
 there beforehand to control the affairs of American  
 Merchants. The Consular Agent began to state  
 in reply that he expected that the High Commissioner  
 from the United States will on his arrival arrange  
 for Consuls for the ports named; and in the meantime  
 till they are appointed, the Supercargo and

Captains of American Vessels resorting to the  
 new ports will conform to the regulations and

to be responsible to the Chinese Government for the Duties on Vessel and Cargo, and for the good conduct of the ~~document~~; such Vessel for itself the Supercargo will give such security for Duties to the Collector of Customs as will be satisfactory to him, or on entering a Vessel the Tonnage dues may be required at once, on landing and before shipping off cargo the duties may be exacted.

When the Consuls arrive at their several Stations they will hold the ships papers, and when the business of a vessel is completed, and the Superintendent of Customs grants a port-chassis, the Consul will then certify the duties settled and allow the vessel to sail away.

Respectfully

~~John~~ of Edward King

Consul agent U.S.A

Boston Aug. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1863

To their Excellencies

The High Imperial Commissioner Koying  
and the Governor of Canton Kichang

Duplicate copy.

American Consulate

Canton August 3<sup>d</sup> 1843

The undersigned, Consular Agent of the United States of America, addresses Your Excellency in reference to the new Tariff of Duties on Imports just published.

The undersigned observes that the rate of duty on most articles of Import Duty is fixed at about five per cent on the value in China, but on Ginseng and Lead, which now come almost exclusively from the United States much higher rates are charged. The rate of Two per cent extended to these articles would make the duty - on 1<sup>st</sup> quality Ginseng about Four Shata per picul or 2<sup>d</sup> quality Ginseng about Two Shata per picul per picul. On Lead about Two more per picul.

And if Your Excellency would be pleased to alter the rates accordingly, it would be placing them on equal footing with other Imports, and it would afford much satisfaction to the Merchants of the United States.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant

To His Excellency  
The High Imperial Commissioner  
(Signed) Edward King  
Consular Agent of the U.S.



N<sup>o</sup> 8

Duplicate Copy.

American Consulate

Chun August 17 1843

To His Excellency Ruyi  
The High Imperial Commissioner

no to to

Sir,

Since my communication to your Excellency  
on the 3<sup>d</sup> inst, in regard to the rates of duty levied on  
Sundering and Sauts, I have been visited on two occasions  
by Tong Jan officer deputed by Y. L. and from him  
I understand that the new Sheriff having been  
fixed and reported to the Superior it is difficult now to  
make alterations, but that in reference to Sundering which  
concerns your Excellency is willing to  
agree that the rates of duty on good and inferior quality  
should be as now set and the rate of duty changed on all  
qualities of Tientsin Punks from under five hundred  
per cent. I say therefore to you, your Excellency  
that this proposal in regard to Sundering is adopted,  
without prejudicing however any questions on the  
subject which the Government of the United  
States may see fit to open at a future time,

and I request that the Collector of Customs may  
be informed accordingly.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Yours Obedient Servant

Signed Edward King

Consular Agent of the

of the U. S. A

Duplicate Copy

Mr. King, Imperial High Commissioner, &c.  
Mr. King, Governor of Canton, &c. Ching, Lieut. Governor  
of Canton, &c. and Mr. King, Superintendent of Customs  
of Canton, Commemorate to the American Consul Agent  
Resident at Canton, that whereas on a former occasion  
you the said Consul, addressed us, stating that the  
duties on salt and gunpowder, according to the usually  
established regulations were excessive, and requested  
that they might be lessened, as was right. Mr.  
Imperial High Commissioner deputed Tung a Tung  
(an assistant officer) and others to call upon you the said  
Consul, and after to have deliberated upon the  
subject, since which you the said Consul have

addressed us, stating that although the duty on  
Lead remain according to the new law, yet as  
Gunsey is an American produce you propose  
that of every peout of Gunsey half shall be considered  
first quality, and half of the second, and you  
have requested me to write the Superintendent of  
Customs that he would receive the duties according  
to this average &c. Our excellencies have since  
investigated the subject, and really it is right according  
to your the said Consul's request, that of every  
hundred Pounds of Gunsey fifty shall be  
reckoned as first quality, and fifty others as  
second quality, the aggregate duty of which shall  
be Twenty Shells seven mace and five Cassians.  
We therefore inform you the said Consul that  
according to the duty now settled the account shall  
be taken and the duty paid. This is our Commu-  
nication.

Tam Kiang 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan 1843

August 20<sup>th</sup> 1843

a True Translation

signed John Parker

& the Commissioners proposal, not mine, see no 8  
E.K.

# SCHEDULE TARIFFS

## OF DUTIES ON THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

### EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C. D. C.	ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C. D. C.
1 Alum,.....	pecul	0 1 0 0 14	38 Nankeens and Cotton cloth of all kinds	pecul	1 0 0 0 1.40
2 Anniswed Star,.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	39 Pictures, viz., large paintings.....	each	0 1 0 0 14
do. Oil,.....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	Rice paper pictures.....	hund.	0 1 0 0 14
3 Arsenic,.....	"	0 7 5 0 1.04	40 Paper fans,.....	pecul	0 5 0 0 70
4 Bangles, or glass armlets,.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	41 Paper of all kinds.....	"	0 5 0 0 70
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware	"		42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).....	"	0 5 0 0 70
of all kinds,.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds	"	0 5 0 0 70
6 Brass leaf,.....	"	1 5 0 0 2.10	44 Rattan work of all kinds.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
7 Building materials,.....	free		45 Rhubarb.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40
8 Bone and horn ware,.....	pecul	1 0 0 0 1.40	46 Silk, raw, whether Chekiang, Can-	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
9 Camphor,.....	"	1 5 0 0 2.10	ton or elsewhere, all kinds.....	"	2 5 0 0 3.47
10 Canes of all kinds,.....	1000	0 5 0 0 70	Coarse, or refuse of silk.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
11 Capoor cutchery,.....	pecul	0 3 0 0 42	Orgazine, all kinds.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
12 Cassia,.....	"	0 7 5 0 1.04	Ribbons, thread, &c.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
do. buds,.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	Silk piece goods of all kinds, as Silks,	"	
do. oil,.....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	Satins, Pongees, Crapes, Velvets,	"	
13 China root,.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	Lutestrings, &c., &c.....	"	12 0 0 0 16.67
14 Chinaware of all kinds,.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	N. B. The additional duty of so much	"	
15 Clothes, ready made.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	per piece hitherto levied, to be hence-	"	
16 Copper ware, pewter ware, &c., &c.	"	0 5 0 0 70	forth abolished.	"	
17 Corals (or false coral).....	"	0 5 0 0 70	47 Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and	"	
18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds,	"	0 7 5 0 1.04	Woolen mixtures, and goods of	"	
19 Cubebs,.....	"	1 5 0 0 2.10	such class.....	"	3 0 0 0 4.17
20 Fans, as feather fans, &c.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	48 Shoes and boots, leather, satin or	"	
21 Furniture of all kinds,.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	otherwise.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
22 Galangal.....	"	0 1 0 0 14	49 Sandalwood ware.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40
23 Gamboge.....	"	2 0 0 0 2.78	50 Soy.....	"	0 4 0 0 56
24 Glass and Glassware of all kinds.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	51 Silverware and Goldware.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
25 Glassbeads.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	52 Sugar, white and brown.....	"	0 2 5 0 35
26 Glue (as fish glue, &c.).....	"	0 5 0 0 70	53 Sugar candy of all kinds.....	"	0 3 5 0 49
27 Grasscloth of all kinds.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	54 Tin Foil.....	"	0 5 0 0 70
28 Hartall.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	55 Tea of all descriptions.....	"	2 5 0 0 3.47
29 Ivoryware of all kinds.....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	56 Tobacco of all kinds.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	57 Turmeric.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
31 Lacked ware of all kinds.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	58 Tortoise-shell ware.....	"	10 0 0 0 13.89
32 Lead (white lead).....	"	0 2 5 0 35	59 Trunks, of leather.....	"	0 2 0 0 28
33 Lead (red lead).....	"	0 5 0 0 70	60 Treasure (i. e. coin of all kinds).....	free	
34 Marble slabs.....	"	0 2 0 0 28	61 Vermilion.....	pecul	3 0 0 0 4.17
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c.	"	0 2 0 0 28	Articles unenumerated in this tariff to pay 5 per cent. ad	"	
36 Mother-of-pearl ware.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	valorem.	"	
37 Musk.....	catty	0 5 0 0 70			

### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C. D. C.	ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C. D. C.
1 Assafetida,.....	pecul	1 0 0 0 1.40	8 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds		
2 Beeswax,.....	"	1 0 0 0 1.40	of writing-desks, dressing-boxes,		
3 Betelnut,.....	"	0 1 5 0 21	cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c. 5		
4 Bicho de mar, 1st quality or black,...	"	0 8 0 0 1.12	per cent ad valorem.		
do. 2d quality, or white,....	"	0 2 0 0 28	9 Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31		
5 Birds-nests, 1st quality or clean,....	"	5 0 0 0 6.94	inches wide,.....	piece	0 5 0 0 70
do. 2d quality or good midg,....	"	2 5 0 0 3.47	10 Cochineal,.....	pecul	5 0 0 0 6.94
do. 3d quality or uncleaned,....	"	0 5 0 0 70	11 Cornelians,.....	hund	0 5 0 0 70
6 Camphor, (Malay) 1st quality or clean, catty	1 0 0 0 1.40		do. Beads,.....	pecul	10 0 0 0 13.89
do. 2d quality or refuse,....	"	0 5 0 0 70	12 Cotton,.....	"	0 4 0 0 56
7 Cloves, 1st quality or picked,.....	pecul	1 5 0 0 2.10	13 Cotton Manufactures, viz., Long-		
do. 2d quality or mother	"		cloths, white, 30 a 40 yards long,		
cloves,.....	"	0 5 0 0 70	30 a 36 inches wide,.....	piece	0 1 5 0 21

# IMPORTS. — Continued.

ARTICLES.	PER.	J.	M.	C.	D.	C.
<i>Cotton Manufactures, continued.</i>						
Cambries and Muslins, 20 a 24 yards long, 41 a 46 inches wide,.....	piece	0	1	5	0	21
Gray or unbleached Cottons, viz., Longcloths, Domestic, &c., &c. 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
Gray twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
Chintz, and Prints of all kinds, 24 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28
Handkerchiefs, over 1 yard square, each	each	0	0	1	5	24
do. under 1 yard square,.....	"	0	0	1	0	12
Ginghams, Pulicates, dyed Cottons, Velveeteens, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woollen and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods not in current consumption, 5 per cent. ad valorem.						
14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
15 Cow Bezoar,.....	catty	1	0	0	0	1.40
16 Cutch,.....	pecul	0	3	0	0	42
17 Elephants' Teeth, 1st quality whole, do. 2d quality broken,.....	"	4	0	0	0	5.55
18 Fishmaws,.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
19 Flints,.....	"	1	5	0	0	2.10
20 Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware, of all kinds, 5 per cent ad valorem.	"	0	0	5	0	7
21 Gambier,.....	pecul	0	1	5	0	21
22 Ginseng, 1st quality,.....	"	38	0	0	0	52.77
do. 2d quality or refuse,.....	"	3	5	0	0	4.86
23 Gold and Silver Thread, viz. 1st quality or real,.....	catty	0	1	3	0	18
2d quality or imitation,.....	"	0	0	3	0	4
24 Gums: Benjamin,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
Olibanum,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Myrrh,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Gums unenumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.						
25 Horns, buffalo's and bullocks'.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
26 Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros'.....	"	3	0	0	0	4.17
27 Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch 20 a 30 yards long, 29 a 37 inches wide, Coarse linen, or linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c. &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	piece	0	5	0	0	70
28 Mace, or flower of nutmeg,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
29 Mother-o'-pearl shells,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28
30 Metals, viz.						
Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs	"	1	0	0	0	1.40
manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c., &c.,.....	"	1	5	0	0	2.10
Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
manufactured, as in bars, rods &c., &c.,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
Lead, in pigs or manufactured,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
Quicksilver,.....	"	3	0	0	0	4.17

ARTICLES.	PER.	T.	M.	C.	D.	C.
<i>Metals, continued.</i>						
Steel, unmanufactured.....	pecul	0	4	0	0	56
Tin,.....	"	1	6	0	0	1.40
Tin plates.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
Unenumerated metals, ten per cent. ad valorem.						
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality or cleaned,.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
2d quality or uncleaned,.....	"	1	0	0	0	1.40
32 Pepper,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
33 Putchuck,.....	"	0	7	5	0	1.04
34 Rattans,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28
35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds, free						
36 Rose Maloes,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	1.40
37 Saltpetre (to be sold only to government agents),.....	"	0	3	0	0	42
38 Shark's fins, 1st quality or white,.....	"	1	0	0	0	1.40
2d quality, or black,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
39 Skins and furs, viz.						
Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Sea Otter Skins,.....	each	1	5	0	0	2.10
Fox Skins, large,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
do. small,.....	"	0	0	7	5	10
Tiger, Leopard, Marten,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
Land Otter, Raccoon, Shark skins,.....	hund.	2	0	0	0	2.78
Beaver skins,.....	"	5	0	0	0	6.94
Hare, Rabbit, Ermine,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
40 Smalts,.....	pecul	4	0	0	0	5.55
41 Soap,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
42 Stockfish, &c.,.....	"	0	4	0	0	56
43 Seahorse teeth,.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78
44 Treasure, and money of all kinds, free						
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. &c., in quart bottles,.....	hund.	1	0	0	0	1.40
In pint bottles,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
In casks,.....	pecul.	0	5	0	0	70
46 Woods, viz., Ebony,.....	"	0	1	5	0	21
Sandalwood,.....	"	0	5	0	0	70
Sapan wood,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14
Unenumerated woods, 10 per cent. ad valorem.						
47 Woollen Manufactures, viz.						
Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., 54 a 64 inches wide, per chang of 141 inches,.....	chang	0	1	5	0	21
Longells, Cassimeres, Flannels and narrow cloths of this description,.....	"	0	0	7	0	93
Blankets of all kinds,.....	each	0	1	0	0	14
Dutch Camlets,.....	chang	0	1	5	0	21
Camlets,.....	"	0	0	7	0	93
Imitation camlets, Bombazetts, &c.,.....	"	0	0	3	5	5
Bunting (narrow),.....	"	0	0	1	5	2
Unenumerated Woollen goods, or silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.						
48 Woollen Yarn,.....	pecul	3	0	0	0	4.17
Articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per cent. ad valorem.						

*Note.* The *pecul* contains 100 catties; a catty is 1½ lb. av., a *pecul* is 133½ lbs. av. The *chang* contains ten cubits or *chih*, each of which, by this tariff, is computed at 14.1 inches; the Chinese foot, however, varies from 12.7 inches to 14.625 inches, according to circumstances. The duties are levied in sycee silver, and the following are the rates at which coins are received in payment.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
Rupees weighing	109	7	9	0
Peruvian dollars weighing	111	4	5	5
Mexican dollars weighing	111	9	0	0
Bolivian dollars weighing	112	1	5	0
Chilian dollars weighing	112	5	2	0
Chopped dollars weighing	113	2	0	7

are respectively equal to 100 taels weight of sycee.

The above percentage, together with ½ per cent. difference between hoppo's and shroff's weights, and 1½ per cent. for refining, must be added to the scale of duties extended in the column of dollars and cents to show the *actual* duty. This column is made out from the first at the rate nearly of 7 mace 2 candareens to a dollar.

25

# GENERAL REGULATIONS,

UNDER WHICH THE BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED

AT THE FIVE PORTS OF

CANTON, AMOY, FUCHOW, NINGPO, and SHANGHAI.

## I. Pilots.

WHENEVER a British merchantman shall arrive off any of the five ports, opened to trade, viz., Canton, Fuchow, Amoy, Ningpo, or Shanghai, pilots shall be allowed to take her immediately into port; and in like manner, when such British ship shall have settled all legal duties and charges, and is about to return home, pilots shall be immediately granted to take her out to sea, without any stoppage or delay.

I. Pilots to be granted immediately;

and

Regarding the remuneration to be given these pilots, that will be equitably settled by the British Consul appointed to each particular port, who will determine it with due reference to the distance gone over, the risk run, &c.

Remuneration to be settled at each port.

## II. Custom-house Guards.

THE Chinese Superintendent of Customs at each port will adopt the means that he may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering by fraud or smuggling. Whenever the pilot shall have brought any British merchantman into port, the Superintendent of Customs will depute one or two trusty custom-house officers, whose duty it will be to watch against frauds on the revenue. These will either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the English ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses will be supplied them from day to day from the custom-house, and they may not exact any fees whatever from either the Commander or Consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount so exacted.

II. One or two Custom-house guards to be attached to each ship.

No fees to be charged for their maintenance.

## III. Masters of ships reporting themselves on arrival.

WHENEVER a British vessel shall have cast anchor at any one of the abovementioned ports, the Captain will, within four and twenty hours after arrival, proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit his Ship's Papers, Bills of Lading, Manifest, &c., in the hands of the Consul; failing to do which, he will subject himself to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

III. Report to be made to, and ship's papers &c. to be deposited with the Consul.

Penalty for neglect;

For false manifest; and for breaking bulk before permitted.

For presenting a false Manifest, the penalty will be five hundred dollars.

For breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before due permission shall be obtained, the penalty will be five hundred dollars, and confiscation of the goods so discharged.

The Consul having taken possession of the Ship's Papers, will immediately send a written communication to the Superintendent of Customs, specifying the register-tonnage of the ship, and the particulars of the Cargo she has on board; all of which being done in due form, permission will then be given to discharge, and the duties levied as provided for in the Tariff.

Communication of arrival to the Superintendent of Customs.

## IV. Commercial dealings between English & Chinese merchants.

It having been stipulated that English merchants may trade with whatever native merchants they please, should any Chinese merchant fraudulently abscond or incur debts which he is unable to discharge, the Chinese Authorities, upon complaint being made thereof, will of course do

IV. Mode of proceeding against fraudulent debtors, agents, &c.

See letter

their utmost to bring the offender to justice; it must, however, be distinctly understood, that, if the defaulter really cannot be found, or be dead, or bankrupt, and there be not wherewithal to pay, the English Merchants may not appeal to the former custom of the Hong-Merchants paying for one another, and can no longer expect to have their losses made good to them.

#### V. Tonnage Dues.

V. A tonnage due payable in full of all charges.

EVERY English merchantman, on entering any one of the abovementioned five ports, shall pay Tonnage Dues at the rate of five mace per Register-ton, in full of all charges. The fees formerly levied on entry and departure, of every description, are henceforth abolished.

#### VI. Import and Export Duties.

VI. Duties to be charged according to tariff, and to be subject to no other fees.

Goods, whether imported into, or exported from, any one of the abovementioned five ports, are henceforward to be taxed according to the Tariff as now fixed and agreed upon, and no further sums are to be levied beyond those which are specified in the Tariff. All duties incurred by an English Merchant Vessel, whether on goods imported or exported, or in the shape of Tonnage Dues, must first be paid up in full, which done the Superintendent of Customs will grant a Port Clearance, and this being shown to the British Consul, he will thereupon return the ship's papers and permit the vessel to depart.

#### VII. Examination of Goods at the Custom-house.

VII. Goods to be examined by Custom-house officer in presence of merchant's agent.

EVERY English merchant, having cargo to load or discharge, must give due intimation thereof and hand particulars of the same to the Consul, who will immediately despatch a recognized linguist of his own establishment to communicate the particulars to the Superintendent of Customs, that the goods may be duly examined and neither party subjected to loss. The English merchant must also have a properly qualified person on the spot to attend to his interests, when his goods are being examined for duty; otherwise, should there be complaints, these cannot be attended to.

Disputes regarding value for *ad-valorem* duties, how settled.

Regarding such goods as are subject by the Tariff to an *ad-valorem* duty, if the English Merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in fixing a value, then each party shall call two or three Merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price, at which any of these Merchants would be willing to purchase, shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Tare how fixed.

To fix the tare on any article, such as tea:—if the English Merchant cannot agree with the custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average Tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the Tare upon the whole, and upon this principle shall the Tare be fixed upon all other goods in packages.

Appeal to Consul where disputes cannot otherwise be settled.

If there should still be any disputed points which cannot be settled, the English Merchant may appeal to the Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made on the same day, or it will not be regarded. While such points are still open, the Superintendent of Customs will delay to insert the same in his books, thus affording an opportunity that the merits of the case may be duly tried and sifted.

#### VIII. Manner of paying the Duties.

VIII. Duties to be paid to licenced shroffs.

It is hereinbefore provided that every English vessel that enters any one of the five Ports, shall pay all Duties and Tonnage Dues before she be permitted to depart. The Superintendent of Customs will select certain shroffs, or banking establishments, of known stability, to whom he will give licences, authorizing them to receive Duties from the English Mer-

chants on behalf of Government, and the receipt of these Shroffs for any moneys paid them shall be considered as a government Voucher. In the paying of these duties different kinds of foreign money may be made use of, but as foreign money is not of equal purity with sycee silver, the English Consuls appointed to the different ports will, according to time, place, and circumstances, arrange with the Superintendents of Customs at each, what coins may be taken in payment, and what per centage may be necessary to make them equal to standard or pure silver.

Payment may be made in foreign money.

Per centage on foreign money, how fixed.

#### IX. Weights and Measures.

Sets of balance yards for the weighing of goods, of money weights, and of measures, prepared in exact conformity to those hitherto in use at the custom-house of Canton, and duly stamped and sealed in proof thereof, will be kept in possession of the Superintendent of Customs, and also at the British Consulate, at each of the five Ports, and these shall be the standards by which all duties shall be charged, and all sums paid to government. In case of any dispute arising between British Merchants and Chinese Officers of Customs regarding the Weights or Measures of goods, reference shall be made to these standards, and disputes decided accordingly.

IX. Standard weights and measures, for duties.

#### X. Lighters or Cargo Boats.

WHENEVER any English merchant shall have to load or discharge cargo, he may hire whatever kind of Lighter or Cargo-boat he pleases, and the sum to be paid for such boat can be settled between the parties themselves without the interference of Government. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly of them be granted to any parties. If any smuggling take place in them, the offenders will of course be punished according to law. Should any of these boat-people, while engaged in conveying goods for English Merchants, fraudulently abscond with the property, the Chinese authorities will do their best to apprehend them; but at the same time, the English Merchants must take every due precaution for the safety of their goods.

X. Any boats may be engaged as lighters, without limit or monopoly.

#### XI. Transhipment of Goods.

No English merchant ships may tranship goods without special permission; should any urgent case happen where transhipment is necessary, the circumstances must first be submitted to the Consul, who will give a certificate to that effect, and the Superintendent of Customs will then send a special Officer to be present at the transhipment. If any one presumes to tranship without such permission being asked for and obtained, the whole of the goods so illicitly transhipped will be confiscated.

XI. Transhipments only to be made with special licence.

#### XII. Subordinate Consular Officers.

At any place selected for the anchorage of the English merchant ships, there may be appointed a subordinate consular officer of approved good conduct to exercise due control over the seamen and others. He must exert himself to prevent quarrels between the English seamen and natives, this being of the utmost importance. Should anything of the kind unfortunately take place, he will in like manner do his best to arrange it amicably. When sailors go on shore to walk, officers shall be required to accompany them, and should disturbances take place such officers will be held responsible. The Chinese officers may not impede natives from coming alongside the ships, to sell clothes or other necessities to the sailors living on board.

XII. Subordinate officers may be appointed at the anchorages of the shipping.

#### XIII. Disputes between British Subjects and Chinese.

WHENEVER a British subject has reason to complain of a Chinese, he must first proceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul

XIII. Disputes to be settled, if possible, ami-



the arbitration.

Addresses of British merchants to Chinese officers.

Punishment of Chinese and English respectively.

will thereupon inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a British subject, he shall no less listen to his complaint and endeavor to settle it in a friendly manner. If an English merchant have occasion to address the Chinese authorities, he shall send such address through the Consul, who will see that the language is becoming; and if otherwise, will direct it to be changed, or will refuse to convey the address. If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably. Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace.

#### **XIV. British Government Cruizers anchoring within the Ports.**

XIV. A government vessel will be stationed in each port.

AN English government cruizer will anchor within each of the five Ports, that the Consul may have the means of better restraining sailors and others, and preventing disturbances. But these government cruizers are not to be put on the same footing as merchant vessels, for as they bring no merchandize and do not come to trade, they will of course pay neither dues nor charges. The resident Consul will keep the Superintendent of Customs duly informed of the arrival and departure of such government cruizers, that he may take his measures accordingly.

#### **XV. On the Security to be given for British Merchant Vessels.**

XV. The British Consul will be "Security" for British ships.

It has hitherto been the custom, when an English Vessel entered the Port of Canton, that a Chinese Hong-Merchant stood security for her, and all duties and charges were paid through such Security Merchant. But these Security Merchants being now done away with, it is understood that the British Consul will henceforth be security for all British merchant ships entering any of the aforesaid five Ports.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 25 Feb.

American Consulate

Canton, China September 20<sup>th</sup> 1843.

To The Hon: Secretary<sup>of State</sup> of the United States of America,  
City of Washington.

Sir;

I beg to inform you that Mr Paul S. Forbes having received his Commission to act as Consul in China, that I have notified the Imperial Commissioner and the Governor of Canton accordingly, and that I cease to act as Consular Agent after this date.

Enclosed I have the honor to forward copies of Communications (No 1 & 2) received from the Imperial Commissioner and others with my replies thereto, and you will notice therefrom that the American trade in China is placed on the same footing as that of any other foreign nation. A copy of the new Tariff of Duties on Imports and Exports is also enclosed.

The printed document No 5. herewith shows the Regulations for the British trade with China, and the document in Chinese of fifteen

articles which the Commissioner sent to me, referred to in his letter (no 4), as Dr Parker (Chinese Translator) informs me, are the same rules applied to the American trade. A Translation of this paper will be forwarded by Mr. Forbes when prepared.

By the new Tariff the duty on Gunpowder and Lead being high compared with other articles of Import, and the Commissioner being expected to return to the North soon, at the request of some of the American Merchants I brought the subject to the notice of His Excellency, pointing out what would be fair rates of duty compared with other articles, and leaving him to make what reduction he thought proper; the result was that he made a reduction by changing the mode of levying the duty on Gunpowder. The law before changed of this article 6/10ths fine + 4/10ths coarse, and the change to half good and half inferior made a saving of six dollars per cask in the duty to the Importer as was proved by an actual transaction.

Our Countrymen have now all the privileges granted to the British, and the feelings of the Government

and people of China continues favorably disposed towards Americans.

I have been careful in my proceedings to avoid prejudicing any action that a new agent of the Government may wish to adopt, and hoping that what has been done may be satisfactory.

I have the honor to be  
very Respectfully.

Your Obedient Servant.

Edward King.

Consular Agent of the  
U. S. America.

144th Mr King's letter of 20 Sept.

14. To His Excellency He Yang.

Imperial Commissioner &c. &c. &c. &c.  
Sir,

I beg to intimate to Your Excellency that the American ship Mary Chilton, Captain Evans, has arrived at Whampoa, and delivered her passport into my possession; and that her Consignees desire to conduct her business under the new Tariff just published. I have therefore to ask Your Excellency to allow the said ship's trade to be carried on under the new Tariff, and to give the necessary instructions to the Collector of Customs.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Yr Obedt Servant

Edward King

Consul Agent

of the United States of America.

American Consulate

Canton July 28<sup>th</sup> 1843.

W2. He Ying, Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian of the Ken Apparent, Member of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet, and Governor General of the Provinces of Kiangnan & Kiangsu, makes this reply.

Whereas the American Consul King has requested me to inform the Superintendent of Customs that Capt Evans ship having delivered up her papers, she might proceed agreeably to the newly established regulations to discharge cargo &c. The Imperial High Commissioner, as is right disposes of the business according to the request, in order to manifest kindness and besides writing to the Superintendent of Customs to examine and do accordingly, it behoves him to make this reply.

Taou Kwang 23<sup>rd</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> moon 3<sup>rd</sup> day.

July 29. 1843.

a True Translation

signed Peter Parker

To Edward King

Consul General of the U.S. America  
at Canton.

V3. K'ei King, Imperial High Commissioner &c, and  
 Ke Kung, specially appointed guardian of the Young  
 Prince, Member of the Board of War, Member of the  
 Imperial Cabinet, & Governor General of Kwangtung and  
 Kwangsi, make this commemoration and inquiry.

On a former occasion the letter of the  
 American Commodore Kearney was received at  
 our Office, making requests concerning the newly  
 established regulations previously to proceeding to the  
 other ports to Trade &c. at that time on account of the  
 new regulations not being established we could  
 not conveniently give the permission and answer  
 accordingly. Now the Imperial High Commissioner  
 and Governor General have received the Imperial  
 Commands to deliberate upon and settle the  
 regulations for each of the foreign nations, only  
 permitting them to trade at the five ports of Canton  
 Tschow Amoy Ningpo and Shanghai, not  
 allowing them irregularly to enter other places.  
 The opening of Trade under the new regulations  
 commenced at Canton on the 27th July inst.  
 Furthermore King, Consul Agent of the U.S.A.

resident at Canton. ~~com~~ municated that Captain Evans' ship had entered port and delivered up her papers and requested that her business might be managed agreeably to the newly established regulations, and our Excellencies have granted his request and have addressed the Superintendent of Customs that he examine and do accordingly.

In relation to the four Ports of Fuh Chow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai one and the same law will apply to them as to Canton, but it is necessary that we wait the arrival of the Emperor's will, when again the obstructions (to trading at these ports) will be removed. - As it respects the American Merchant ships, we great ministers of State, will as it behooves us address the Emperor requesting him with the same leniency to permit them to repair to the four ports of Fuh Chow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai for the purpose of trade, hereby renouncing his liberality.

With regard to the project of Entree and restraining the sailors to it becomes us to inquire, whether the American nation will or will not,



appoint Consul Officers first to proceed to each  
port to make arrangements? As before we  
we have made this communication and  
inquiry; let the said Consul early investigate  
the subject and reply, in order that we may  
act intelligently in respect to each port.

Taow Kwang 28<sup>th</sup> year 7<sup>th</sup> moon 6<sup>th</sup> day

August 1<sup>st</sup> 1849.

A True Translation

Signed Peter Parker.

To Edmund Key

Consul at each of the U.S.A.

Canton

no 4. Ke King, Imperial High Commissioner to, and Ke King, Governor of Kiangtung to; Communicate to Edward King, Consular Agent of the U.S. Resident at Canton, that whereas he has received on a former occasion the said Consular Agent's Communication respecting that the American Ship Mary Chilton has arrived at Whampoa, and the request was made to trade agreeably to the newly established regulations, and our reply was made agreeable to the request. This is on record. And now, the newly established regulations consisting of fifteen articles, as it behoves us, we have caused to be copied and send for the information of the American Consular Agent at Canton that he may direct affairs agreeably thereto. This is our duly prepared Communication. Accompanying is the Copy of the regulations.

Taou Kiang 23<sup>rd</sup> Year 7<sup>th</sup> Month 14<sup>th</sup> Day.

August 23<sup>rd</sup> 1843.  
Sends

To King, } a True Translation  
Consul at Canton. } Signed Peter Parker

5. . Limited Copy of the regulations referred to enclosed herewith.
- 

6. King, Consul General of the U.S.A. has the honor to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellencies' communications of the 29<sup>th</sup> July and 4<sup>th</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> August, with the contents of which he has made himself fully acquainted, and he begs to express his satisfaction to V. G. for placing the American trade at once on the same footing with other foreign nations.

It is also much to know if Comoro will be appointed for each of the ports Amoy, Fukien, Ningbo, and Shanghai, to proceed there beforehand to control the affairs of the American merchants. The Consul General begs to state in reply that he expects that the High Commissioner from the United States will on his arrival arrange for Comoro for the ports named, and in the meantime till they are appointed, the Supercargoes and Captains of American vessels resorting

to the new Ports will conform to the regulations and be responsible to the Chinese Government for the Duties on vessel and cargo, and for the good Conduct of the seamen, each vessel for itself - the Supercargo will give such security for Duties to the Collector of Customs as will be satisfactory to him, or on entering a vessel the Tormax dues may be required at once, on loading and before shipping off Cargo the duties may be exacted.

When the Customs arrive at their several stations they will take the Ships papers, and when the business of a vessel is completed, and the Superintendent of Customs grants a free Clearance the Consul will then consider the duties settled, and allow the vessel to sail away.

Respectfully

Edward Kemp.  
Consul General  
Canton Aug 3<sup>rd</sup> 1843.

To their Excellencies

The High Imperial Commission, Peking,  
and the Governor of Canton, Peking.

HC J.C.

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American Consulate.

Canton, August 3<sup>rd</sup> 1843.

The undersigned, Consular Agent of the United States of America addresses Your Excellency in reference to the new Tariffs of Duties on Imports just published. The undersigned observes that the rate of duty on most articles of Import Cargo is fixed at about five per cent on the value in China, but on Tin and Lead, which now come almost exclusively from the United States much higher rates are charged. The scale of Five per cent extended to these articles would make the duty on 1<sup>st</sup> quality Tin about Four Taels per picul, on 2<sup>nd</sup> quality Tin about Two Taels per picul, on Lead about Two picul per picul.

And if Your Excellency would be pleased to alter the rates accordingly it would be placing them on equal footing with other Imports, and it would afford much satisfaction to the Merchants of the United States.

Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant.

To His Excellency } Edwardo King.  
The High Imperial Commissioner } Consular Agent of the U.S.  
&c. &c. &c.

108.

American Consulate.

Canton August 17<sup>th</sup> 1843.

To His Excellency Keding:

The High Imperial Commissioner,

tc. tc. tc.

Sir,

Since my communication to Your Excellency on the 3<sup>rd</sup> inst. in regard to the rates of duty levied on ~~Smoking~~ and Lead, I have been visited on two occasions by (Fong) an Officer deputed by H. E.; and from him I understand that the new Tariff having been forwarded and reported to the Emperor it is difficult now to make alterations, but that in reference to ~~Smoking~~ which comes only from American Gun Bredding, is willing to agree that the rates of duty on good and inferior quality should be averaged and one rate of duty charged on all qualities of Twenty Pails from once & five Candareens per pound. I beg therefore to say to Your Excellency that this proposal in regard to ~~Smoking~~ is accepted, without preparing however any discussion on the subject which the Government of the United States may see fit to open

at a future time, and I request that the collector of Customs may be informed accordingly.

I have the honor to be

Respectfully

Your Obedient Servant.

Edward King.

Consul Agent

of the U.S.A.

29. He King, Imperial High Commissioner to He King, Governor of Canton &c.; Ching, Lieut Governor of Canton &c.; and Wan, Superintendent of Customs of Canton, communicate to the American Consul Agent King resident at Canton, that whereas on a former occasion you the said Consul addressed us, stating that the duties on Lead and Tin were according to the newly established regulations were excessive, and requested that they might be lessened, as was right & the Imperial High Commissioner deputed Tung a Tungche (an assistant officer) and others to call upon you the said Consul, and face to face deliberate upon the subject, since which you the said Consul

have addressed us, stating that although the duty on  
 Lead remain according to the new law, yet as  
 Smising is an American producer. you propose that  
 of every pound of Smising half shall be considered  
 first quality, and half of the second, and you have  
 requested me to write the Superintendent of Customs  
 that he would receive the duties according to this  
 average &c. Our Excellencies have since  
 investigated the subject, and really it is right  
 that according to your the said Consul's request,  
 that of every hundred Catty's of Smising fifty  
 shall be reckoned as first quality, and fifty Catty's  
 as second quality the aggregate duty of which  
 shall be Twenty Tala Silver Mass and five Candareens.  
 We therefore inform you the said Consul that  
 according to the duty now settled the account shall  
 be taken and the duty paid. This is our com-  
 -munication

Laou Kwang 23<sup>rd</sup> June 1849.

August 20<sup>th</sup> 1849.

a True Translation.

Signed Peter Parker.

x the Commissioners proposal, not mine, see nos.

CKC @ agent 1849



10° 25 Feb?

Duplicate copy from Bombay and London  
Nos. American Consulate  
Canton, 7 Oct: 1843.

To the Honorable  
Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have now the honor to ac-  
knowledge receipt of your despatch  
(dupl) of 18 May at hand on the  
18 ult: and on the 22<sup>d</sup> ult: of your  
despatch of 17 April enclosing my  
commission as American Consul for <sup>Commulate</sup>  
the port of Canton &c. My pre-  
decessor Mr. Ed. King Consular Agent <sup>at</sup> Canton  
resigned the Consular functions on  
the 20 Sept: and on the 22<sup>d</sup> I  
addressed a note to the Imperial  
Commissioner & Governor of Canton  
asking for an opportunity to present  
my credentials and obtain an  
exequatur. The 2<sup>d</sup> of October  
being named, I proceeded on that

day in company with Mr. Ed.  
 interning King the Ex Consul Agent and  
 with Rev. Dr. Parker as Interpreter to the  
 Peking place appointed one mile outside  
 of Canton; where I found King  
 the High Imperial Commissioner &  
 Keking the Governor of the Province  
 and their suites - we were at  
 once placed on an equality, as  
 had been the case with the French  
 Consul a few days previously. The  
 Commissioner stated that not only  
 the Emperor himself but also the  
 people of China looked upon the  
 Americans as friends, and that  
 Every facility would be afforded  
 to me in performing the duties  
 of my Office.

In accordance with the  
 instructions in your despatch of  
 18 May, I then informed him that  
 a Special Envoy had been sent by

the Gov. of the U.<sup>s</sup> States and would shortly arrive in China, and that it would be desirable to know which route to Peking would be the most acceptable, that by the mouth of the Pei, or by land <sup>Envy to</sup> from Canton. he immediately <sup>Peking</sup> replied by asking "Why go to Peking?" and stated that the Emperor had appointed him specially to settle all commercial intercourse with Foreign Nations, and that he had already placed the U.<sup>s</sup> States on the same footing as England, which had sent no Envy to Peking; not deeming it proper to go any further, the interview terminated by his saying that any communication I might make in writing would be forwarded to Peking. I consequently addressed him a note of which copy is - Enclosed N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Mr. King has already communicated to you by ship the result of his correspondence with the Commissioner, by which you will perceive they have placed the <sup>American</sup> trade on the same footing as the English - the Duties on all Imports are low, not Duty above 5% Excepting on Lead and <sup>Chinese</sup> Ginseng; the latter article not touching British interests was left by Sir Henry Pottinger at the old rate of Duty or nearly 100 per cent, but will no doubt be reduced on the first representation of the American Commissioner.

It would appear that the Chinese Government has strong objections to any Embassy proceeding to Peking, and to avoid all necessity for it, <sup>or</sup> <sup>Embassy</sup> better terms will be granted to all nations at Canton than could be obtained by proceeding to Peking.

on the other hand I am of  
opinion that the Emperor is so  
conscious of his inability to offer  
any resistance, that the point  
would be yielded if insisted on.  
I have the honor to be with much  
respect, Your mt. obedt. Servt.  
Paul J. Forbes  
W. J. Lamb.

Wm. W. Forbes: No. 1.

No. 2 American Consulate,  
Canton, 3<sup>d</sup> October 1843.

To Their  
Excellencies the High Imperial Commissioner  
& Governor Genl. of Canton.

Sirs,

The Undersigned Consul of the  
United States of America has the honor  
to address your Excellencies the High  
Imperial Commissioner Heying and the  
Governor of the Province of Canton, and  
to enclose a translated copy of the  
Consular Commission which the under-  
signed had the honor to present to  
your Excellencies during his personal  
interview of yesterday.

The Undersigned takes this opportunity  
to communicate to your Excellencies that  
his Government has appointed a Com-  
missioner who will shortly arrive  
in China with a view to cement  
those friendly relations between this

Country and the United States of America, which have so long existed, and which it is the desire of the American Government to cultivate. The Undersigned trusts that his Majesty the Emperor of China will perceive in this mission a new proof of the friendly disposition of the Government of the U.<sup>ed</sup> States towards that of China, the assurance of which it will be desirable that the Commissioner should offer in person to the Emperor. The Undersigned takes this opportunity to renew the assurance of his respect and consideration, and to be  
Your Very mv. ob<sup>se</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

No 3. American Consulate,  
Canton, 11 Oct: 1843.

To Their  
Excellencies the High Imperial Commissioners  
& Governor Genl. of Canton.

Sir

The Undersigned Consul of the  
U.S. America had the honor on the 3<sup>d</sup>  
Inst. to address your Excell<sup>ty</sup> on the  
subject of Ginseng, which the Officer  
sent out by your E. C. informs me had  
been received. In the course of a  
conference with him yesterday it was  
agreed that I should again address  
your E. C. and in so doing I could  
beg to call your E. C. attention to the  
fact of which your E. C. are no doubt  
already aware, that foreign Ginseng  
comes wholly from America and that  
its value and use are quite unknown  
in England. I could also state that  
when the new Tariff was in preparation



my countrymen were unacquainted with its provisions, and that when they made inquiries, these were not answered, they were therefore unable to make to your E.C. any explanations, as to the Duties to be imposed on American Articles. The unders.<sup>t</sup> begs also to repeat that before his arrival, his predecessor noticed the excessive Duty on Ginseng, when your E. C. decided on rating the article as half of first quality and half of second to which my predecessor agreed as a temporary arrangement, now since my arrival other parcels of Ginseng have come in, amounting in all to several <sup>hundred</sup> piculs; out of all this I understand there are only a few piculs of first quality, while the remainder is poor, and of little virtue, in proof of which the dealers only offer 30 Tads, while the Ginseng of China

is worth several hundred taels per picul. I am assured that this article cost only 25 to 30 taels per picul in America, so that the Hopps would receive 100 per cent on it while the cloths of England are charged 5 to 10 per cent!!!

The new Tariff having received the Imperial assent, I do not ask Your E.C. formally to alter its provisions as to Ginseng; an Envoy of my Nation being at hand, my application is only for temporary relief to the Merchants. I venture however to suggest that your E.C. will direct the Hopps so to rate the qualities of Ginseng as that the Duty shall not exceed 10 per cent on the cost of the same.

If your Excellency will receive this suggestion I will as Consul examine the Choices of such Ships

as have Linseng and certify the cost  
to the Hoppo for his information. -  
satisfaction will thus be given to my  
Countrymen.

The Undersigned has the honor  
to assure your C.C. of his distinguished  
consideration and to remain Y.

S.E. Mt. Oct. 10.

No. 5.  
Translation

Reply of their Excellencies Ke King  
& Ke Heng to a communication -  
relative to an Envoy from America  
to China - 12 October 1843.

Of the Tartar Dynasty, Ke King  
Imperial High Commissioner, guardian  
of the Heir Apparent, Director of the  
board of War, Member of the Imperial  
Cabinet and Governor of Keang Nan  
& Keang Si & Ke Heng guardian of

the Heir Apparent, director of the  
 board of War, member of the Imperial  
 Cabinet & Governor Genl. of Canton and  
 the Kiang Si, reply, that whereas  
 the Consul has made a communication  
 stating that an American Minister  
 Plenipotentiary may soon arrive &  
 because friendly relations have mutually  
 existed between China & America for a  
 long period it is desirable he should  
 proceed in person to Peking &c.  
 Now we find that American  
 gentlemen & merchants residing at Canton  
 trading for many years have been  
 in the highest degree peaceful and  
 tranquil and this the August Emperor  
 has long known. We the High Commis-  
 sioner & Governor after deliberating upon  
 settling the new regulations (with  
 England) did not wait for the  
 American merchants to make the  
 request. but immediately informed

beforehand the Consular Agent of the  
 U.S.A. E. King, Esq. that according to  
 the new Laws their duties could be  
 levied and also that they were per-  
 mitted to resort to the newly opened  
 ports and in the same manner  
 (with the English) to trade, thus man-  
 ifesting the August Emperor's virtue of  
 compassionating men from afar. Now  
 at Canton we have only opened the  
 trade and at the remainder of the  
 five ports as they are opened to  
 Commerce, the Consul ought to En-  
 courage each merchant in his own  
 proper sphere to conduct his trade  
 fortunately grasping profit, which is  
 their appropriate business. As was  
 proper the August Emperor specially  
 appointed me his Minister to repair  
 beforehand to Canton, here in conjunction  
 with the Governor & Sub-Governor & Hoppo  
 to deliberate upon and manage (the)

foreign affairs). Now should a person proceed to Peking, begging and making requests of the Great Emperor, positively it will be necessary to deliver over to us the High Commissioner & Governor to investigate and deliberate respecting their requests & that we shall not avoid the trouble of travelling by sea & land. Besides from America to the lands of Yue (South of China) the Minister Plenipotentiary will have passed over the vast ocean more than seven myriads of li and if again from Yue he proceeds to Peking in going & coming it will be necessary to travel over a distance of 10,000 li more and at a great expenditure of effort, all of which is not convenient.

The August Emperor compassionating people from afar certainly cannot bear that the American Minister

by a circuitous route should go to Peking wading through overflowing difficulties - The Consul ought - therefore to intercept & stop the American Plenipotentiary from repairing in every respect unnecessarily to the Imperial Court.

We the High Imperial Commissioner & Governor General will assuredly take the most excellent intentions of America (as conveyed in the communication of the Consul) and will clearly make them known to the August Emperor & with which his Majesty the Emperor will certainly be delighted.

As to the Consul who has resided but a short time in the flowery land, superintending the trade of each port, We the High Commissioner & Governor must treat him with abundant leniency & concerning the Consuls

not yet appointed to the other ports.  
We the High Commissioner & Governor  
will duly arrange every thing & give  
information to the local authorities  
of those places to countenance them  
& positively not cause men from afar  
to be involved in the least difficulty;  
the Consul also ought to restrain the  
Merchants within the limits of just  
& honest commerce, requiring them  
to pay the duties according to the  
new laws, without the least secret  
crying out of the same and thus  
it will be well for both countries.  
This is an reply - a true translation  
signed Peter Parker

Tao Kuoang 23 yr. 3 moon 19<sup>th</sup> day  
(A.D. 12 Oct. 1843.)

No 6. Public Notice

Of the Celestial Dynasty - Key Ching



Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Director of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet, Governor of Kiang Nan & Kiang Si & member of the Imperial family and the Kung Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Director of the Board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet & Governor General of Canton & Kiangsee give notice that at the ports of Amoy and Shanghai the arrangements are now about completed for the opening of free trade. But at Fichow persons have not been appointed and the business is not entirely arranged and it is proper for the present to be deliberate in opening the trade and also at the port of Ning-po. hitherto there has been delay in making the proper arrangements, therefore the merchant's ships of all nations

ought not to be in haste in proceeding to these two ports Tsch Chow and Ningpo, but wait till they have information of the opening of trade there, when we will again give notice for them to proceed thither.

As it behoves us we give this public notice.

Tsukwang 23 year 8 month 122<sup>nd</sup>  
a true copy  
Signed Peter Parker

No 7.

American Consulate  
Canton, 24 October 1848.

To Their  
Excellencies the High  
Imperial Commissioners Keying  
& the Governor of the Province of Canton Kchung  
Sir,  
The undersigned Consul of the

United States of America has the honor to address your EEs and to acknowledge Your EE's communication of 22<sup>nd</sup> advising that your EE's had instructed the (Hopps) Superintendent of Trade to collect in future the Duties on Ginseng according to the new Tariff, estimating 2/10 as superior and 8/10 as second quality and your EE state that "the Consul has already clearly communicated to us that when the Envoy hereafter arrives in China there will be no more altering the Duty". In this Act of your EE's the Consul acknowledges a new proof of your friendly disposition towards the American Nation, but in reference to my communication of 18<sup>th</sup> inst. your EE will perceive that the Undersigned stated that he could not again propose to alter

the Duty and expressed a belief that the American Envoy would not wish to alter it. And the undersigned trusts that your EE<sup>ty</sup> will perceive clearly that his duties are confined to those of the Consulate, and that if the Envoy has other plans and regulations to propose, the Undersigned has no authority to do any thing which will bind the American Envoy to any particular course.

The Undersigned has the honor to assure your EE. of his respect & consideration and to be

Your EE mt. obed. Serv<sup>t</sup>

No. 8

Reply of their Excellencies He Ying  
& Fehung in relation to the settlement  
of the Duty on Foreign Ginseng  
22<sup>nd</sup> October 1843.

Of the Tartar Dynasty, He Ying Imperial High Commissioner, Guardian of the Heir Apparent, director of the board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet, Governor of Kiang Nan and Kiang Si and a member of the Imperial household & He Kung guardian of the heir apparent, Director of the board of War, Member of the Imperial Cabinet & Governor General of Kiang Tai & Kiang Si make the following reply.

Whereas the American Consul has made a communication in which he states the superior and inferior kinds of Ginseng are dissimilar & that it has now been deliberated upon & settled (by the Consul & Chinese Officers deputed for the purpose) that 2/10 of every picul of Ginseng shall be considered superior quality and 8/10 inferior and the duty to be levied upon

Each kind according to the new tariff & requests us to address the Superintendent of Canton that he receive the duty according to this arrangement. & that he the Consul will not again change the duty. Now we have made investigation respecting the Duty on Ginseng, and find that formerly it was clearly deliberated upon & settled with E. King Esq. Consular Agent, that the superior and inferior qualities should be averaged making one half of the first class and one half of the second & the duties to be levied accordingly. This was at the time of the Imperial High Commissioner opened the trade at each of the five ports. This is on record. — Since then the Consul has made communications requesting reduction, proposing that it be considered

2/10 superior & 8/10 inferior of each picul & levying the Duties accordingly; truly this is very dissimilar to the former settlement and we found it very difficult to allow it. But we the High Comm. & Governor have made inquiry respecting the market price of Ginseng & have deputed Officers for this purpose who have seen & examined the article, and the Consul also declares that the foreign Ginseng is an inferior commodity & of low price & that the merchants cannot pay the Duty reckoning one half superior and one half inferior quality and this appears to be true. Therefore as it behoves us in order to manifest our liberality we indulgently grant the request, that hereafter of every picul of foreign Ginseng 2/10 shall be considered as superior and 8/10 inferior quality.

and the duties thereon to be levied according to the new laws. But the Celestial Dynasty's revenue laws are all alike made known to the Emperor and reported to the boards of revenue and it cannot be assumed to change them "ad libitum" and the Consul has clearly communicated to us that when hereafter the American Envoys arrives in China, there will be no more altering. It is right that the Regulations at this time deliberated upon as it respects Ginseng should be finally settled without the least alterations. Furthermore in relation to the Duties on other Merchandise equally with this in order to manifest "good faith" & justice it cannot be required to ask for a reduction of what is already settled.



He not only address the Super-  
intendent of Customs that he  
examine & act according to this  
new adjustment of the duty, but  
make this reply to the Consul  
that he make it known to all  
Merchants alike that they obey  
accordingly. Let there be no  
smuggling. A duly prepared reply.  
Taoukwang 23<sup>d</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> moon 27

a faithful translation  
(signed) Peter Parker

5224 October 1845

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 8, No. 43.] Macao, Saturday, 28th October, 1843.

[No. 421.]

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Tenders will be received at this Office for Sycee Silver in large and small Ingots deliverable at Canton, Whampoa, Macao or Victoria, at the option of the Purchasers, to be paid for by Mexican or other Republican Dollars of equal weight and standard, into Her Majesty's Treasury at Victoria.—Each tender to state the number of the above described Dollars that will be given for Seven hundred and ten (710) weight of Sycee Silver, agreeable to the Canton standard, as well as the total number of Tails of Sycee Silver required. By order,

(Signed) CHARLES E. STEWART,  
Treasurer and Financial Secretary.  
Treasurer's Office, Govt. House Victoria,  
(Hongkong) 27th Sept., 1843.  
True Copy. RICHARD WOOLMAN.

NOTICE.—A General meeting of the Shareholders of the "CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE," will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Tuesday 31st October at eleven a.m.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.  
General Agents "Canton Insurance Office."

NOTICE.—Our establishment is removed from Macao to Hongkong.

HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.  
Victoria, Hongkong, 18th Oct. 1843.

NOTICE.—As hereby given that I have appointed Wm. P. PRINCE, Esq. Consular Agent for the United States of America, for the Port of Macao.

PAUL S. FURBER—U.S. Consul.  
American Consulate,  
Canton, 27th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Firm of LOPEZ MOSES & Co. being dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. G. MOSES, the Public are hereby informed that the Undersigned will not be responsible for any debt or debts contracted by the said firm of LOPEZ MOSES & Co. on or after this date.

J. J. LOPEZ.

Macao, 20th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—PAUL E. FORBES, Esq., having been appointed Consul of the United States of America in China, the undersigned has ceased to act as Consular Agent.

EDWARD KING.

Canton, 20th September, 1843.

MR. LATTEY begs to announce, that he has just arrived at Hongkong, and commenced business at Lane's Hotel, as a CHRONOMETER & WATCH MAKER; and trusts that many years practical experience in London, will enable him to give the utmost satisfaction, in the execution of all orders entrusted to him.

Mr. LATTEY can confidently undertake to repair, and run CHRONOMETERS as efficiently as they can be done in London.

Lane's Hotel, Hongkong, Sept. 29th, 1843.

NOTICE.—The Partnership existing between DIROM, CARTER & Co. at Bombay, DIROM, RICHMOND & Co. at Liverpool, and themselves in China, having expired by its own limitation on the 31st July last, we beg leave to announce to you that in future our business will be carried on here under the firm of DIROM, GRAY & Co.; at Bombay under the firm of DIROM, HUNTER & Co.; and at Liverpool under the firm of DIROM, DAVIDSON & Co.

DIROM & Co.

Macao, 1st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS FOR THE SUBSCRIBERS TO LLOYDS, at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao.

FOX, RAWSON & Co.

Macao, 12th September, 1843.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS D. NEAVE is authorized to sign for our firm by Procuration.

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 9th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a HOUSE of AGENCY in CHINA, under the firm of "BOUSTEAD & Co." in connection with Messrs BUTLER, SYMES & Co. of Liverpool. The partners in our several establishments continue as before: Mr. EDWARD BOUSTEAD managing in China, Mr. BENJAMIN BUTLER at Manila, Mr. GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE at Liverpool, and Mr. ADAM SYMES at Singapore.

BOUSTEAD, SCHWABE & Co.

Singapore, 11th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The hitherto identical interests and responsibilities of our Firms in Calcutta and China are, from this date, made separate and distinct.

CHARLES HUGHESDON, } Members of the Firm of  
JOSEPH HUGHESDON, } Hughesdon Brothers,  
by his attorney } of Calcutta and China.

CHARLES HUGHESDON  
Macao, China, 31st August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. PETER WILDRIDGE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last.

LINDSAY & Co.  
Canton, 30th August, 1843.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH HUGHESDON, in our Firm, ceased yesterday. Mr. ALEXANDER CALDER, and Mr. HENRY RUTTER, are this day admitted partners therein: and our business, in future, will be conducted under the style of HUGHESDON, CALDER & Co.

HUGHESDON BROTHERS.

Macao, China, 1st Sept., 1843.

NOTICE.—JOHN SMITH'S STORE and AUCTION ROOM will, for the present, continue in the Godowns of the ALBION HOTEL, now engaged by Captain FRYER.

Macao, 1st September, 1843.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to acquaint the Public, that he has taken the ALBION HOTEL, and will conduct it under his immediate superintendence, and hopes thereby to ensure the comfort of Families and others; and to meet the patronage which that Establishment has heretofore had.

A. H. FRYER.

Macao, 21st August, 1843.

CIRCULAR.—MR. DHUNJEEBOY BYRANJEE and Mr. DABABHOY BYRANJEE are authorized to sign by procuration for our firm.

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

Macao, 14th August, 1843.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to accept assurances at Hongkong as under:

1st.—On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal or other incombustible material, together with their contents, when such buildings are isolated from all others.

Rate of Premium 4 per Cent per Annum.

2d.—On such Buildings and their contents when not isolated at the

Rate of 1 per Cent per Annum.

Assurances for 6 months, 3 of the annual rate and for 3 months, 3 of the annual rate.

Of the 1st class assurance, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £10,000 only on one risk.

And of the 2d class, to the extent of £8,000.

A building and its contents taken together form one risk—thus the above sums may be underwritten either on a building alone, or the contents alone; or, part on the building, and part on the contents.

No assurance will be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the assured will be entitled to participate in the profits after five successive annual payments. Parties applying for assurances will please to send in full particulars of the risk to be taken, any after deviation from which without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 12th July, 1843.

NOTICE.—STORAGE can be obtained at low rates in GRANITE GODOWNS situated where there can be no fire risk, on application to

C. V. GILLESPIE,

Hongkong, 23d Dec., 1842. 46 Queen's Road.

FOR LONDON.

THE Barque "INA," Capt. LAKELAND, 258 Tons, will meet with quick despatch. For general freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Macao, 23rd October, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON OR BOMBAY, ON MODERATE TERMS,

THE Ship "REFULGE," 1425 Tons, now at Whampoa. For particulars apply to

CAPT. THOMAS MARQUIS.

On board in "Elephantine" Reach.

Macao, 24th October, 1843.

## FOR SALE.

THE American Clipper Barque CHILDR, Haasdy, built of white oak at Philadelphia in the latter part of 1842, and on her first voyage, 251 Tons Register, coppered and copper fastened, has a full inventory and a complete set of new sails, with some spare sails never used, in every respect a first class vessel, sails remarkably fast and a very desirable vessel for the China Coast or South American trade.—Dimensions, length 105 feet, breadth 24 feet 6 inches, depth 12 feet 6 inches. Apply to

JOHN D. SWORD & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

## FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Ship "William JARDINE," Captain JONES, will leave Whampoa about the 15th November. Freight to apply to

DENT & Co.

Macao, 20th October, 1843.

## FOR LONDON.

THE "EUPHRATES," Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa on the 31st November. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMIESON, HOW & Co.

Hongkong or Canton.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT OF THE WORLD.

THE British Built Ship "Asia," 600 Tons, Apply to Capt. SMITH on board at Whampoa Bay, or to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Victoria, Hongkong, 20th Sept., 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Brigantine "Pusslet Dyer," 180 Tons, Capt. SQUAN, will leave on quick dispatch for the above Ports. For freight of Treasure or Silk apply to

DINSHAW & COWASJEE BAHABHOY.

FOR SALE.

THE A 1 Barque "Esu," 81 Tons, new measurement, built of English Oak, sails first and carries a good cargo. Apply to Captain SCAMLAN on board at

Hongkong or to

MACVICAR & Co.

Macao, 3d August, 1843.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.

THE "G. on Success," from Whampoa on 1st October.

FOR CEYLON AND BOMBAY

THE "Helen," from Whampoa on 1st October. For freight apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Macao, 17th August, 1843.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SCALBY CASTLE," Capt. JAMES JONES, will leave Whampoa on the 15th Sept., and Macao Road on the 1st October. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOOY RUSTOMJEE, —Macao, or FRAMJEE HEERJEE, —Canton.

Macao, 18th August, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE first class Clyde built ship "JOHN GRAY," captain AULD, 577 Tons Register, now laying at Whampoa. Apply to

FLETCHER, LARKINS & Co.

Macao, 17th, July 1843.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British built Ship, MARY, captain KEMP, will have quick despatch from Whampoa. For freight or passage apply to

FRAMJEE HEERJEE, Canton.

or HEERJEEBHOOY RUSTOMJEE, Macao.

Macao, 27th February, 1843.



# THE CANTON PRESS.

rying off some plunder, but on being seized struck the marine with a dagger, slightly wounding him in the face, and was shot dead by the marine. The Chinese soldiery and police mustered also very strong, and summary punishment is said to have been inflicted by them on a considerable number of offenders. By this calamity the foreign community at Canton is now reduced to between six or seven Hongks only, which are of course altogether insufficient for their necessities. It is much to be hoped that a great portion of the ground cleared by the fire will be bought by foreign merchants and their houses erected thereon, particularly that part where stood formerly the many stinging houses, leading down to the rivers edge, and which have all been destroyed. The British Consulate was burnt out, by the papers were saved.

Below will be found "An abstract of the supplementary Treaty between their Majesties the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of China", signed by H. E. Sir Henry Pottinger and Keying near the Bogue on the 8th of this month. This treaty is intended to conclude the diplomatic labors of the plenipotentiaries of the two nations, and let us hope that it may for ever bind them together in peace and friendship. To judge from appearances of late, there seems to be every reason to suppose the Imperial Government sincere in its wish to cultivate friendly relations for the future, and the official pride of its head as well as officers having been forced to admit functionaries of foreign nations as equals at least, and their intercourse with them having become much more frequent, and in some instances even cordial, it is to be hoped that no attempt will be made by the Chinese to retrograde the system of exclusiveness they have so long succeeded in keeping intact, but the breaking up of which has at length cost them so severe a lesson. We are glad to perceive from the provisions of this treaty that foreigners are permitted to buy or rent houses at the different ports, and therefore hope that this clause will soon produce a considerable increase in their comfort in Canton at least, where a recent and former calamity has for the present increased the number of Hongks inhabited by the foreign community to between six and seven, on the original number of thirteen. Another provision of this treaty which cannot fail to give mixed satisfaction is that all nations are to share in its benefits, and this declaration on the part of the Chinese abridges all further diplomatic negotiations between the Chinese on one side, and the plenipotentiaries of other countries on the other, who are soon to be expected to arrive here. The mutual liberty of criminals of either nation provided for in this treaty is likewise a matter of importance, as Hongkong is. That the right of small boats to carry passengers and baggage to Canton free of duty, is recognized by this treaty, and the thanks of the foreign community, for having even before Lin's arrival such vessels were permitted to go up and down the river, generally unlicensed, and although a sort of official permission at one time been given them to run, yet this is more a connivance at the infringement of old regulations still in force.

d. Silveira e Pinto, our late governor, left Macao yesterday in the Portuguese Brig of War *Tejo* for Amoy, whence he proceeds to Canton, being bearer from the present Governor of Macao of proposals for the future relations between the Chinese and Portuguese. The present governor and a staff of honor escorted M. Pinto to the place of embarkation, and a salute was fired from the Fort as also from the Brig of War.

the accounts we continue to receive from Hongkong are in many respects far from satisfactory. Anarchy still prevails to a very alarming degree, particularly among the garrison, and but in too many instances terminates fatally. The complaints of the police force seems to be altogether inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants. We noticed two weeks since that a haunt of thieves, consisting of a number of matsheds, had by order of government been burnt down; this act, and of driving the thieves from the island, seems to have created a considerable degree of exasperation, abusive and threatening placards are frequently pasted on the walls. In several instances

policemen have been attacked and badly wounded by the mob, when seizing offenders, and not many days since we are told the police were, in open day, driven out of the bazar. Threats to fire the bazar and public offices have been frequently made, and in one of the barracks a quantity of powder with an ignited slow match, which had very nearly burnt down to the powder, was detected. An officer's house was the other night attacked by five men, the inmates, two officers, fortunately become aware of their intentions from the noise they made, sallied out and pursued the thieves; four of whom made their escape, but the fifth after a lengthened pursuit was run through the body and killed by one of the officers. We give these instances only as a few that are daily occurring, but they are sufficient to shew that the inhabitants of Victoria are by no means so well protected as they have a right to expect.

It is reported that a Steamer, *H. M. St. Spiteful*, we believe, will be despatched for Bombay by Major Eldred Pottinger, C. B., bearing the Supplementary Treaty for Her Majesty's approval.

*H. M. Steamer Vixen* left Hongkong on the 26th of this month with the Consuls for Amoy and Shanghai. With have not heard of any appointment having yet been made to Fuh-chow-foo; and it is singular that not one of the Steamers or Ships of War, ever since they are on the coasts of China, have visited that City, which from its situation, size, populousness, and industry of its inhabitants promises to become one of the most important emporiums for the foreign trade.

The *Guess* from Amoy 19th inst. reports that the *Eliza Stewart* and *Thomas Crisp* had put into that port in stress of weather. Fears are entertained for the safety of the *Moira* which left Chusan on the 1st inst. and has not since been heard of.

The French Frigate *Cicopatre* and *Erigeon* arrived here from Manila the former on the 21st the latter on the 22d October. They experienced, we understand, the full weight of the typhoon of the 9th inst. which caused the loss of some boats and some other slight damage.

From the Hongkong into Canton Register, Oct. 24.  
Chusan, 10th October, 1843.

"During the last month there was a great deal of rain and stormy weather, which on the 30th increased to a very heavy gale, almost a Typhoon, with tremendous rain. So much so, that the town, which is very favorably situated for such a calamity, was flooded to the depth of three or four feet; and the inmates of many of the houses were obliged to decamp; the water undermining the mudwalls, and the wind completing their destruction. At 4 A. M. on the 1st instant, the Barometer was as low as 29.03, but has since risen rapidly, though the gale continued for some time longer. A few more hours of the rain would have caused great loss of life, as the sluices were insufficient to carry off the water. Much of the standing crops has been damaged, the paddy having been beaten down, and the grain shaken out.

"Ting-hae is built in the midst of a paddy swamp, bounded, at the distance of about a mile, by steep hills all round; excepting the sea front, which is protected by a bund or embankment, that served to keep in the water, and to convert the whole flat into one large lake. On walking along this bund the day after the gale, I observed great quantities of wreck of houses and furniture, stranded along the water-mark; and the owners, very wretched and woe-begone, busy collecting the fragments. Coffins also, which had been cruising about, lay stranded and partly open, exposing their inmates to view, and also to smell. It is customary among the natives to lay the coffins simply on the surface of the burying ground, strewing some straw around and over them, which accounts for their floating so easily.

"The shipping rode the gale out well, having struck their yards and masts in time. There were few China boats here, but at Ningpo there has been great smashing among them with loss of life. In the small valleys of Chusan there has been much damage done both to life and property, but it is difficult to ascertain particulars.

"Business is very dull, the Chinese declining to trade until the Ports are opened. Opium is a drug in the market, and other articles equally so.

"The *Thomas Crisp* has not yet made her appearance she is anxiously looked for having left Hongkong on the 31st August with the June Mail."

"The *Thomas Crisp* we understand has put into Amoy.—Ed. H. R.

"The weather is now beautiful, the mornings and evenings quite agreeable. The races are to come off on the 20th inst., and great doings are expected from the quality and condition of the quadrupeds. Sports to conclude with pigeon shooting &c. &c. The Theatre Royal offers numerous attractions; and a tempting bill of fare for the 16th current, so you see we are not behind hand in the grand march of intellect."

## PROCLAMATION.

Sir HENRY POTTINGER, Bart., G. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., in China, now makes public, for the information and guidance of all Her Majesty's Subjects, the annexed abstract of the Supplementary Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland &c. and His Majesty the Emperor of China, which was duly concluded, sealed, and signed at the City of Foo-Man-Chai, on the 8th day of October 1843, by the said Plenipotentiary, and His Excellency the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, &c. &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of China having consented to ratify the Supplementary Treaty, without waiting for the previous ratification of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., one of the Original Copies (of which four were signed and sealed) has been forwarded, to Peking for that purpose, and will be transmitted, with a copy for Her Majesty the Queen's ratification, to England, as soon as it is received back.

In the mean time, and until the Treaty shall be duly ratified and exchanged, and published, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary by this Proclamation, enjoining and requires all Her Majesty's Subjects by their allegiance and loyalty to their Sovereign, to be obedient to, and guided by, the provisions of the said Treaty, as set forth in the annexed abstract.

GIVEN UNDER THE GREAT SEAL.

Dated at the Government House at Victoria, (Hongkong), this 15th day of October, 1843.

HENRY POTTINGER.

## ABSTRACT OF THE

## SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY

BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES THE QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

PREAMBLE.—The Preamble provides, that the Articles of the Supplementary Treaty "shall be as binding and of the same efficacy as though they had been inserted in the Original Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship."

ARTICLE I.—Provides for the New Tariff being force at the five Ports of Canton, Fuchow, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

ART. II.—Provides for the General Free Trade being in force at the aforesaid five Ports.

ART. III.—Provides that stipulations or conditions made under the fifth clause of the said Original Treaty of Trade, shall belong to the Government.

ART. IV.—Provides that British Merchants shall be allowed only to trade at the five Ports named in Art. I., that the British Merchant Ships shall not trade at any other Ports or places in China; that if they do so, contravention of this Article, the Chinese Authorities shall be at liberty to seize and confiscate both Vessel and Cargo, and that all Chinese Subjects discover and clandestinely trading with British Merchants at any other Ports or Places in China shall be punished as the Chinese may direct.

ART. V.—Provides for the Clause of Regulations of Trade being applicable to the said five Ports.

ART. VI.—Provides that English Merchants and others residing at, or resorting to the five Ports, shall not go into the surrounding Country, beyond the distances (to be fixed by the local Authorities) and "on no pretence for purposes of trade, or otherwise, if any person, whatever his rank, station, or condition, obey this Article and "wander away into the Country, he shall be seized and handed over to the local Authorities for suitable punishment."

ART. VII.—Provides for British Subjects, families residing, agreeably to the Treaty of Peace and Friendship, at the different Ports named in Article I, and for their being allowed to buy ground and Houses at fair and equitable prices, to prevail amongst the people, without exception of "side." The ground and houses, so bought or rented, to be set apart by the local Authorities "Communication with the Consuls."

ART. VIII.—Provides for all Foreign Consuls, Subjects or Citizens have the right to be admitted to the five Ports named in Art. I. on the same terms as England.

ART. IX.—Provides for a Chinese Criminal, offenders against the Law, who may flee to British Ships of War, or to British Merchants for refuge, being "delivered up on proof of their guilt," and for any Soldier, Soldier's person, whatever his Caste or Country, who may flee to the Crown of England and who may, from





SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANTON PRESS. 1843.

It appears that the High Officers of Chih-le and Shantung have on different occasions and independently of each other, memorialized the throne to the following effect.

On the 9th day of the 7th moon of this present year (4th August) two, two-masted Foreign vessels were first seen at sea in the district of Tang-ching, in Shantung, whence they proceeded to an island called Lew-Kung-tau, in the district of Wan-tang, where they cast anchor. On the 10th day of the said moon (5th August) three foreigners, five Canton men and one man from Kiang-se, landed from a Ship's boat and distributed hand-bills, to the effect that they had Woollens, miscellaneous articles, Opium in large and small balls, &c., &c. for sale, and wished forthwith to commence trafficking with our people, but as our people did not dare to hold any clandestine dealings with them, they returned to their ship and sailed away. On the 11th day (6th August) they went to an island called Chee-fu-tau in the district of Tsak-shan, where they cast anchor. On the 20th day (24th August) they sailed to outside of the sands called Tan-kiang-sha near Ts Koo Kow (i. e. the mouth of the Pei-ho) in Chih-le, where they again anchored. Thereupon the Commandant and Intendant of Tientsin went on board the ship, and saw there upwards of twenty men, who spoke with a Canton accent and fifty or sixty foreigners, black and white. A linguist of the name of Teang, said, that the ship belonged to Your Honorable Nation, and that she had taken on board a cargo of Cotton-cloths, woollens &c. &c., at Singapore-foo (Singapore) which they had brought on for sale; and at the same time they exhibited a bill of parcels for inspection, from the Hong Tih-li. The Commandant and Intendant immediately told them, that Tien-tsin was a place where commercial intercourse was not permitted; but as the people on board that ship (or these ships) wished to buy provisions, the Mandarin forthwith supplied their wants, and would receive no payment; and in fine on the 1st day of the 7th intercalary moon (25th August) they got up anchor and stood away towards the South.

Now I, the High Commissioner, have received the Imperial Commands, to ascertain from Your Excellency, what ships these are, that thus unauthorizedly and clandestinely go from place to place, and to impress upon Your Excellency that they must be all rigidly restrained upon one and the same principle, and they may not look out for or hope to obtain other places, as open markets, than those stipulated for in the Treaty.

I find that these ships went to Chih-le and Shantung before that Your Excellency had issued a proclamation forbidding them to do so, and moreover as they went away of their own accord, there is no occasion now to say anything more upon that head; only, instancing these ships whether Your Excellency may or may not know whence they came, and whether they went, yet this being the time when the different ports are now opened to your lawful trade, and the articles of the Supplementary Treaty being now settled and agreed upon, it would be well if Your Excellency would immediately issue a proclamation to the effect that, one month after the date of said proclamation, viz. after the 15th day of the 9th Moon (6th November) any vessel that did not obey orders and keep within bounds, should be liable to confiscation both ship and cargo, in accordance with the new Commercial Regulations, recently established by mutual consent.

For as much as I now make this Official Communication, that Your Excellency may take the steps that appear necessary, and I beg that Your Excellency will also send me an answer in course.

An Important Official Communication.

To His Excellency, Sir HENRY POTTINGER, BART., & C. B. H. B. M.'s Plenipotentiary, &c. &c. &c. Taoukwang, 23rd year, 8th moon, 18th day, (8th October 1843.)

A true translation, (Signed) R. THOM, Asst. Trans. and Interpreter, To His Excellency in China, RICHARD WOOSNAM.

(True Copy.)

Macao, October 11th, 1843.

I have duly received, and fully understood your Excellency's Communications of the 8th instant, relative to two, two masted vessels having during the month of August last, appeared off the Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, and there having wished to trade in a variety of goods, which were described in certain Hand-Bills.

I do not wish from the circumstances of the case, having Canton Linguists and men on board, that they could have been from Singapore, or any other place quite certain that they were really English vessels, although they so described themselves. I shall adopt the necessary steps for ascertaining these points, if possible, and in the mean time, I shall issue a Proclamation to the effect pointed out by your Excellency, and will likewise adopt such other restrictive rules, as may seem calculated to entirely suppress the practice of foreign trading vessels, sailing beyond the bounds fixed by the Treaty.

I have more than ten times previously explained to your Excellency and other High Chinese officers, that the great and final remedy for this disordered and evil, rests in the hands of the local authorities; and I am most happy to observe that remedy was applied on this occasion.—I allude to the people of the country being carefully restrained from dealing or holding intercourse, with the vessels. If this rule be only rigidly enforced, the objects gained, for the sole motive for their straying beyond bounds is the hope of profit, and where nothing can be sold, not only is no profit to be had, but considerable expense or, in other words, loss is to be incurred.

In addition to strictly prohibiting and restraining the people from dealing, or holding intercourse, with such vessels, the vessel should on no pretence, be furnished with, or the even allowed to buy provisions; and I would further strongly recommend, that all the local authorities of the Sea Coasts of Shantung and Chih-le, should be instructed to seize and detain any Chinese Linguists, or other such persons, who may come from these vessels, and not to release them, until they shall have paid a fine of at least 1000 each, to the Public Treasury. If your Excellency approves of this suggestion, I hope you will make it public, and I will likewise include a notice of it in my forthcoming Proclamation, and as the said Linguists, and all the Chinese who sail in these vessels, must be the subjects of the Imperial Government, they will not so foolishly hard as to incur such risks for the mere profit of others.

Should an attempt be made, by any vessel, to release Linguists and other persons seized and detained, as above suggested; that attempt will, of course, be repelled, and the authority of the local officers vindicated and upheld.—I trust nothing of the kind will ever occur, but should it unfortunately so happen, the moment it reaches my ears, I shall order the offending vessel, wherever she may be found in China, if under English Colors, to be seized as a Pirate, and brought to Hongkong to await the decision and commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

I trust, that this official communication in reply will be satisfactory to your Excellency, and the Imperial Government, and I close it by assuring you of my constant anxiety to enforce amongst all British Subjects the most scrupulous obedience to the provisions of the Treaty. I may add, that I have every hope now that the five ports are about to be formally opened, that the irregularities which have hitherto been practised will cease; and that all classes will see, how little profit is to be looked for, and how much risk run, by deviation from the prescribed path of Commerce.

A most important Communication in reply.

(Signed) HENRY POTTINGER, His Excellency, Keying, Imperial Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

True copy RICHARD WOOSNAM.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The annexed Extracts from Communications (public and private) addressed by His Excellency, Keying, Imperial Commissioner &c. to Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary &c. &c. in China under, dates the 25th of September and 8th of October, 1843; and the reply made to the latter on the 12th of October, are published for general information.

By order of His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, Chief Superintendent of Trade, &c. in China.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

Government House, Victoria, Hongkong, 24th Oct., 1843.

EXTRACTS.

25th September, 1843.

"It is to be observed that the Sea Coasts of Keangnan &c. (that is the Coast situated between

the South and East), and has a number of small islands, which shift frequently, and the South winds blow violently, rendering the coast very easy to be approached, and to make this communication, according to the wish of the Honorable Plenipotentiary, to the Honorable Merchant vessels to take exception, in case, and to engage them. This is a most important matter."

Seventhly. The people living along our Coast, are ignorant and stupid. They are ignorant of the laws of the Government, and are ignorant of the rights of the British Nation. They are ignorant of the value of the British goods, and are ignorant of the value of the British ships. They are ignorant of the value of the British money, and are ignorant of the value of the British trade. They are ignorant of the value of the British power, and are ignorant of the value of the British influence. They are ignorant of the value of the British civilization, and are ignorant of the value of the British progress. They are ignorant of the value of the British culture, and are ignorant of the value of the British science. They are ignorant of the value of the British art, and are ignorant of the value of the British industry. They are ignorant of the value of the British commerce, and are ignorant of the value of the British industry. They are ignorant of the value of the British power, and are ignorant of the value of the British influence. They are ignorant of the value of the British civilization, and are ignorant of the value of the British progress. They are ignorant of the value of the British culture, and are ignorant of the value of the British science. They are ignorant of the value of the British art, and are ignorant of the value of the British industry. They are ignorant of the value of the British commerce, and are ignorant of the value of the British industry.

12th October, 1843.

Your friendly and benevolent hints regarding our people not being allowed to go on shore, and it intoxicating, by exposing themselves to public insult, and to the people (of the Coast) of China, and your still more important and urgent suggestions as to the necessity of sending out more navigators on the Coast of Keangnan and the other proceeding acknowledgments in the name not only of the British Nation, but of all other civilized Nations, I will issue Notification to both points in due time, and acted upon.

True Extracts.

RICHARD WOOSNAM.

EXCHANGE.

On London, 6 months sight 2s. 9d. a 4s. 5d. per 4.

On Brazil, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Calcutta, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Hongkong, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Shanghai, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Canton, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Amoy, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Swatow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Ningpo, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Hangchow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Ningbo, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Shanghai, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Canton, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Amoy, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Swatow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Ningpo, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Hangchow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

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On Hangchow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

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On Shanghai, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Canton, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Amoy, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Swatow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Ningpo, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Hangchow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Ningbo, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Shanghai, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Canton, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Amoy, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

On Swatow, 30 days sight 2s. 10d. per 100.

# SUPPLEMENT.

UNDER DESPATCH  
 For Singapore, on the 4th November.  
 For Malacca, on the 4th November.  
 For Penang, on the 4th November.  
 For London, on the 4th November.  
 For Liverpool, on the 4th November.

LAST DATE.  
 SINGAPORE 28th Sept.  
 MALACCA 10th Oct.  
 PENANG 10th Oct.  
 LONDON 28th Sept.  
 LIVERPOOL 28th Sept.

## British Ships in the Chinese waters.

SHIP.	TONNAGE.	COMPANIES.
King Hill	100	Russell and Co.
McIntyre	100	Macvicar and Co.
Drussett	100	H. P. Bus.
Clark	100	Dent and Co.
McKnight	100	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Smith	100	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Campbell	100	Lindsay & Co.
Leister	100	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Kelley	100	C. W. Bowra
West	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Thorne	100	McGregor
McGregor	100	Watt
Ferrier	100	H. B. Rustonjee.
Lemon	100	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Pryce	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Furley	100	Graham
Heaton	100	Dent and Co.
Norris	100	H. P. Bus.
McFee	100	Fox, Rawson & Co.
Baxted	100	Boustead and Co.
Winkhart	100	H. P. Bus.
Wills	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Ridley	100	Turner & Co.
Esford	100	Dent and Co.
Williams	100	Russell and Co.
Pergussion	100	Macvicar and Co.
Reddie	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Norris	100	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Dunn	100	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Boknie	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Scott	100	Russell and Co.
Thomson	100	Macvicar & Co.
Strickland	100	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Dinning	100	B. Barretto.
Scott	100	Jardine M. & Co.
McLeod	100	Baker
Sewell	100	Jamieson, How & Co.
Baker	100	Russell & Co.
Wilson	100	Macvicar & Co.
Mossop	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Scallan	100	Hogg
Moore	100	Moore
McKellar	100	John Smith.
Woodbury	100	Nye, Perkins & Co.
Whittington	100	Bell and Co.
Edwards	100	H. P. Bus.
Crawford	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Bayne	100	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Buckle	100	Turner and Co.
Flockhart	100	Macvicar and Co.
Killey	100	Bell and Co.
Elder	100	J. Hudson.
English	100	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Kelly	100	Fox Rawson and Co.
Merritt	100	Lindsay and Co.
Kilgour	100	Jardine M. & Co.
Lakeland	100	Turner and Co.
Hayes	100	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Robertson	100	Dixon, Gray & Co.
Withcombe	100	Russell and Co.
Thorahill	100	Dent and Co.
Balls	100	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Auld	100	Fletcher, Larkins & Co.
Pitcairn	100	Lindsay and Co.
Brown	100	Macvicar and Co.
Pollock	100	Dent and Co.
Zabell	100	H. Rustonjee.
Kemp	100	Holliday, Wise & Co.
Gilbert	100	Russell and Co.
Eagle	100	Dadabhai Burjorjee.
Dare	100	Macvicar and Co.
Suttie	100	"
Eyle	100	"
Wright	100	"

Nauticus,	—	Gibson,	For, Rawson & Co.
Passenger,	227	Walson,	Jardine, M. and Co.
Persian,	—	Edington,	Macvicar and Co.
Pearl,	—	—	—
Prima Donna,	—	Kell,	Dent and Co.
Possidone,	—	Valentine,	R. Brown.
Queen Mab,	—	Ainsley,	—
Ranger,	—	McMillan,	Turner and Co.
Rookery,	—	Bourne,	Bell and Co.
Repulse,	1425	Marquis,	Thomas Masquis,
Ruparelli,	—	—	A. & D. Fardoujee,
Salem,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Sir H. Compton,	—	—	P. Merwanjee & Co.
Sir E. Ryan,	—	—	H. Pybus.
Simon Taylor,	—	—	Russell and Co.
Scaleby Castle,	—	—	M. Rustonjee.
Shah Allum,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Sappho,	446	—	Dallas and Co.
Sarah,	488	—	Jardine M. and Co.
Scotia,	—	—	—
Sultana,	—	—	D. & M. Rustonjee & Co.
Stalas Castle,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Thomas Fielden,	398	—	Dixon, Gray and Co.
Time,	—	—	H. Pybus.
Tha. Arbuthnot,	—	—	Russell and Co.
Victoria,	—	—	Macvicar & Co.
Vict. Sandon,	—	—	Gibb Livingston & Co.
Velocipede,	—	—	—
Wm. Jardine,	—	—	Dent and Co.
Wm. Wilson,	—	—	Macvicar and Co.
Wm. Mitchell,	—	—	—
Warlock,	—	—	—
Waverley,	—	—	Wetmore and Co.

## AMERICAN.

Zenobia,	—	Kenny,	Olyphant and Co.
J. G. Coster,	720	Barlow,	Russell and Co.
Louvre,	—	Green,	—
Wissahickon,	—	Webber,	Wetmore and Co.
Cincinnati,	—	Willson,	—
Probus,	—	Sumner,	—
Stephen Lurman,	—	Buckster,	—
Talbot,	—	Story,	S. B. Rawls & Lewis.
Congress,	—	Hayes,	W. A. Lawrence.
Ann McKim,	—	Vasner,	Russell & Co.
Panama,	—	Graswood,	A. A. Ritchie.
Valparaiso,	—	Lockwood,	—
Childs Harold,	—	Johnson,	J. D. Sward and Co.
Ronaldson,	—	Rose,	Olyphant and Co.
Mary Ellen,	—	Heard,	A. Heard and Co.
Splendid,	—	Land,	A. A. Ritchie.
Helena,	—	Benjamin,	—

## RUSSIAN.

Sarah Maria,	—	Reinhardt,	Reynvaan & Co.
Jane,	—	Berg,	J. Mard and Co.

## SPANISH.

Gitana,	—	Salado,	J. Salado.
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## HAMBURG.

Jeannette & Bertha,	—	Kolling,	Boustead & Co.
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## FRENCH.

Frig. Cléopatre,	—	Captain Roy,	—
Frig. Erigone,	—	Captain Cécille,	—
La Fayette,	—	Costey,	Russell and Co.

\* At Whampoa.

DIED in Macao, on the 24th inst., Rev. SAMUEL DYER, of London, missionary at Singapore; at 59. Mr. DYER was one of the most accurate Chinese scholars living, especially in the Fukien dialect, having made that his particular study for the last 17 years. He was the author of a small Vocabulary in that dialect, and also of a translation of Thom's Esop's Fables into the colloquial of the same dialect, in both of which works the attempt was made to teach the language without the aid of the character. The principal work in which Mr. DYER was engaged, however, was the cutting of punches to cast fonts of moveable Chinese type, in which arduous undertaking he had already made great progress; having cut punches for upwards of 2000 types.

Printed and published by EDWARD MOLLER, at the Canton Press Office—N. 4, Travessa de Sé.

Rec<sup>d</sup> 25 March.

24/

Consular Commission  
Canton: 7 October 1843

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge  
receipt of your Despatch (No 1)  
of 18 May, at hand on 10 ult. and  
on the 22<sup>nd</sup> ult. of your despatch of 17 April,  
concerning my Commission as American  
Agent in the port of Canton.

I have previously Mr. E. H. Barclay,  
Agent, received the Consular Commission on the  
22<sup>nd</sup> ult. and on the 22<sup>nd</sup> I addressed a letter to  
the Imperial Commissioner General of  
Canton; asking for an opportunity to present  
my Credentials. I obtain an answer on  
the 23<sup>rd</sup> ult. being answered on  
that day by Barclay stating that the  
Commissioner General and the Consul  
General are both in the city and  
that the Imperial Commissioner General  
will receive me on the 24<sup>th</sup> ult. and the  
Consul General on the 25<sup>th</sup> ult.



Keying the High Imperial Commission,  
and Keking the Governor of the Province,  
and themselves... we were at once placed  
on an equality, as had been the case with  
the French Consul a few days previously,  
& the Commissioner stated that not  
only the Emperor & himself but also  
the population of China looked upon  
the Americans as friends and that  
every facility would be afforded to me  
in performing the duties of my office.

In accordance with the instructions in  
your despatch of 18 May, I have ascertained  
from that a Special Envoy has been sent  
by the Govt of the U. States and will shortly  
arrive in China, and that it would be use-  
ful to know which route to Peking  
would be the most acceptable. That by  
the arrival of the Envoy we may learn from  
Canton. He immediately replied by  
replying, "By going to Peking & back  
that the Emperor has appointed me

~~agreed to~~ all Commercial  
~~intercourse with Foreign Nations; and~~  
~~that he had already placed the~~  
~~British the same~~ putting a England  
 which had sent an Envoy to Peking  
 but turning it proper to go any far.  
 then the interview terminated by his  
 saying that any Commemoration of  
 might make in Peking would be  
 forwarded to Peking. - I consequently  
 received from a note of which copy  
 enclosed. -

The King has already Commence-  
 to to you, by that the result of his  
 correspondence with the Commission-  
 by which you will perceive they have  
 placed the American Trade in the  
 same footing as the English. The  
 duties on the Imports are low not  
 excepting on Lead & Gilding  
 the latter while not touching British  
 articles - May 1844. By Henry Dal-  
 tinger

See Henry Ottinger at the old rate  
of duty or nearly so, but will be revised with  
first representation of the American  
Commissioner.

It would appear the Chinese Government has strong objections to any Embassy proceeding to Peking and to prevent any necessity for it, better terms will be granted to accreditations at Canton than could be obtained by proceeding to Peking on the other hand. I am of opinion that the Emperor is so conscious of his inability to offer any resistance, that the point would be yielded, if insisted on.

Have the honor to be with  
most respects.

Yours Medical School  
 & the General  
 Secretary of State  
 Washington  
 D.C.

Extra Cons. No 1

Copy American Consulate  
Canton 3 October 1898

Sirs

The undersigned Consul of the United States of America has the honor to address their Excellencies, <sup>High</sup> the Imperial Commissioner Keding, and the Governor of the Province of Canton, and to enclose a translated copy of the Consular Commission which the undersigned had the honor to present to their Excellencies, during his personal interview of yesterday.

The undersigned takes this opportunity to communicate to their Excellencies that his Government has appointed a Commissioner who will shortly arrive in China, with a view to strengthen the friendly relations between this Country and the United States of America, which have so long existed, and which it is the desire of the

the American Government to cul-  
tivate.

The undersigned trusts, that his  
Majesty the Emperor of China will  
perceive in this Museum, a new proof  
of the friendly disposition of the Gov-  
ernment of the United States towards that  
of China; the assurances of which  
it will be desirable that the Com-  
missioner should offer in person to  
the Emperor.

The undersigned trusts this offer  
-taining to <sup>to the Emperor</sup> receive, the assurances  
of his respect and consideration

Yours Paul. S. Forbes

W. A. Connelley

To Their Excellencies

The High Commissioner

The

Governor of Canton

h h

Oct 25 Feb?

No 4 American Consulate  
 Canton 2<sup>d</sup> November 1893.  
 To the Honorable  
 Secretary of State  
 Washington D.C.  
 Sir

I have now the honor to  
 send duplicate of my Commission  
 - then dated 7 October 1893 with its Duplicate  
 enclosure No 2 being copy of a note of Nov. 1  
 addressed to the Imperial Commissioner of note  
 in relation to my appointment as Consular  
 Council in.

I have since received a reply, trans-  
 lation of which is herewith transmitted  
 No 3 - to which I beg your reference.

My Correspondence with the Impe-  
 rial Commissioner would have have ended but  
 the American Merchants being desirous  
 to obtain an abatement of the Duty on  
 the Chinese application was made to  
 me

with a request that I should address  
the Commission on the subject, to  
this Subject, on the ground that as Mr.  
Cushing was so soon expected, there  
was no necessity for my interference,  
but not satisfied with this reply, they  
addressed the Superintendent of Customs  
in relation to the Duty on Ginseng and  
he referred them to me, as the only  
medium of Communication, I conse-  
quently reconsidered my first deter-  
mination, and finding that the Ameri-  
can Ships were arriving with Ginseng  
and that before Mr Cushing could ar-  
rive, the season would have passed  
and large quantities of Ginseng would  
then in Ship board would be obliged to pay  
a heavy Duty; I yielded my own opinion  
to the immediate orders of my Country-  
men, and addressed the Commission  
of which Copy is herewith transmitted  
No. 3. An officer being sent out.

out after several conferences, it was agreed that the duty should be reduced from about 82% <sup>50</sup> per cent (as arranged by the E King) to 54%, the process by which this result was arrived at without changing the terms of the treaty with England, was by estimating, of all the tin which might arrive, 25% as of first quality & 75% as of second quality.

When I stated that while the gold of England paid only 52 1/2% tin being an article exclusively American paid 100 per cent. duty. I was met by the reply that tin being an exception was made as it had always been and is still a monopoly of the Emperor & consequently must be protected by a higher duty. This is now moderate, all the circumstances considered, and amounts to 25% on Grade A tin on the market value which is very low at this moment, and 18% only on changed



I should have preferred leaving the whole subject to Mr. Jackson, but the immense state interest of my Country, now seems to be, not without strong claims to my attention, and I consequently trust that my proceedings will meet with the approbation of the Department; it may be that I have disposed of a subject which Mr. Jackson might have been unwilling to touch or would have approached with delicacy.

I transmit herewith the foregoing reply to my letter No 8. But as you will perceive that a different meaning was given to it from what was intended, I deemed it necessary to place the matter in its true light, which you will perceive I did by reference to the enclosed copy of my Communication No 7.

Treaty between England and China  
I transmit herewith a synopsis of the Supplementary Treaty recently signed by the Imperial Chinese and British

Sir Henry Pottinger by which you will perceive that all Foreign Countries are admitted <sup>to trade</sup> on the same terms as England.

I also transmit a report of the prices of Exports from China to the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of 3 March 1842. This Report contains all the information I have been able to collect and I trust will be found useful.

I have also to inform you that I have appointed Mr. P. Perci Ege of Salem Mass. as Consular Agent for the port of Macao, which is at the mouth of Canton River.

In reply to part of your despatch of 17 April. I beg to leave to state that I was born in the City of New York.

Herewith is also copy of an Notice from the Commissioner announcing the Port of Amoy and Shanghai as open to American vessels.

I have the honor to be with much  
respect Your Most Obedient  
Servant  
Paul J. Forbes  
A. S. Consul

Documents transmitted

Duplicate Despatches of 7 Octr No 1.  
Copy of Correspondence with the  
Imperial Commissioner ... } La S. Trichman  
Report of prices of Exports.  
Synopsis of Treaty with England China  
Letter for Hon<sup>ble</sup> J. Levy on subject of  
Orange trees in Florida

Rec<sup>d</sup> 4 April

W. C. C.

Triphongtsi

No 4.

American Consulate

Canton Nov 2<sup>d</sup> 1863.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State

Washington D.C.

Sir. I have now the honor to hand the  
 duplicate of my Commutation dated 7<sup>th</sup> Octo-  
 ber No 1 with its enclosure No 2 being copy of a  
 note addressed to the Imperial Commissioner  
 in relation to my appointment as Consul &c.  
 I have since received a reply, translation  
 of which is herewith transmitted No 3 to which  
 I beg your reference.

My correspondence with the Imperial  
 Commissioner would here have ended  
 but the American merchants being de-  
 sirous to obtain an abatement of the  
 duty on Ginseng application was made  
 to me with a request that I should  
 address the Commissioner on the subject  
 to this I objected on the ground that  
 as Mr. Lushington was so soon expected

there was no necessity for my interference, but not satisfied with this reply, they addressed the Superintendent of Customs in relation to the duty on Ginseng and he referred them to me as the only medium of communication: I consequently reconsidered my first determination and finding that the American ships were arriving with Ginseng and that before Mr Cushing could arrive, the season would have passed and large quantities of Ginseng then on ship board would be obliged to pay a heavy duty: I yielded in my own opinion to the immediate wishes of my Countrymen, and addressed the Commissioner of which copy is herewith transmitted No 3. An officer being sent but only after several conferences it was agreed that the duty should be reduced from about \$450 in Picul as arranged by Mr C. King to \$1450, the process by which this result was arrived at without changing the terms of the treaty with England.

was by estimation, of all the Ginseng which  
 might arrive,  $2\frac{1}{10}$  as of the first quality &  $3\frac{1}{10}$  as  
 of the second quality. When I stated that  
 while the yarns of England paid only 5.  
 10% Ginseng an article exclusively American  
 -Can. paid 100 per cent duty. I was met by  
 the reply that Ginseng was an exception inas-  
 much as it had always been and is still a  
 monopoly of the Emperor & consequently must  
 be protected by a high duty: this is now mod-  
 -erate, all the circumstances considered and  
 amount to 25% on Crude Ginseng on the  
 market value, which is very low at this  
 moment and 13% only Classified. I should  
 have preferred leaving the whole subject  
 to Mr Cushing, but the immediate  
 interest of my Countrymen seemed  
 to be not without strong claims to my  
 attention and I consequently trust that  
 my proceedings will meet with the ap-  
 -probation of the Department: it may  
 be that I have disposed of a subject

which Mr Cushing might have been unwilling to touch or would have approached with delicacy.

I transmit herewith the Commissioners reply to my note No 8 which as you will perceive that a different meaning was given to it from what was intended I deemed it necessary to place the matter in its true light which you will perceive I did by reference to the enclosed copy of my communication No 7. I transmit herewith a synopsis of the Supplementary Treaty recently signed by the Imperial Commissioner and Lin Hing Pottinger by which you will perceive that all foreign Countries are admitted to trade on the same terms as England.

I also transmit a report of the prices of Opium from China to the United States in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of 3<sup>d</sup> March 1843. This report contains all the information I have been able to collect and I trust will be found

useful.

I have also to inform you that I have appointed Wm R Pierce Esq of Salem Mass as Consular Agent for the port of Macao, which is at the mouth of Canton River.

In reply to part of your despatch of 14<sup>th</sup> Sept I beg leave to state that I was born in the city of New York.

Herewith is also a Copy of a notice from the Commissioner announcing the Ports of Amoy and Shanghai as open to American vessels.

I have the honor to be with much respect

Your most obedient  
Servant

Documents transmitted.

Duplicate Despatch of 7<sup>th</sup> Oct No 1.

Copy of Correspondence with the

Imperial Commissioner 2 & 8 inclusive

Report of prices of Opium

Synopsis of Treaty with England & China

Letter from Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr. Lay on subject of Orange trees in Florida.



S. No. 5 aprie.

Consulate of the United States of  
America at Macao.

Novem 30. 1843

Hon John C Spencer  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Sir.

I have the honor to bring to your  
Notice, that the Schooner O C Raymond,  
Captain Dennison, of Sag Harbour, arrived  
at Macao about the 1<sup>st</sup> December 1842  
and having repaired his vessel in  
Macao, Capt Dennison sailed for the  
Coast of China with a cargo of  
Sandal Wood. - He was at Chusan  
and in that vicinity during March,  
April and May - About the last of  
May or early in June he took on  
board Treasure on freight to the amount  
of \$40,000 or thereabouts and sailed for  
Macao where the Species was deliverable

From that time nothing has been  
heard of the Schooner until the 28<sup>th</sup> inst  
when the Ship Don Juan arrived from  
Oahu, Sandwich Islands and brought  
the following report

The Schooner "O. C. Raymond"

Captain Dennis arrived on Kanae  
Standard Islands July 11<sup>th</sup> & reported  
from China, bound for Sydney, Capt  
Sander Wood. - Capt Dennis  
reported, that 'through fear of Commodore  
Fearnby, he left China suddenly, and  
learning that the "Constellation" was  
at Oahu, he sailed immediately  
from Kanae. -

A Seaman who left the Schooner  
on Kanae reported that she had a  
large amount of money on board. -

I have the honor to be  
Your Most Obedt-Servt

W. P. Price

U. S. Consular Agent

Duplicate



OVERLAND

~~Westland~~  
S. Colu.

For: John C. Spencer  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Secretary of State  
 Washington  
 George B. Peck  
 London

*Professing nothing  
at all before*

6-1-1

Rec<sup>d</sup>: 1 aprie 1843 Copy sent to Army Dept.  
 Consulate of the United States of C.  
 America at Macao.  
 Novem 30. 1843

Hon. Abel P. Upshur  
 Secretary of State  
 Washington

Sir

I have the honor to bring to  
 your notice, that the Schooner "O.  
 C. Raymond" Capt Scumism, of Sag-  
 Harbour arrived at Manila about  
 the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 1842. and having  
 repaired his vessel in Manila, Capt  
 Scumism sailed for the Coast of China  
 with a cargo of Sandal Wood &  
 he was at Chusan & in that  
 vicinity during March, April, & May;  
 About the last of May or early in  
 June he took on board Treasure  
 freight to the amount of \$40,000 or  
 thereabouts and sailed for Macao  
 where the Specie was deliverable.

From that time nothing has been  
 heard of the Schooner until the 28<sup>th</sup>  
 inst, when the Sch<sup>o</sup> Don Juan arr<sup>d</sup>  
 from Oahu, Sandwich Islands and  
 brought the following report—

The Schooner O. C. Raymond, Capt

Gerrison arrived at Hawaii, Sandwich Islands July 11<sup>th</sup> and reported from China bound for Sydney - cargo Standard Wood - Capt Garrison reported that thro' fear of Commodore Mearns he left China suddenly & learning that the "Constellation" was at Oahu he sailed immediately from Hawaii.

A Steamer who left the Schooner at Hawaii reported that she had a large amount of money on board.

Have the honor to be  
Your most Obedt Servt

W. P. Rice

U. S. Consular Agent

P.S. The copy of this, which I forwarded you per steamer to Bombay & overland, was addressed wrong which I beg you will excuse - W. P. Rice

No. 4 April

4

American Institute  
London 2<sup>d</sup> Dec 1880

66

I presume that the latest information from this quarter at this particular time will be acceptable to the Department of State. I continue my communications and have now the honor to transmit herewith duplicate of my despatch of 2<sup>nd</sup> Nov. and to inform you that up to this time, I have no advice of the arrival at Pootung, as late as 2<sup>nd</sup> October, of the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Captain or of any of the <sup>the</sup> <sup>frigate</sup> Ships of War which are to convey the Mission to China.

Having the High Imperial Com-  
 missioner left this City for the North  
 on the 12 November. previous to his leaving  
 departure he ordered to send a <sup>High Imperial</sup> ~~High Imperial~~  
 copy of the Supplementary Treaty <sup>Commissioner</sup>  
 with England; the published trans-  
 action

translation of which I have already  
transmitted, corresponding with the  
one in my possession, which ~~has~~  
is in the hands of the Translator and  
will be forwarded in due course.  
Copy of the Commission's Note No  
10 is also enclosed.

I enclose herewith Copies of two  
Notes from the Governor of ~~London~~  
in relation to disturbances at a  
~~Disturbance~~  
<sup>at</sup> ~~Whampoa~~ Village opposite to the Anchorage  
of Foreign Ships, and also respecting  
the terms to be used in addressing  
the Authorities, my reply of which  
you have Copies will render any  
remarks from me unnecessary.

In other respects the situation  
of the American Trade is satisfactory  
it is however not without difficulty  
that I am enabled to follow out  
the line of Conduct I have presented  
for myself.

in not securing from the authorities  
 any thing which is not fully  
 justified for the purpose and in doing which  
 I am obliged to reach the importance  
 of any countryman who  
 is then desirous to promote individual  
 interests in sight of the general  
 weal and of that policy by which  
 some great National advantages  
 can be secured.

Numbers 15 & 16 are copies of the Commission  
 not addressed to the <sup>some with</sup> Superintendent of  
 Customs and were attended with  
 satisfactory results.

In the cruel position which  
 circumstances have placed me in  
 would have been easier for me to  
 have declined any responsibility  
 not coming within the sphere  
 of my official functions, in which  
 case the embarrassments of the



might have been increased, and  
 the National interests suffered. but  
 I have not hesitated to adopt such  
 measures, as were dictated by a  
 Conscience regard to Duty rather  
 than inclination, and I trust that  
 the Department will look with  
 indulgence, if not with favour,  
 on the efforts I have made to  
 maintain and guide our National  
 intercourse with the Authorities  
 till some higher Officer of the Gov-  
 -ernment shall arrive, clothed with  
 more ample power than I possess,  
 and endowed with more ability  
 than can be taken for in a  
 Civilian establishment.

You will find enclosed one half  
 Report of the Agents of the American  
 Lehr Schonen Squadron of the Pacific,  
 Arrived at Macao, in reference to  
 the sale

the sale of American vessels,  
 it would be desirable to have  
 some special instructions, as  
 to whether an American ship, for sale  
 chosen by an American Citizen, an American  
 be allowed to hoist and navigate <sup>such</sup> vessels  
 under the American flag, without  
 first returning to the United States,  
 the only document on board, being  
 a Certified Copy of Bill of Sale  
 and transfer from one American  
 Citizen to another. Believing as I  
 do, that Consular Establishments  
 were instituted to promote rather  
 than embarrass the interests of  
 American Citizens abroad, and believing  
 too that Long Live American prop-  
 erty, as every where entitled to  
 the protection of the Flag, I have  
 hesitated to interfere with a po-  
 licy sanctioned by my predecessors.

not have before interfered with by  
the Government of the Sandwich Islands.

It is not without regret that  
I have to inform you that the  
Brig American then Brig O. C. Raymond  
O. C. Ray. Capt. Dinnman of Hingham Mass.  
arrived  
some six months since sent for  
this port from one of the ports at  
the South with 100,000 in specie  
on freight; the property of British  
Subjects; and not having been heard  
of it was feared that she had  
perished in some gale, with this  
was cause for suspicion of barbery  
on the part of the master or crew;  
these suspicions have secured confirma-  
tion by a report arrived yesterday  
that the vessel had touched at the  
Sandwich Islands and I mention  
the circumstances for the information  
of the Department.

L. H. C.

the honor to be with great respect  
Yours Most Obedient Servant.  
Paul S. Forbes  
U.S. Consul

To the Honorable.  
H. O. Upshur.  
Secretary of State  
Washington  
D.C.

- Documents transmitted
- No. 4. Triplicate Despatches of 2<sup>d</sup> Nov
  - 10. Note from the Ship Commission
  - 11 & 14. Copies of Correspondence  
with the Governor of Canton.
  - 15 & 16. Notes addressed to Superin-  
tendent of Customs at Canton.
  - 17. One half the Request of  
Schommer Mallon

Letter Com. No 9

№ 10 - *Спир*

My dear Sir,  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours, &c.

Taou Kwang 28 year

Some translation

(Signed) Peter Parker.

No 11. Copy.

He Kung. Guardian of the Heir  
Apparent. Member of the Board of  
War & Peace. Former General  
of Kwang Tung and Kwang Se. &  
Ching. Director of the Board of War  
& Peace. Former of Canton &c. make  
the following Communication:-

Tsao Wang 23<sup>rd</sup> Year 9 Moon & 23<sup>rd</sup> Day

Whereas now the Magistrates and  
gentles of Kiam Yung. Ling. Wan.  
Ling. and others have sent to  
an Officer a sealed Communication  
in which they declare that the vil-  
lage of Kwi Tung where four sides  
are surrounded by the sea, where  
a cluster of families reside, who  
have hitherto dwelt in quietness  
where no foreigner has heretofore  
entered, now at length is visited  
daily

by several companies of foreigners  
whether English, Portuguese, American  
or French, it is not certain, who  
by extortion buy spirit & liquor on bar-  
men's houses, threatening the army  
so that the people of the village  
are enraged and meditate the  
destruction of the intruders; often  
have the Priguitatis urged  
them to desert, but they come & go  
as before without fear, and the po-  
pular being exasperated it is  
difficult to restrain them - but from  
fear to lose the foreigners have not  
been willing to clean their hands till  
an excitement prevails which  
will end in some great Cata-  
strophe - We command that it  
is indispensable to obey the laws  
of the land which prohibit and  
punish entering villages & pro-  
moting Confusion - Before

Your answer is so direct here we will direct that the Magistrate inform the people from moving about irregularly and to examine in regard to what nation they own belong -

Now there being but one law for free trade between Chinese & foreigners in order to tranquillity which is desired We the Gov<sup>t</sup> & Gentl Gov<sup>t</sup> incidentally passed an Act prohibiting the Chinese from injuring the people of other nations. It is due from the respective Councils respectively to restrain them in order to avoid disturbances -

If really true as set forth by the Communication of the Magistrate then long existing mutual tranquillity will be endangered. to the severe reminder of Merchants of all nations Now we the Governor & Gentl Gov<sup>t</sup> would that tranquillity and eternal harmony might rise up in the



in the minds of Chinese Officers  
We therefore make this Commu-  
-nication to the said Consul that in  
obedience thereto he may also  
strictly restrain the American  
Muskets-Hunters from entering  
the villages & among Chinese  
among innocent people.

We the said Consul have no  
other desire than that in good  
faith in the path of rectitude  
with the Chinese Officers may have  
the happiness of universal peace.

November 14<sup>th</sup> 1843.

a true translation

Nov 12.

American Consul.

Consul H. Amherst.

Sir:

The undersigned Consul of the U.S.  
of America

has the honor to address you E.E. and  
 to acknowledge <sup>receipt of</sup> your E.E. Commemoration  
 of the 14 Inst. advising that several  
 Companies of Foreigners had created  
 disturbances at the Village of Whampoa  
 by depriving the Consul to restrain  
 the merchants and sailors from enter-  
 ing the villages and causing confusion  
 among innocent people &c &c.

The undersigned regrets that any  
 thing should have occurred to disturb  
 the harmony, which it is so desirable  
 should exist between the inhabitants  
 of China and foreigners, and having  
 made enquiry on board the American  
 ships at Whampoa in relation to the  
 matter, he is able to assure you E.E.

that the disturbances referred to in  
 your E.E. Commemoration were not  
 caused by American sailors, but  
 in conformity to your E.E. wishes  
 the Undersigned

has enjoined on all masters and of-  
ficers of American Ships at Whampoa  
that they restrain their crews from  
entering the villages and coming  
in collision with the inhabitants.  
The Undersigned also begs leave to  
assure You E.E. that every effort  
will be made by him to maintain  
the harmony and good feeling which  
already exists between his Country-  
men and the inhabitants of China  
then the honor to be Your E.E. Servant.  
Obedient Servant

Paul A. Forbes

U. S. Consul.

No 13.

Ke Kung. Governor of the Kwang  
Tung & Kweichow for the & Ching  
Lien Tien for the to the American  
Consul make the following Com-  
munication from Kwang 23<sup>rd</sup> Jan.  
9<sup>th</sup> month of 50 day. -- The U. S. Consul

P. S. Forbes at Canton sends a Communication in which he states: "I have rec'd your E. E. despatch of 23<sup>rd</sup> inst & R."

Premising to the receipt of this, we had ascertained that the Consul had mitigated the affair of the disturbances in Kiating and that the American Consul was very happy also that he had reformed regimes in all matters of the officers of vessels belonging to his Country but allow the entering of villages causing Confusion, and had done as he had in his Communication represented. - with which the Govt. I don't but more expressly well pleased. -

On examining the premises deliberated and settled regulations, it appeared in record, that all high officers, residing in China together with the high officers of China

of China whether in or out of Peking, having written correspondence passing and repassing between them the formula 照會 Chao Hwei shall be used in communication between equals. - English Embassadors Officers shall use the formula.

申陳 Shin Chen in addressing high Officers is an explanatory document and in answering replies of high Officers the expression 札行 Cha Hing shall be used.

Inferior Officers of both nations addressing each other of equal rank may also use the phrase "Chao Hwei" but if the Merchants of either nation address Government Officers they shall use the phrase

稟明 Lin Ming is a clear petition - therefore the English Consul day now resident at Canton in conformity thereto uses the phrase

Shun Shun Chin explanatory  
document. - But the American Consul  
says a writing in which is employed  
the phrase Chaon Hany, which  
is discordant with the rules  
of Etiquette. He behaves as therefore  
we make this communication  
to the Consul for his information  
that hereafter he may use the  
Shun Shun Chin explanatory  
document; in order to conform to  
the fixed rule.

The foregoing communication  
is for the approval of the Am.  
Consul.

a true translation

Signe Peter Parker

No 14.

American Consul at

Canton, 1 December 1893

The Undersigned, Consul of the U.S.  
at San Francisco to acknowledge

receipt of your E.E. Communication  
 of 23 Apr in relation to the Dis-  
 turbance at Kinsing and also  
 respecting the formula. In our  
 correspondence with you E.E. - wrote  
 The undersigned beg to assure  
 you E.E. that any deviation from  
 the established usage in address-  
 ing you E.E. has arisen from the  
 fact that the translation was  
 unacquainted with the formula  
 adopted by the recently settled  
 rule of Etiquette and it being the  
 desire as well as duty of the  
 undersigned in addressing you E.E.  
 to use such terms as are due  
 to you E.E. high rank. The Und-  
 signed. now that he is made ac-  
 quainted with your E.E. wishes, will  
 in future conform to the formula  
 which you E.E. have indicated  
 and which the undersigned ac-  
 = knowledge

to be both reasonable and proper.

The Undersigned has the honor to  
assure you E.C. of his great regret  
and to remain you E.C. most

Obedient Servant

To Their Excellencies

The Governor and Lieut. Governor

in

No 15.

American Consulate

Canton 22<sup>nd</sup> March 1888.

Sir

The American merchants  
Messrs. have represented to me  
that in a shipment of 200 cases  
Rice goods, the examining Officer  
refuses to allow a greater tare  
than 10% while the actual tare  
is 20% - unless the contents of  
each case be taken out & weighed  
and they have protested against  
this mode of settlement which



which it is my duty as Consul  
to lay before you -

It few days since when you  
sent out an officer to deliberate  
on the tax of silk goods and also  
of ginger. it was settled between  
him and myself, that whenever  
the examining Officer and Merchants  
could not agree on the tax, a  
Jury should be selected by each  
party and weighed and the actual  
tax thus ascertained, which the  
examining Officer was refused to do.

It would be a serious injury to  
the goods to ~~inspect~~ the contents  
of every box besides causing delay  
and trouble and as this would be  
in contravention of the 7 Article  
of the General Regulations for  
Trade I have to request that you  
will order the officer to settle  
the

ture in conformity with said  
Regulations - and have the honor  
to be very respectfully

Yours obedient servant

Paul J. Forbes

To the  
Superintendent of Customs  
Canton

U. S. Consul

American Consulate  
Canton 25 Apr 1893

No 16.

Sir

The American Merchants A.  
Hear & Co. Consignees of the American  
Ship Mary Ellen have represented  
to me that - some time since they  
landed from said Ship fifty Cases  
Jottu Blannell, upon which was  
imposed the Duty of 1 Candemuph  
Phang, the same duty as is paid  
upon Ling Elb. (assumers and  
other Mollens, and that this was

improperly charged because the said  
goods are entirely of Cotton Manu-  
facture and as such should pay  
the Duty provided in the tariff of  
one shilling per piece for grey and  
one shilling & a half for White.

Inasmuch however as these goods  
are not in general use, perhaps  
they should more properly come  
under the articles which pay  
an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Therefore as Consul lay the  
matter before you and consid-  
ering the representations of the  
Merchants & Agents at a point  
in accordance with the Regula-  
tions I request that the goods may  
again be examined and that the  
present duty may be changed.

I have the honor to be

Yours Obedient & Servant.

To the Superintendent of Customs.

**FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.—Exports.**

Showing the quantity of goods annually exported from China in foreign bottoms (upon a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; the duties they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they now pay according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties accruing therefrom; together with statements regarding shipping disbursements, the revenue, and the total duties collected by the Chinese.

[illegible]

# FOREIGN TRADE WITH

Showing the quantity of goods annually exported from China in foreign bottoms, the duties they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they accruing therefrom; together with statements regarding shipping disburse

ARTICLES OF EXPORT	PER.	IMPORTED DUTY AND CHARGES	ANNUAL DUTY AND CHARGES	NEW DUTIES	AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORT	AVERAGE PRICE	ANNUAL EXPORT	ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF DUTY
1 Alum.....	pecul	0216.2	0423.2	0100	pecul	20,000 \$1½ per pecul.	33,000	9 2,000
2 Annealed Stars.....	"	0482.3	0689.3	0500	"	2,000 \$8 "	16,000	84 1,000
do. Oil.....	"	—	—	5000	"	50 \$120 "	6,000	54 250
3 Arsenic.....	"	—	1438	0750	"	300 12 "	3,600	84 225
4 Bangles, or glass ornaments.....	"	—	—	0500	boxes	400 12 per box.	4,800	64 200
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds.....	"	—	1438	0200	pecul	50 \$10 a 20 pr ppl.	750	2 10
6 Brass leaf.....	"	1384.4	1441.4	1500	boxes	500 \$40 per box.	1,000	24 375
7 Building materials.....	"	—	—	Free	"	"	"	"
8 Bone and horn ware.....	pecul	—	—	1000	pecul	10 \$50 a 100 ppl.	750	1 10
9 Camphor.....	"	0840.5	1847.5	1500	"	2,000 \$25 per pecul.	30,000	8 3,000
10 Canes of all kinds.....	"	—	—	0500	thous.	200 10 per thous.	2,000	64 100
11 Capoor cutchery.....	"	0224.9	0281.9	0300	pecul	200 \$6 per pecul.	1,200	64 80
12 Cassia.....	"	2130.9	2337.9	0750	"	30,000 8 "	40,000	12 22,500
do. buds.....	"	—	2513	1000	"	400 12 "	4,800	11 400
do. oil.....	"	1249.5	1326.5	5000	"	50 150 "	7,500	44 250
13 China root.....	"	0224.9	0431.9	0200	"	2,000 3 "	6,000	9 400
14 Chinaware of all kinds.....	"	0668.1	0965.1	0500	"	5,000 \$20 a 200 "	50,000	1 a 5 2,500
15 Clothes, ready made.....	"	—	—	0500	"	1020 a 100 "	400	1 a 5
16 Copper-ware, tinware, pewter-ware, &c.....	"	—	—	0500	"	400 \$50 "	30,000	14 200
17 Corals (or false corals).....	"	—	—	0500	boxes	200 15 per box.	3,000	44 100
18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds.....	"	0597.2	0654.2	0750	"	5,000 4 "	30,000	5 750
19 Cubebs.....	"	—	3750	1500	pecul	100 \$20 per pecul.	2,000	10 150
20 Fans, as feather fans, &c.....	"	—	—	1000	"	10 100 "	1,000	14 10
21 Furniture of all kinds.....	"	—	0605	0200	"	250 \$10 a 50 "	5,000	14 50
22 Galangal.....	"	0224.9	0431.9	0100	"	5,000 1½ per pecul.	7,500	9 500
23 Gamboge.....	"	—	5666	2000	"	100 50 "	5,000	54 200
24 Glass and glassware of all kinds.....	"	—	—	0500	"	50 10 a 50 "	1,000	3 25
25 Glass beads.....	"	0539.7	0596.7	0500	boxes	1,500 \$15 per box.	22,500	44 750
26 Glue, fish glue, common, &c.....	"	—	1185	0500	pecul	200 \$10 per pecul.	2,000	64 100
27 Grasscloth of all kinds.....	"	0982.3	1039.3	1000	"	300 50 "	15,000	2 a 3 300
28 Hartall (or orpiment).....	"	0597.2	0654.2	0500	"	200 10 "	2,000	64 100
29 Ivoryware of all kinds.....	"	—	—	5000	"	5 100 a 300 "	1,000	2 a 3 25
30 Kittysole, or paper umbrellas.....	"	—	0605	0500	boxes	2,000 \$9 per box.	18,000	7 1,000
31 Lacked ware of all kinds.....	"	—	1438	1000	pecul	1550 a 100 pr ppl.	1,000	1 a 3 15
32 Lead (white lead).....	"	—	1438	0250	"	10 \$10 "	100	3 24
33 Lead (red lead).....	"	0597.2	0654.2	0500	"	10 30 "	200	3 5
34 Marble slabs.....	"	prohibited.	—	0200	slabs	10,000 \$25 per hund.	2,500	14 200
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c., &c.....	"	0216.2	0273.2	0200	bundles	300 15 "	2,250	4 60
36 Mother-of-pearl ware.....	"	—	—	1000	pecul	1020 a 100 pr ppl.	500	2 10
37 Nankeens and cotton cloth of all kinds.....	pecul	1843.7	2650.7	1000	catties	100 \$50 per catty.	5,000	14 50
do. coarse Canton.....	"	1912.8	1069.8	1000	pecul	200 \$50 per pecul.	10,000	5 200
38 Pictures, viz., large oil paintings.....	each	—	—	0100	pictures	100 \$5 each.	500	2 10
do. rice-paper.....	hund	—	—	0100	"	10,000 5 per hund.	500	2 10
40 Paper fans.....	pecul	—	6953	0500	pecul	1020 a 100 pr ppl.	200	1 a 3 5
41 Paper of all kinds.....	"	0482.3	0539.3	0500	chests	6,000 \$10 per chest.	60,000	64 3,000
42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).....	"	—	—	0500	boxes	500 15 per box.	7,500	5 250
43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds.....	"	0584.5	0641.5	0500	"	1,000 3 "	3,000	5 125
44 Rattan work of all kinds.....	"	—	1438	0200	pecul	1020 a 50 pr ppl.	300	1 a 3 2
45 Rhubarb.....	"	0396.3	0903.8	1000	"	1,000 \$45 per pecul.	45,000	3 1,000
46 Silk, Raw, Nanking.....	"	1527.6	2373.3	10000	"	3,000 350 "	1,050,000	4 30,000
do. Canton.....	"	857.6	1057.02	10000	"	2,000 200 "	400,000	64 20,000
do. coarse ory. fuse.....	"	4086.6	4143.6	2500	"	3,000 75 "	225,000	5 7,500
Silk Organzine.....	"	1272.71	1278.41	10000	"	80 400 "	32,000	34 800
Silk thread of all kinds.....	"	8106.8	8163.8	10000	"	1,500 400 "	600,000	34 15,000
Silk ribbons.....	"	8620.2	8677.2	10000	"	100 400 "	40,000	34 1,000
Silk piece goods.....	"	2877	8934	—	"	"	"	"
General charge on all kinds, besides the following particular duties:								
Satin, 1st quality, piece of 40 tael.....	piece	0263.4	—	—	"	"	"	"
do. 2d quality, piece of 36 tael.....	"	0182.9	—	—	"	"	"	"
Scotch shawls, piece of 32 tael.....	"	0068.1	—	—	"	"	"	"
Sarsonets, piece of 24 tael.....	"	0040.2	—	—	"	"	"	"
Percales, piece of 28 tael.....	"	0040.2	—	—	"	"	"	"
Handkerchiefs, piece of 14 tael.....	"	0068.1	—	—	"	"	"	"
Percale shawls, piece of 9 tael.....	"	0211.6	—	12000	pecul	1,000 \$400 per pecul.	40,000	4 12,000
Canton Crapes, piece of 32 tael.....	"	0407.1	—	—	"	"	"	"
Silk velvet, piece of 48 tael.....	"	0355.2	—	—	"	"	"	"
Madonians, piece of 42 tael.....	"	0369.1	—	—	"	"	"	"
Plain Lutestring, piece of 28 tael.....	"	0200.2	—	—	"	"	"	"
Striped Lutestring, piece of 28 tael.....	"	0211.6	—	—	"	"	"	"
Twisted Lutestring, piece of 40 tael.....	"	0211.6	—	—	"	"	"	"
Plain and figured silk, piece of 18 tael.....	"	0040.2	—	—	"	"	"	"
Gold figured Damask.....	"	0165.5	—	—	"	"	"	"
Embroidered silk Hdkfs., 1 yard square.....	each	0023	—	—	"	"	"	"
do. silk Shawls, ½ yd. square.....	"	0125.5	—	—	"	"	"	"
N. B. Particular duties to be abolished.								
47 Silk and cotton mixtures, silk and wool mixtures, and goods of such class.....	pecul	3512.3	3560.3	3000	pecul	20 \$130 per pecul.	3,600	34 60

表格局部(1)

## THE CHINA.—Exports.

oms (upon a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; now pay according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties payments, the revenue, and the total duties collected by the Chinese.

REMARKS.
1 Alum is exported chiefly to India by the Parsees.
2 Star-aniseed goes principally to India.—Oil of aniseed goes chiefly to Europe and America, and being shipped in small parcels, duty is seldom, if ever, paid upon it.
3 Arsenic is sent almost entirely to India, where it is used as a medicine.
4 These are sent to India; each box contains 1000 pairs; the weight of a box is here calculated to be 100 catties.
5 A great deal of bamboo-ware is exported; but no account of it has hitherto been kept.
6 Exported to India entirely; a box is here estimated to weigh 50 catties.
7 These are put down free of duty, as a small benefit to Hongkong.
8 The sum and quantity here given are nominal, no account having ever been kept of this article.
9 Camphor is chiefly exported to India; some also goes to the United States.
10 These are principally sent to England, and used by the manufacturers of umbrellas.
11 Exported to India, and used there as a drug.
12 Cassia is chiefly sent to India, but some also goes to Europe and America. During the high duties, it used formerly to be all smuggled. Cassia buds go to India, and hitherto have been all smuggled. The buds being shipped in small parcels, has seldom paid any duty; it goes principally to Europe and America.
13 To India principally, but some also goes to Europe.
14 Chinaware is chiefly shipped from this to Bombay. The qualities are so various, and it is so difficult to draw an intelligible line of distinction, that it has been judged best to equalize the duty on all kinds.
15 A great many of these are exported to South America, but no account of the quantity has been kept.
16 Principally to India; the estimate here is a mere guess.
17 To India entirely; a box is here estimated to weigh a pecul.
18 To India and South America chiefly; five boxes are estimated to weigh one pecul.
19 Cubebs are chiefly shipped from this to India.
20 Considerable quantities of these are shipped to India and South America, but we have no data to go upon as to the amount.
21 To South America, Manila, Sidney, Van Dieman's Land, &c., &c.
22 Principally to India; trade likely to increase from a reduction of the duties.
23 Chiefly sent to Europe and America.
24 Twenty years ago, the Chinese were large importers of glass, but they now export it in considerable quantities.
25 Chiefly to Bombay; each box is here estimated to weigh one pecul.
26 Chiefly to India, but no correct accounts are available as to the amounts exported.
27 Grasscloth goes principally from this to South America.
28 To India entirely; it is there used by the Mohammedans.
29 Chiefly to South America. Under the old system, 100 ivory fans were supposed to weigh 5 catties 4 taels, and paid 6½ mace duty.
30 To India, the Straits, &c., &c.; each chest contains a hundred umbrellas, and is estimated to weigh 100 catties.
31 To India, America, Sidney, &c., &c.; but we have no data to go upon.
32 Chiefly bought by captains of ships to mix with paint.
33 Cannot learn any particulars.
34 To India, Sidney, South America, &c.; trade likely to increase now that the prohibition is taken off. Each slab is commonly about one foot square, and 10 slabs are calculated to weigh a pecul.
35 To India and South America principally; each bundle contains 50 mats of 8 feet by 4 feet, and we have estimated each bundle to weigh 180 catties.
36 Trade considerable, chiefly to South America, but no data to go upon as to its amount.
37 Exported to Europe, America, &c. No duty is ever paid on musk.
38 Nankowens are chiefly shipped from this to South America. We have judged it better to equalize the duties on cotton cloths of all kinds, so that the products of one province may not have a preference over those of another.
39 Sent to all places, but no duty ever paid. Large quantities of rice paper paintings are sent to South America, but they are generally smuggled.
40 Considerable quantities go to India and South America. According to the old duty, 100 fans paid 1½ mace duty.
41 Both plain and colored paper is shipped in large quantities to India. We have here estimated a chest to weigh a pecul.
42 To India; each box contains 100,000 pearls, which are here estimated to weigh a pecul.
43 To all countries, but mostly to India. Each box is here estimated at 25 catties.
44 Rattan-ware is exported in small quantities to all countries, but we have no data to go upon.
45 Chiefly to England, but small parcels are also sent to the Continent and the United States.
46 We have equalized the duties on raw silk of all kinds, for it would be unjust to give the produce of one province a preference over that of another; and though we have hitherto exported only the finest kinds of Nanking, yet it is to be presumed that when English merchants go to Ningpo and Shanghai, they will also purchase inferior. Raw silk ranges from \$150 a \$400 per pecul, but so impossible is it to draw a line of distinction, that we have found ourselves compelled to put it all down indiscriminately at the same duty of 10 taels per pecul. The waste or refuse silk, called by the Chinese <i>leek term</i> <i>see</i> , goes entirely to India.
In 1833-34, the price of best Nanking silk (i. e. Chekiang raw silk, Tsatlee, and Taysam) was \$300 a \$350 per pecul, and the annual exportation was between ten and twelve thousand bales. In 1836-37, the exportation was sixteen to eighteen thousand bales, and a good deal of this was shipped off at upwards of \$500 per pecul. Since that time, the quantity brought to market has fallen off, and though the average may range from \$400 a \$450, (or \$100 per pecul higher than it was in 1833-34,) yet hardly more than 5,000 bales come this way in a twelvemonth. We are quite unable to give a satisfactory reason for this.
Silk organzine is chiefly sent to America, but we cannot learn any particulars.
Silk thread and ribbons go to the United States, Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., &c.
Silk piece-goods of all kinds are shipped in large quantities to Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., &c. The demand for the United States is confined to one or two staple articles; England takes off none, and her colonies very little. The old way of levying the duty—first, at so much per pecul, and afterwards so much per piece additional, was found to be very troublesome and inconvenient; it is hoped that the new arrangement, by which all duties are included in the charge of 12 taels per pecul, will be found a benefit to merchants and traders.
47 Principally to South America, we believe, but we cannot learn any particulars.
48 Considerable quantities are made for South America, but we have no particulars.
49 A mere guess, for there are no particulars.
50 Soy is chiefly sent to England and America.
51 Considerable quantities are made for South America, Sidney, &c., but no particulars.
52 A few years ago, above 100,000 peculs of sugar used to be shipped annually from China to Bombay, but in consequence of the competition of Manila and Siam sugars, the quantity has greatly fallen off.
53 Chiefly to India; the exportation of this article from Amoy is likely to be considerable.
54 Tin-foil is estimated at half the value of brass leaf; it goes principally to India.
55 In making this estimate of Tea, we have called the exportation to England about 10 millions, and to the United States, and elsewhere, about 10 millions of pounds. We have assumed 20 taels per pecul, the average cost; and 2 taels 5 mace duty will be



50 Soy.	pecul	0 4 0 0	pecul	1 500 a 1500	1,000	10	10
51 Silverware and goldware.	pecul	10 0 0 0	pecul	40,000 \$4 per pecul.	160,000	84	16,000
52 Sugar, raw, white and brown.	pecul	0 2 5 0	pecul	30,000 7	210,000	64	10,500
53 Sugar-candy of all kinds.	pecul	0 3 5 0	pecul	100 40	4,000	12	50
54 Tin foil.	pecul	0 6 1 0	pecul	350,000 237 or #27	850,000	12	87,000
55 Tea of all descriptions.	pecul	1 2 7 0	pecul	100 810 per pe.	1,000	3	20
56 Tobacco of all kinds.	pecul	0 2 0 0	pecul	1,000 3	3,000	9	200
57 Turmeric.	pecul	1 0 5 3	pecul	1 \$200 a 400	300	2 1/2	10
58 Tortoise-shell ware.	pecul	14 3 0	sets	500 20 per	10,000	12	100
59 Trunks of leather.	pecul	0 2 0 0	Free				
60 Treasure (i. e. foreign coin of all kinds).	pecul	3 0 0 3	hazrs	1,000 \$40 per b.	40,000	5	1,500
61 Vermilion.	pecul	3 0 0 3	5 per cent ad valorem.				
Articles unenumerated in this tariff.							
Total Exports, and Export Duties.					500,000	10	16,442
Add for Ships' Disbursements, &c., &c. (See Statement A. below.)					500,000	10	17,500
Total of Export Duties, and Tonnage dues.					1,000,000	10	17,942

## Summary of the above.

Ships' disbursements and tonnage dues.	\$500,000	10	17,500
Tea.	9,450,000	12	97,500
Raw Silk, Silk thread, and Silk piece-goods of all kinds.	2,747,000	34	94,200
Sugar and sugar-candy.	370,000	74	20,000
Cassia.	216,000	12	2,500
All other kinds of goods.	532,700	54	22,420
Treasure, duty free.	11,180,200		
Total as above.	\$25,000,000	10	1,063,942

## Statement A. Showing a Comparative Estimate of the Charges on Shipping according to the Old and New Systems.

According to the New System.			
Say, 120 general cargo ships, charged on an average 2,000 taels each.	T. 240,000		
30 war ships charged on an average at 1,000 taels each.	30,000	T. 270,000	
Of this sum there is said to be remitted to Peking annually.		100,000	
Leaving a balance of.		T. 170,000	
Which balance is supposed to be divided among the governor, hoppo, and other high officers of Canton province.			
According to the New System.			
Say, 150 ships averaging 500 tons each, is equal to 75,000 tons, at 5 mace per ton.	T. 37,500		
Deduct from this the sum said to be annually remitted to Peking, as under the old system.	100,000		
Leaving an apparent loss to the imperial treasury on shipping of.	T. 62,500		

## Statement B. Showing how the apparent loss to the Imperial Treasury on Cotton Manufactures, Woolen Manufactures, and Shipping, under the New System is provided for.

Loss on Cotton Manufactures, as per statement on sheet of imports.	T. 34,000		
Loss on Woolen Manufactures, as per statement on sheet of imports.	164,500		
Loss on Shipping, as per statement A. above.	62,500		
Allow for loss on Nanking Raw Silk, Silk Piece goods, and sundries.	24,838		
By 1 mace additional on 500,000 peculs of raw Cotton.	50,000		
By 1 tael 2 mace additional on 350,000 peculs of Tea.	420,000		
Apparent surplus accruing to the imperial treasury by the new system.		1,000	
		16,500	

## Statement C. Showing a rough Estimate of the gross sum collected on the Foreign Trade with China under the old system, and of its manner of distribution.

Tea, 350,000 peculs, at 6 taels, (less 1 tael 5 mace allowed the tea-men) &c., &c.	T. 1,575,000		
All other Exports, at a very moderate estimate.	150,000		
Cotton, 500,000 peculs, at 1 tael.	500,000		
Cotton Manufactures and Cotton Yarn, as per statement on sheet of Imports.	200,000		
Woolen Manufactures, as per statement of Imports.	250,000		
All other Imports, at a very moderate estimate, say.	150,000		
Supposed gross amount levied on Exports and Imports.	T. 2,825,000		
Add charges on Shipping, as per statement A. above.	27,500		
Sum said to be annually remitted to Peking by the Hoppo.	T. 1,000,000		
Co-lung tribute and presents to the emperor, ginseng money, &c., &c.	300,000		
Sum supposed to be appropriated annually, for payment of the dividends of the bankrupt hong.	500,000		
Hong-merchants' expenses: say, 3 hong at T. 50,000 each; 7 hong at T. 30,000 each.	360,000		
Linguists' expenses: say, 5 hong at T. 10,000 each.	50,000		
Hoppo's preventive service and unavoidable expenses in collecting the Revenue.	100,000		
Leaving an apparent balance in the hands of the Hoppo of.		2,310,000	
		797,000	
This balance may be remitted to Peking, or appropriated for purposes of internal improvement and defense, but most of it is supposed to be shared among the Hoppo and other high officers of the province.			

## Statement D. Showing a rough Estimate of the gross sum to be collected on the Foreign Trade with China according to the new system, and the probable manner of its distribution.

Amount of Import duties, as estimated per statement on sheet of Imports.	T. 456,277		
Amount of Export duties, as estimated per statement above of exports.	1,026,442		
Amount of tonnage dues, as estimated per statement A. above.	37,500		
Supposed manner of its distribution.		1,520,217	
To be remitted to Peking by the hoppo as formerly.	T. 1,000,000		
Allowed for presents to emperor (though this might cease with the co-hong).	100,000		
Allowed for the Hoppo's preventive service and expenses in collecting the revenue same as before, though much trouble will be saved him by the British Consul. This also includes Linguists' expenses.	100,000		
Still leaving in the hands of the Hoppo and provincial government a sum of.		1,000,000	
		20,217	
Which they may either remit to Peking, appropriate to useful purposes, or share among themselves as they used to do.			



Besides, 40 millions of pounds for England, and 10 millions for America and elsewhere, is a very moderate expectation. We believe that 12 millions of dollars, less or more, are annually invested in Teas at Canton, more probable sum that the 89,450,000 which is inserted in this pro forma statement. Taking it at 12 millions, the annual exportation of the precious metals from China will be reduced to 8 millions of dollars, which we believe is nearer the truth than the 11 millions which is here inserted to make up the Balance of Trade.

56 Sent principally to the Straits.

57 Chiefly to India; the exportation may perhaps increase on the reduction of the duty.

58 Value considerable, but no particulars.

59 To India and South America chiefly; 5 trunks form a set, which is here estimated to weigh 100 catties.

60 This sum includes the sycee silver clandestinely exported, and is in fact the balance of trade.

61 To India, America, Europe, &c. Each box contains 50 catties nett; the price is determined a great deal by the rate of quicksilver.

*Note.* A pecul contains 100 catties, equal to 133 $\frac{1}{3}$  lbs. avoirdupois; a catty contains 16 taels; a tael contains ten mace, and a mace ten candareens. One pound avoirdupois is equal to 12 taels, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a catty; one hundred weight is equal to 24 catties. One ton is equal to 16 peculs and 80 catties. One Bengal bazar maund is equal to 4.6 catties; a factory maund is 56 catties. A Surat candy of 21 maunds is equal to 5 peculs, 84 catties. A tael is equal to 674.84 grs. Troy. A chang is ten Chinese feet or covids, and is fixed by agreement at 141 inches; a covid, then, is 14.1 in.; one English foot is usually reckoned at 8 tsoin or Chinese inches.

A dollar is usually estimated at 7 mace 2 cand., but in paying large sums, only 717 taels are equal to \$1000. In paying duties, however, from 11 to 13 per cent. must be added to the amount here given to allow for the loss in melting the dollars. A tael is \$1.39; but a mace in small amounts is calculated at 14 cents. Copper cash is the only coin made by the Chinese government; from 1150 to 1180 are exchanged for a dollar.

#### FOREIGN SHIPPING.

In making this estimate of the charges formerly paid on foreign shipping, we have been guided by the advice of a House which has had most extensive transactions in that line. We learned from a high officer, that the emperor got just a lac of taels revenue by the foreign shipping, and we have always understood that the chief part of the perquisites of the Canton officers were derived from this source. A great increase of vessels may reasonably be expected under the operation of the new system, and on the other hand we have made no deduction for the vessels that evaded the port charges under the old system, though it is well known that, especially last season, many vessels entered and departed without paying a dollar of dues of any kind.

#### REVENUE ESTIMATE.

By Statement B. it will be seen that the Emperor will be no loser by the new system, though the local officers may. We have given the old system credit for all the imperial duties, as if they had been de facto levied, though it is well known that camlets, chintz, cassia, and many other articles, have not paid a single tael into the imperial treasury for several years past. And on the other hand, a reasonable increase of Revenue may be expected on many articles formerly shut out from consumption by the high duties.

#### RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE OLD SYSTEM.

This is a very vague statement, and being founded on the merest supposition, is very likely to be erroneous in many points. We have heard it said that the largest sum ever remitted by the Hoppo to Peking in any one year was 1,400,000 taels, and the minimum was 800,000 taels, so that if the revenue derived from Foreign Trade fell below the latter sum, the Hoppo in former days was required to make up the difference. But since the breaking out of the English war, the Hoppo memorialized the emperor to the effect that he could no longer remit the 800,000 taels, when the emperor was graciously pleased to soften the hard terms of the contract, and said that he would be contented with the sum really collected, whether over or under. This is however mere hearsay, though very probable. We have put down a million taels in our estimate, as we learn that the emperor would be very well pleased to receive that sum. The trade at Canton will no doubt fall off greatly, in consequence of the opening of the northern ports; still we think that the aggregate sums collected for duties at the five ports, will be greater than the sum which used to be collected at the single port of Canton.

#### RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.

The total amount of duties to be levied on the foreign trade under the new system is apparently not half of what was levied according to the old system. But there are many things to be considered at the same time. If there are no farther dividends to be paid on bankrupt hong, there is also no longer any security for bad debts;—and too, if there are no longer any hong to be supported, there are no longer the thousand conveniences that those hong afforded. Every man must now pay his own go-down rent, employ his own linguists, and pay his own coolies, or allow another man a commission for taking this drudgery out of his hands. Time that tries all things will also test the merits of these two systems.

Though the co-hong tribute, ginseng money, presents to the emperor, &c., &c., ought properly to terminate with the existence of the co-hong as a body, still learning however that his imperial majesty expects some acknowledgment from the Canton officers, we have accordingly allowed a lac of dollars in our estimate for that purpose.

Wed. July 1

Mr. Thurgold

No. 9. Implications

Consulate of the U. S. America

Canton 2<sup>d</sup> December 1893.

To the Hon<sup>r</sup>.

J. P. Upshur.

Secretary of State.

Washington D. C.

Sir -

Presuming that the latest information from the quarter at this particular time will be acceptable to the Department of State I am transmitting herewith by the dispatch of 2<sup>d</sup> November and to inform you that up to this time I have no advice of the arrival at Bombay or later as 2<sup>d</sup> Oct. Hon<sup>r</sup> Mr. Cushing of the Hon<sup>r</sup> Mr. Cushing or of any of the ships of the Hon<sup>r</sup> Mr. Cushing.

Keeping the High School Commissioner left the City for the north on the 12<sup>th</sup> November previous to his departure he enclosed some copy.

*Supplementary Treaty*  
of the Supplementary Treaty with England  
the published translation of which I  
have already transmitted, corresponding  
to the one in my possession, which however  
is in the hands of the translator and  
will be forwarded in due course. A copy  
of the Commissioner's note is also enclosed  
No. 10.

*Disturbances at Whampoa*  
I also transmit copies  
of the two notes from the Governor of Canton  
in relation to disturbances at a village  
opposite the anchorage of foreign ships;  
and also respecting the terms to be used  
in addressing the authorities; my replies of  
which you have copies will render any  
remarks from me unnecessary.

In other respects the situation of the  
American trade & intercourse, it is known  
and without difficulty that I am enabled  
to follow out the line of conduct I have pursued  
for myself, in not requiring from the authori-  
ties any thing which is not perfectly just  
and

proper, and in doing which I am obliged  
to resist the importunities of my  
Countrymen, who in their desire to <sup>Commune</sup> Duties  
promote individual interests; but sight  
of the general good and of that policy  
by which alone great national interests  
can be secured.

Memoranda & other copies of notes ad-  
dressed to the Superintendent of Customs  
and were attended with satisfactory re-  
sults.

In the position which Circum-  
stances have placed me, it would have  
been easier for me to have declined any  
responsibility not coming within the sphere  
of my Commune functions, in which  
case the embassies of the trade  
might have been increased, and the fact  
I have not hesitated to adopt such  
measures as were dictated by a regard  
to duty rather than inclination, and  
I trust

that the Department will look with  
indulgence, if not with firmness in the  
efforts made to maintain and guide  
the national institutions, with the author-  
ities till some higher officer of the  
Government shall arrive, clothed with  
more ample power than I possess, and  
endowed with more ability than can be  
looked for in a Consular establishment.

Thomas  
Swallow  
Register  
The Register of the American Labor  
Swallow of Boston, looks at Mexico,  
in reference to the sale of American  
vessels, it would be desirable to have  
some special instructions, as to whether  
an American Ship, purchased by an  
American Citizen can be allowed to  
hoist and range under the American  
flag (without first returning to the  
United States) the only document on  
board, being a certified copy of Bill  
of Sale

of sale and transfer from one American Citizen to another. Believing as I do that Consular Establishments are instituted to promote rather than embarrass the interests of American Citizens abroad, and believing too that bona fide American property is every where entitled to the protection of the Flag I have hesitated to interfere with a policy sanctioned by my predecessors here, and not here, - before or enforced with the Government of the United States.

It is not without regret that I have to inform you that the American <sup>Sch</sup> ~~Ship~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>A. C. Raymond</sup> ~~Raymond~~ <sup>Raymond</sup> of ~~Stoughton~~ <sup>Stoughton</sup> ~~Con't~~ <sup>Con't</sup> some six months since sailed for this port - from one of the ports at the mouth with \$100,000 in specie on freight; the property of British subjects; and not having been heard of it was feared that she

had perished in some gale; altho  
there was cause for suspicion of  
baratry on the part of the master  
or crew. These suspicions have now  
confirmation by a report arrived  
yesterday, that the vessel had touched  
at the Sandwich Islands, and I  
mention the circumstances for the  
information of the Department.  
There the loss to be with great  
suspect. From Mr. Perkins. Secomb.

Paul. S. Peck.

A. S. Peck.

Documents transmitted.

No 4. Triplicate Duplicate of 2d Nov.

10. Note from Secy to Commissioner

11 & 14. Copies of Correspondence with  
the Bureau of Customs.

15 & 16. Notes addressed to Secy of Customs

17. Extracts from Register of the Customs

1890 - July 1

Mr. Hingold

No. 18.

Consulate U. S. America

Canton 14 February 1894

To the Honble.

J. P. Upshur

Washington D.C.

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith, duplicates of my communication of 2<sup>d</sup> Decr. last No. 9. and avail of the occasion to hand a report on the Import and Export trade of China made up in this country. I am induced to send this, more on account of the general view it takes of the trade, than of the accuracy of the statistics, as you will observe by the marginal notes which I have made, that the estimates are much below the reality.

I have also to hand one half of the Register of the Bank China, Boston & Philadelphia. Also here.

Yrs.



Harvey Wine is not yet arrived. with  
broken near Java..

The present Mr. Roy is not yet has  
obtained permission to retire from  
Office. which he will do in a few  
days. leaving the Lieut Governor in  
charge. I have the honor.

to be. with great respect.

Your obedient servant

Paul. A. Forbes

U. S. Consul

**FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.—Imports.**

Showing the quantity of goods annually imported in foreign bottoms (upon a moderate estimate); their average prices, and total values; the duties they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they now pay according to the new tariff, with the annual amount of duties accruing therefrom; together with some remarks on the state and prospects of our trade in Cotton and Woollen manufactures with China.

[illegible]

Showing the quantity of goods annually imported in foreign bottoms (upon which they would have paid under the old system, and the duties they now pay therefrom; together with some remarks on the state and prospects of our

表格局部(1)



[illegible]

Total estimated amount of legal trade,	81,906,870 taels
Add the Opium Trade, roughly estimated at	13,704,680
Estimated total value of Goods imported into China,	95,611,550

Summary of the above.			Percentage	1900
Opium, Rice, Trepanna, and Pearla, which are free, smuggled, or contraband.	15,542,000			
Drugging, kodi, kanda, much of which is smuggled.	65,000	80	10	93,500
Raw Cotton.	1,000,000	100	0	1,000,000
Cotton manufactures of all kinds, as per statement below, and Cotton yarn.	5,000,000	90	6	5,450,000
Woolen manufactures of all kinds, as per statement below.	1,047,000	90	7	1,047,000
Woolen mill goods, as per statement below.	1,000,000	90	10	1,100,000
All kinds of other goods, amounting to:	241,700	75	15	314,225

[illegible][illegible]

This is to provide for the many new articles that will probably be used in this market.

REMARKS UPON THE ENGLISH TRADE IN COTTON MANUFACTURES WITH CHINA.

There is every prospect of a considerable increase, say 30 or 40 per cent, in the demand for Cotton Manufactures in the southern ports. We attribute this, particularly to White and Grey Longcloths of good quality, of former British manufacture. The Americans have already begun to export considerable rivals in the latter. We found the demand at the north port for printed cloths, and they gave the French and Swiss goods a decided

[illegible]

Opium, in place of...	pecul	1591.6	1623.7	3000	5,000	14	2,000	5	10
Quicksilver...	pecul	0486.5	0618.6	9400	1,000	100	100	100	100
Steel, unmanufactured Eng. or Swed.	pecul	1848.2	4280.3	3000	500	5	2,750	10	10
Unenumerated metals...	pecul	0600	0980	1000	10	35	350	4	4
31 Nutmegs, 1st quality, or cleaned...	pecul	0564.9	0897	6400	40	70	2,500	4	4
2d quality, or uncleaned...	pecul	1014	1586.1	0750	10	10	30,000	10	10
Pearls...	pecul	0170.9	0362	0200	10,000	3	30,000	2	2
32 Pepper (Malay)...	pecul	3000	5900	1000	50	15	500,000	9	9
33 Putehuck...	pecul	prohibited	0300	0300	10,000	7	70,000	6	6
34 Rattans...	pecul	0436.5	1008.6	1000	1,000	30	30,000	4	4
35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds...	pecul	0436.5	1008.6	0500	2,000	15	30,000	3	3
36 Rose Maloes...	pecul	0200	0460	0500	10	10	10	4	4
37 Saltpetre; sold only to government...	pecul	1288.6	1291.8	1500	10	10	10	4	4
38 Shark's fins, 1st quality, or white...	pecul	0050	0145	0150	10	10	10	4	4
do. do. 2d quality, or black...	pecul	0025	0072.5	0075	10	10	10	4	4
39 Skins and furs, viz.: Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned	pecul	0100	0132	0150	10	10	10	4	4
Sea Otter skins...	pecul	0240	2312	2000	10	10	10	4	4
Fox skins, large...	pecul	2400	7300	5000	10	10	10	4	4
do. small...	pecul	0240	0512	0500	10	10	10	4	4
Tiger, Leopard, Marten...	pecul	8137.1	8619.2	4000	100	150	5,000	10	10
Land Otter; Raccoon, Shark's skins	pecul	0500	0500	0500	1,000	7	7,000	9	9
Beaver skin...	pecul	0400	0400	0400	300	6	1,800	9	9
Marx, Rabbit, Ermine...	pecul	2000	2000	2000	200	30	6,000	9	9
40 Snails...	pecul	Free	Free	Free	presumed	amount	1,000,000	9	9
41 Soap...	pecul	0554.9	0597	0500	presumed	value	10,000	5	5
42 Stockfish, &c...	pecul	0179.9	0362	0150	pecul	2,000	22 per pecul	4,000	10
43 Seahorse teeth...	pecul	1142.3	1624.4	0500	7,000	6	42,000	10	10
44 Treasure and specie of all kinds...	pecul	0200	0670	0100	1,000	12	1,500	9	9
45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c...	pecul	0100	0230	0100	10 per cent	ad valorem	5,000	5	5
do. do. In quart bottles...	pecul	0711.8	1242	0150	pairs	1,000	25 per pair	5,000	5
do. do. In pint bottles...	pecul	0214.9	0369.5	0070	yds.	400,000	21 per yd	400,000	5
do. do. In casks...	pecul	0387.6	0389.2	0070	pieces	75,000	7 per piece	525,000	8
46 Woods, viz.: Ebony...	pecul	1288.6	1291.8	0150	yds.	2,000	1 per yd	1,000	4
Sandalwood...	pecul	0775.2	0778.4	0070	pieces	1,500	30 per piece	45,000	6
Sapwood...	pecul	0387.6	0389.2	0070	pieces	3,000	30	90,000	6
Unenumerated woods...	pecul	0195.1	0196.7	0015	pieces	500	5	2,500	4
47 Woollen Manufactures, viz.: Blankets of all kinds...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	3000	pecul	100	75 per pecul	7,500	5
Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., per change of 141 inches	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Longells...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Worleys, flannel, &c...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Dutch Camlets...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
English Camlets...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Imitation camlets, Bombazettes, &c...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Bunting (narrow)...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Unenumerated woollen goods, silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
48 Woollen Yarn...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem
Articles unenumerated in this tariff...	pecul	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem	5 per cent	ad valorem

Total estimated amount of legal trade, \$41,205,370

Add the Opium Trade, roughly estimated at 13,794,680

Estimated total value of Goods imported into China, \$55,000,000

#### Summary of the above.

Opium, Rice, Treasure, and Pearls, which are free, smuggled, or contraband...	15,344,680	80	36,750
Ginseng, both kinds, much of which is smuggled...	65,000	5	200,000
Raw Cotton...	5,000,000	5	90,400
Cotton manufactures of all kinds, as per statement below, and Cotton yarn...	4,000,000	7	32,244
Woollen manufactures of all kinds, as per statement below...	1,047,000	11	21,575
Metals of all kinds, amounting to...	261,650	7	53,306
All kinds of other goods, amounting to...	941,730	7	53,306
Total as above...	\$25,000,000	T. 456,275	

STATEMENT, showing the sum which would have been levied on an equal amount of Woollen Manufactures under the old system as compared with the new system.			
Blankets, 1,000—2,000 blankets at 1m...	taels 200—a 2m 3c...	71,200—a 1l 2m 4c 2c...	less discnt. to trade of 3m 9c 2c is 2m 5c per change...
Broadcloth, ps. 20,000, or yds. 400,000—100,000 changes a 7m 1c 2c...	96,750—a 3m 7c less discnt. to trade of 1m 1c is 2m 6c, per change...	193—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	19,380—a 1l 2m 9c, per change...
Longells, ps. 75,000—450,000 changes a 2m 1c 5c...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
Worleys, &c., yds. 2,000—500 changes a 3m 8c 7c...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
Dutch Camlets, ps. 1,500—15,000 changes a 1l 2m 8c 8c...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
English Camlets, ps. 3,000—40,500 changes a 7m 7c 5c...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
Bombazettes, ps. 500—2,500 changes a 3m 8c 7c...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
Bunting, ps. 500—2,500 changes a 1m 9c 5c...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
Woollen yarn, ps. 100—a 3 taels per pecul...	133—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	967—a 3m 8c 9c, per change...	31,388—a 7m 7c 6c, per change...
Amount of Imperial duties, T. 220,506			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 52,244			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Imperial duties, T. 168,562			
Amount of Total duties, T. 220,506			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 52,244			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Total duties, T. 220,506			

STATEMENT showing the sum which would have been levied on an equal amount of Cotton Manufactures under the old system as compared with the new system.			
Longcloths, white, ps. 100,000; 1/2 a 6m 4c 5c, & 1/2 a 7m 8c 5c...	53,700—a 1l 2m 4c 2c...	less discnt. to trade of 2m 3c 2c is 1m 9c 7c...	7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Do. gray, ps. 400,000; at 7 candareens per piece...	23,000—a 3m 7c 3c...	less discnt. to trade of 1m 9c 7c is 1m 8c...	7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Twilled cloth, ps. 20,000; at 2m 8c 5c, per piece...	5,700—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...		7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Chintz and prints, ps. 10,000—60,000 changes at 2m 6c...	1,500—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...		7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Handkerchiefs, doz. 50,000—600,000 hks., 1/2 at 1c, & 1/2 at 2c...	19,000—a 1l 4c & 1/2 at 3c...		7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Fancy goods, value \$10,000 say 5 per cent. ad valorem...	400—any 10 per cent. ad valorem...		7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Cotton yarn, ps. 25,000 at 4m 8c, per pecul...	12,000—at 2l 4m 9c 6c less discnt. to trade of 3m 9c 2c is 2m 5c per change...		7,200—a 2m 6c 1c, per change...
Amount of Imperial Duties, T. 124,400			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 90,400			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Imperial duties, T. 34,000			
Amount of Total Duties, T. 124,400			
Deduct the amount of new system as above, 90,400			
Apparent annual saving by new system on Total duties, T. 34,000			



cheaper article, and entirely driven us out. The whole of this may be set down as American production. The article used to be a monopoly of spirits at Canton, so that foreigners could neither buy nor sell the article; it remains to be seen what the new system will have. Tin. Five or six years ago the Chinese used to take off 10 a 15,000 peculs of Banca tin, paying as high as \$18 a \$19 for it, but within these last years the trade has much fallen off. It is said they now work tin mines of their own. The only kind of tin plates current in the market here, is that marked I. C., containing 225 sheets, and weighing 112 pounds per box. Steel. Both Swedish and English rough or blistered steel is known in this market; the Swedish is preferred to the English, but of late years the trade in both has fallen off. Quicksilver. The Chinese used formerly to take off 2000 a 3000 peculs of quicksilver, but in consequence of the rise of price in Europe, they can no longer afford to buy it, and now work their own mines.

34 Nutmegs, whether cleaned or in the shell, are altogether an insignificant article of commerce. The quantity put down here is merely for form, as none pay duty at the custom house.

Three lacs of pearls are annually brought from Bombay, but being a valuable article in such small bulk they are invariably carried about the person, and no duty can possibly be levied on them.

35 The importation of Malay pepper used to be 15,000 peculs, and it sold easily at \$8 a \$9; but for some cause that we cannot discover the trade has declined much of late.

36 A fragrant root imported by the Parsees, and used by the Chinese to make incense.

37 Besides this, there is a large quantity imported in Chinese junks. We consider the trade in rattans as likely to expand at the north.

38 The rice trade in China is a most speculative one, depending entirely upon the harvest. We hope to find an extended market at the north.

39 A thick scented gummos oil imported by the Parsees; the price has much declined of late years.

40 This article was formerly prohibited altogether, the Chinese government being under an impression that we exported it instead of importing it. They are now much pleased with the new arrangement.

41 Sharks' fins are a very valuable article of commerce, and likely to extend up the coast. The trade has hitherto been chiefly confined to the Chinese and Portuguese.

42 We cannot learn any particulars regarding cow and ox hides; the quantity and price put down here are quite nominal. Twenty years ago, the fur trade, (which was almost entirely in the hands of the Americans,) carried on with China amounted to upwards of a million of dollars annually. But owing to the indiscriminate slaughter of the animals of the chase, it has dwindled away so much as to be no longer worth pursuing; and indeed during these last two or three years, no skins or furs whatever have been imported into China. The amount put down here must therefore be considered as entirely nominal. Besides, for the few sea-otter, sable, and other expensive skins still gleaned up by the American hunters, better prices can be obtained in the European markets than in China.

43 Used for painting on chinaware. The consumption has fallen off, and the price declined within these few years.

44 Imported chiefly from Bengal, in small quantities by the lascars.

45 Very little of this is now imported, compared with 10 to 20 years previous.

46 Imported chiefly through Macao; we cannot learn particulars.

47 Almost entirely from Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili.

48 With the exception of a little cherry-brandy, and a few liquors now and then taken away by the officers, the whole of the wine, beer, and spirits imported is consumed by the foreigners. All attempts to get the Chinese to use our wines have hitherto failed.

49 Of ebony, Mauritius is the best, and sells for \$3 per pecul; Ceylon at \$2; and Manila at \$1½. Of sandalwood, the Portuguese make no less than 7 different kinds, the price ranging from \$2 a \$11 per pecul. We have assumed \$6 as a fair average. It comes principally from the island of Timor.

50 The Dutch blankets are much preferred to the English, and some of them sell as high as \$10 a \$12 a pair. Broadcloths. Large quantities of Saxon and Belgian lady's cloths now come out packed as English; the Chinese purchase them quite as readily as the real English cloths, and they can afford to be sold much cheaper. Longells. A large proportion of the longells are scarlets, which may be quoted at \$8 a \$9 per piece. Worleys no longer come, and flannel is for the most part consumed by the foreigners. Dutch Camlets. Sell for double the price of English, hence the duty is lighter; they were formerly all smuggled. Camlets. None have paid duty for many years past, so it is very difficult to ascertain the real importation; it is however supposed to have fallen off much since the Company's time. Bindazettes. Not an article of current consumption the Chinese do not use them. Bunting. Scarcely any of this ever imported; there is no consumption for it.

51 Consumption very limited, and most difficult of sale.

This is to provide for the many new articles that will probably be tried in this market.

#### REMARKS UPON THE ENGLISH TRADE IN COTTON MANUFACTURES WITH CHINA.

There is every prospect of a reasonable increase, say 30 a 40 per cent., in our trade in Cotton Manufactures at the northern ports. We allude particularly to White and Gray Longcloths of good quality; the former we have still in our hands, the Americans have already become most formidable rivals in the latter. We found the demand at the north dull for prints and chintz, and they gave the French and Swiss goods a decided preference over ours. Handkerchiefs were in no demand, and we do not think that fancy goods (Glasgow, Paisley and Manchester gingham, pullovers, figured jacconetts, spotted muslins, jeans, satteens, velveteens, &c., &c.) are likely at all to answer, especially on a large scale.

In estimating the total amount of duties, which the hong-merchants previously paid for us on our cotton goods, we find a certain sum put down among other charges as so much "discount allowed the trade." We have deducted this from the particular sums in extending the amounts, but we rather think that the hong-merchants were mixing up matters, and that they charged this "discount to trade," in addition to the sum put opposite each item as "including all charges." It is however mere suspicion; we have no way of ascertaining the truth, and have judged it best to err on the safe side. If on the one hand, the sums total of duties would have been greater had we not deducted these discounts, yet on the other hand let it be borne in mind that the hong-merchants landed and stored our goods for us, which we must now do ourselves or pay other people for doing, so that in the long run the real saving may not be so great as the apparent saving would lead people to imagine. Under the old system, all chintz and prints were smuggled; so were most of the handkerchiefs; and a very large portion of the longcloths, both white and gray, were sold outside, and paid no duty.

#### REMARKS ON THE ENGLISH TRADE IN WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES WITH CHINA.

While we consider that an increase may be looked for in the consumption of our cottons in China, we by no means have the same expectations regarding our Woollen Manufactures. And that for the following reasons: 1st. Our trade in woollens is by no means a new trade; on the other hand it is a very old trade, it has therefore had its day, and like many other old things, it is now going out of date. It was entirely a forced trade during the last years of the Company's monopoly, and since the expiry of the Company's charter, it has been slowly and gradually declining. The present reduction of duties will no doubt be a great boon to the woollen trade; still were British woollens admitted duty free into China, we should consider it quite insufficient to make the woollen trade what it once was. 2dly. Rich people nowadays prefer silks and skins; they wear longer, and look better. Poor people prefer buying domestics, dyeing them, and wearing them with cotton;—they are cheaper and warmer. 3dly. Soochow used to be our best market for woollens. When Yukien (the imperial commissioner who died after the battle of Chinhai) was governor of Soochow, he issued an edict commanding all his subordinate mandarins and their families not to wear articles of foreign make, but to encourage the native manufactures. This occurred three or four years ago, and was a great blow to our woollen trade. 4thly. The competition of Russian woollens in the north has almost driven us out of the market. They told us at Shanghai and Ningpo, that for one man who came to buy English woollens, a dozen came to buy Russian. 5thly. Belgian and Saxon woollens are also beginning to interfere seriously with our cloths at Canton. Other reasons might be adduced, but these will suffice to show why we have adopted the view of our woollen trade. The remarks on "discount allowed to trade," made on cottons, as above, apply equally to woollens. Under the old system, all Camlets, and most of the Longells, were smuggled, and a good many of the Broadcloths (Spanish stripes) were sold outside, paying no duty.

Can you send me a card? Please

20<sup>th</sup> 30 March. To Rogers

Boston March 27. 1845

Mr C. Calhoun Esq —  
Secretary of State  
Washington

Dear Sir,

Herewith I have the honor to  
transmit a card signed by Mr J. M. Forbes  
myself as sureties for Mr Paul S. Forbes  
deputy appointed to United States Consul  
Hankow, I am

Respectfully  
Y<sup>rs</sup> Obedt Servant  
R B Forbes



Rec<sup>d</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> March.

21.

Consulate U.S. America  
Canton 1<sup>st</sup> July 1844.

Sir.

In conformity with the 12<sup>th</sup> & 13<sup>th</sup> Articles of the general instructions to Consuls &c. I have the honor to transmit enclosed the Semi-annual Return of the number of American vessels in, vessels. arrived at Canton since the 1<sup>st</sup> January last. It is in duplicate where aggregate tonnage amounts to 9086 tons.

You will also enclosed Consular statement of fees received during same time amounting to \$349.00, Three hundred and forty nine Dollars.

I have also to advise you that with the consent of His Excellency, C. Buchanan I have appointed on the 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March last Mr. Henry G. Herbert of Boston Vice Consul for the port of Canton.

Salinas. My appointment was  
 considered necessary by the absence of  
 any person to represent the Govern-  
 ment of the United States and in the  
 American ships at the Custom House.  
 Should the same thing at Hong-  
 Kai had any applications been  
 made to me. but up to this time  
 no American has established him-  
 self at that port. and the probability  
 is that applications will be made  
 to the Department and some action  
 necessary may result.

Should also state that inasmuch  
 as it is necessary and customary  
 flags. that our flag should be constantly  
 present in front of the American  
 factories at Canton & Shanghai  
 that the Department will send  
 out two flags every year. it  
 has received one flag from the  
 Navy.

and the Consulate has been at the  
expense of buying a second one, and  
the necessity of ~~this~~ expense will con-  
tinue. The same regularly supplied  
from the United States.

Enclosed are blank forms such  
as are used by the Consulate in <sup>Form of</sup>  
Causing a ship to be reported to <sup>Entry at</sup>  
the Custom House and in demanding <sup>C. House</sup> at Canton.  
and Port Clearance. Called the French form of  
"Chop". to enable the ships to sail <sup>Clearance</sup>  
out of port. This will enable you <sup>at Canton</sup>  
to judge of the propriety of the  
change of five dollars to each  
vessel by the Consulate for services  
rendered.

I have the honor to be with great

Respect, Your Most

Obedient Servant

Samuel Roberts

U.S. Consul

Enclosures.

No 22. Circular Return of American  
Vessels Arrived & Sailed

23. Return of Consular need

24. Blank Report to the Consul  
Home at Canton for ending

25. Blank form of application  
for Port Clearance or Transit  
"Chop" from the Consul Home.

To His Excellency

The Secretary of State

of the U. S. America

Washington, D.C.

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at Canton, in China  
the 1st January 1844 by Mr. J. C. Moore & Co. & Co.

[illegible]

CONSULAR STAFF OF FBI'S—Continued.

[illegible]

~~CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES - CONTINUED.~~

**Notes.**—The Canada map requested is not under the volume of General Knowledge, as indicated on page 10, the volume of the documents on which they are received; but, as all other maps are not included in the respective volumes of the Canada map, it is not included in the volume of the Canada map.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

1. Landing Captain of Bay.  
2. E. Dr. 1/4 Capt. Cook of Bay.  
3. Captain of Bay.  
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99. Captain of Bay.  
100. Captain of Bay.

20 June 1864.  
Statement of Commodore  
Re: the M. Fisher  
N<sup>o</sup> 21.

W 23.

# CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *Canton in China*  
on the *1st January 1844* to the *30 June 1844* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>Charlotte</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Probus</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>	2.	4.			
<i>Pratt.</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Apurisco</i>	<i>A. A. Ritchie</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Fort Endim.</i>	<i>C. H. Lewis</i>					
<i>Yayuga.</i>	<i>J. W. Conant &amp; Co.</i>	38.	11.25			
<i>Ular.</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Agyle.</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>	1.	2.			
<i>Intelope</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>					50
<i>Antares</i>	<i>Elephant &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Pratt.</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Ular.</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Antares</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
<i>Antares</i>	<i>G. H. Lewis</i>					
<i>Agyle.</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>					
<i>Ular.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	1.	50			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>G. H. Lewis</i>					
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co.</i>					
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>W. G. Blackie.</i>	3.	4.			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>Elephant &amp; Co.</i>	3.	4.50			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>A. A. Ritchie</i>	4.	8.50			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>J. W. Conant.</i>	1.	2.			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>J. H. Smith.</i>	1.	2.			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>McIntyre &amp; Co.</i>	3.	6.			
<i>Antares.</i>	<i>G. H. Lewis</i>	3.	6.			
		64.	11.50			8.50

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

[illegible]

表格局部(2)

**OF FEES—CONTINUED.**

[illegible]

表格局部(3)



CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS, ON THIS VESSEL.

2 Landing Certificates of Cargo  
2 Dr. H. Cert to List of Crew

30 Certificates of Service & Manifests in return to Customs at Callao in Peru  
1 Cert to List of Crew

1 Cert to List of Crew

2 Landing Cert to List of Crew

1 Cert to List of Crew

3 Landing Certificates

2 Dr. H. Cert to List of Crew

4 Dr.

1 Cert to Service

to Service

3 Cert to Lists of Passengers of the Ship at Callao  
to Lists of Passengers

Received by the Consul  
 to June 1894.  
 Statement of the Consul  
 No. 1000  
 1001



AMERICAN OFFICE

# CONSULAR RETURN

of American Vessels arriving at and departing from *Boston*  
from the *1<sup>st</sup> January 1844* to the *30<sup>th</sup> June 1844* inclusive.

Date of arrival.	Class.	Name.	Burthen.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
<i>January 1</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Charlotte</i>	<i>541.38</i>	<i>Leary</i>	<i>14.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>New Orleans.</i>
<i>" 1</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Probus</i>	<i>147.24</i>	<i>C. Sumner</i>	<i>17.</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>" Manila</i>
<i>" 11</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>W. Pratt</i>	<i>589.9</i>	<i>C. Kene</i>	<i>18.</i>	<i>4.</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Valparaiso</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>B. Dickinson</i>			<i>Chusan</i>
<i>26</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Robt. Sullivan</i>	<i>561.74</i>	<i>S. Drinker</i>			<i>Philadelphia</i>
<i>30</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Leayuga</i>	<i>246.31</i>	<i>Starbuck</i>			<i>Manhattan</i>
<i>31</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Adbar</i>	<i>642.59</i>	<i>Nathlet</i>			<i>Manila</i>
<i>February 9</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Argyle</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>Corkin</i>			<i>Lima</i>
<i>19</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Antelope</i>	<i>372.45</i>	<i>P. Dumaney</i>	<i>14.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>Boston</i>
<i>27</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Huntress</i>	<i>548.74</i>	<i>Lockett</i>	<i>22.</i>	<i>2.</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>29</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Henry Pratt</i>	<i>589.2</i>	<i>C. Kene</i>	<i>16.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>Manila</i>
<i>March 3</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Deane</i>	<i>369.5</i>	<i>Eyre</i>			<i>Chusan</i>
<i>7</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Mississinno</i>	<i>458.48</i>	<i>Wether</i>			<i>Amoy</i>
<i>10</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Horatio</i>	<i>440.54</i>	<i>Howland</i>			<i>New York</i>
<i>March 22</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Eagle</i>	<i>328.75</i>	<i>J. Sherman</i>	<i>12.</i>	<i>5.</i>	<i>Dr</i>
<i>28</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Clarendon</i>	<i>536.58</i>	<i>R. C. Whitcomb</i>			<i>Boston</i>
<i>29</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Jessie</i>	<i>436.12</i>	<i>Mercure</i>	<i>13.</i>	<i>6.</i>	<i>New York</i>
<i>April 4</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Corat</i>	<i>346.1</i>	<i>Pierce</i>			<i>Manila</i>
<i>12</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Cynthia</i>	<i>374.7</i>	<i>Bryant</i>			<i>Salem</i>
<i>May 2</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Loak</i>	<i>288.7</i>	<i>H. J. Fotherby</i>	<i>14.</i>		<i>Callao</i>
<i>5</i>	<i>Ship</i>	<i>Congress</i>	<i>375.66</i>	<i>Hayes</i>			<i>Callao.</i>
		<i>9086 1/2 Tons</i>					

*Boston 1<sup>st</sup> July 1844*  
*Paul. J. Forbes*  
*N. C. Connel*

表格局部(1)

CONS

Where belonging.	Ports touched at.	Cargo inward.	Value of inward. Am
Proton			
Dr.			
Philadelphia			
Dr.			
Dr.	Celestines		
New York	London and others.		
Proton			
Baltimore			
Proton	Bombay.		
New York			
Philadelphia			
New York	Singapore		
Philadelphia			
New Bedford			
New York			
Proton			
New York	Singapore		
Proton			
Salem	Somatra		
New Bedford			
New York			

表格局部(2)

Continued.

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				28 February
				16 March
				1 February
				26 January
				12 April
				15 February
				12 February
				29. Dr.
				21.5 Dr.
				2 April
				24 March
				28. March
				21 May
				2 <sup>5</sup> April
				3 <sup>7</sup> April
				24 April
				29 April
				23 April
				19. May
				3 <sup>1</sup> July
				28 <sup>5</sup> April
		Paul. J. Fortey		
		R. S. Brown		

表格局部(3)

CONSULAR RETURN—Continued.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No 22.  
Paul. J. Forbes. Contrm.  
1<sup>st</sup> July 1844.

21. Vessels.  
4086.  $\frac{8}{95}$  Ind.  
Seamen.

咪喇堅特調駐粵辦理本國事務官

為照會事現據本國商人

報稱第

號船

船主名

業經清艙鈔餉俱已完

納茲欲揚帆回國為此照會請給紅牌幸勿遲延須至照會者

右

照

會

欽命督理粵海關稅務

道光二十

年

月

日

*Mr 25.*

Canton, \_\_\_\_\_ 184

To the Superintendent of Customs,

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the American Merchant  
\_\_\_\_\_ ha duly notified me that the American ship, No. \_\_\_\_\_  
the \_\_\_\_\_ Master, has paid up all her  
Import and Export duties and Tonnage dues, and wishes now to sail on her return  
home. I have to beg therefore that her Grand Chop may be forthwith granted  
without delay.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

American Consul for Canton.



咪喇啞特調駐粵辦理本國事務官

爲照會事

現據本國商人

報稱於

月

日有咪喇

啞第

號船

船主名

已到黃埔旋泊等

由查按此船牌照船可載貨

噸所載之貨已將報

單與船牌各件繳送前來收貯待其完納船鈔及出入

口各貨稅給有紅牌然後發還理合照會請煩查照准

予開艙起落各貨回帆須至照會者

右

照

會

欽命督理粵海關稅務

道光二十

年

月

日

1124.

Canton, \_\_\_\_\_ 184

To the Superintendent of Customs,

Sir,

I have to report the arrival at Whampoa, of the

American \_\_\_\_\_ Master, No. \_\_\_\_\_

consigned to \_\_\_\_\_ and request that the necessary facilities

may be granted to the said Merchants for the discharging and loading of said vessel.

The Ship's Papers have been placed in my possession, and I shall retain the same till all the Duties due to the Chinese Government are settled, and the Port Clearance granted.

The Register Tonnage of said vessel is \_\_\_\_\_ Tons.

I have the honor to remain,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

*With Mr. King's letter of Dec 16*

*10*

# SCHEDULE TARIFF

## OF DUTIES ON THE FOREIGN TRADE WITH CHINA.

### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
1 Alum.	pecul	0 1 0 0	14
2 Anniseed Star.	"	0 5 0 0	70
do. Oil.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
3 Arsenic.	"	0 7 5 0	1.04
4 Bangles, or glass armlets.	"	0 5 0 0	70
5 Bamboo screens, and bamboo ware of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
6 Brass leaf.	"	1 5 0 0	2.10
7 Building materials.	free		
8 Bone and horn ware.	pecul	1 0 0 0	1.40
9 Camphor.	"	1 5 0 0	2.10
10 Canes of all kinds.	1000	0 5 0 0	70
11 Capoor cutchery.	pecul	0 3 0 0	42
12 Cassia.	"	0 7 5 0	1.04
do. buds.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
do. oil.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
13 China root.	"	0 2 0 0	28
14 Chinaware of all kinds.	"	0 5 0 0	70
15 Clothes, ready made.	"	0 5 0 0	70
16 Copper ware, pewter ware, &c., &c.	"	0 5 0 0	70
17 Corals (or false coral).	"	0 5 0 0	70
18 Crackers and fireworks of all kinds.	"	0 7 5 0	1.04
19 Cubebs.	"	1 5 0 0	2.10
20 Fans, as feather fans, &c.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
21 Furniture of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
22 Galinggal.	"	0 1 0 0	14
23 Gamboge.	"	2 0 0 0	2.78
24 Glass and Glassware of all kinds.	"	0 5 0 0	70
25 Glassbeads.	"	0 5 0 0	70
26 Glue (as fish glue, &c.).	"	0 5 0 0	70
27 Grasscloth of all kinds.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
28 Hartall.	"	0 5 0 0	70
29 Ivoryware of all kinds.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
30 Kittysols, or paper umbrellas.	"	0 5 0 0	70
31 Lackered ware of all kinds.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
32 Lead (white lead).	"	0 2 5 0	35
33 Lead (red lead).	"	0 5 0 0	70
34 Marble slabs.	"	0 2 0 0	28
35 Mats, straw, rattan, bamboo, &c. &c.	"	0 2 0 0	28
36 Mother-of-pearl ware.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
37 Musk.	catty	0 5 0 0	70

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
38 Nankeens and Cotton cloth of all kinds	pecul	1 0 0 0	1.40
39 Pictures, viz., large paintings.	each	0 1 0 0	14
Rice paper pictures.	hund.	0 1 0 0	14
40 Paper fans.	pecul	0 5 0 0	70
41 Paper of all kinds.	"	0 5 0 0	70
42 Pearls (i. e. false pearls).	"	0 5 0 0	70
43 Preserves and sweetmeats of all kinds	"	0 5 0 0	70
44 Rattan work of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
45 Rhubarb.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
46 Silk, raw, whether Chekiang, Canton or elsewhere, all kinds.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
Coarse, or refuse of silk.	"	2 5 0 0	3.47
Organzine, all kinds.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
Ribbons, thread, &c.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
Silk piece goods of all kinds, as Silks, Satins, Pongees, Grapes, Velvets, Lutestrings, &c., &c.	"	12 0 0 0	16.67
v. s. The additional duty of so much per piece hitherto levied, to be henceforth abolished.			
47 Silk and Cotton mixtures, Silk and Woolen mixtures, and goods of such class.	"	3 0 0 0	4.17
48 Shoes and boots, leather, satin or otherwise.	"	0 2 0 0	28
49 Sandalwood ware.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
50 Soy.	"	0 4 0 0	56
51 Silverware and Goldware.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
52 Sugar, white and brown.	"	0 2 5 0	35
53 Sugar candy of all kinds.	"	0 3 5 0	49
54 Tin Foil.	"	0 5 0 0	70
55 Tea of all descriptions.	"	2 5 0 0	3.47
56 Tobacco of all kinds.	"	0 2 0 0	28
57 Turmeric.	"	0 2 0 0	28
58 Tortoise-shell ware.	"	10 0 0 0	13.89
59 Trunks, of leather.	"	0 2 0 0	28
60 Treasure (i. e. coin of all kinds).	free		
61 Vermilion.	pecul	3 0 0 0	4.17

Articles unenumerated in this tariff to pay 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
1 Asafoetida.	pecul	1 0 0 0	1.40
2 Beeswax.	"	1 0 0 0	1.40
3 Betelnut.	"	0 1 5 0	21
4 Bicho de mar, 1st quality or black.	"	0 8 0 0	1.12
do. 2d quality or white.	"	0 2 0 0	28
5 Birds-nests, 1st quality or clean.	"	5 0 0 0	6.94
do. 2d quality or good midg.	"	2 5 0 0	3.47
do. 3d quality or uncleaned.	"	0 5 0 0	70
6 Camphor, (Malay) 1st quality or clean.	catty	1 0 0 0	1.40
do. 2d quality or refuse.	"	0 5 0 0	70
7 Cloves, 1st quality or picked.	pecul	1 5 0 0	2.10
do. 2d quality or mother cloves.	"	0 5 0 0	70

ARTICLES.	PER	T. M. C. C.	D. C.
8 Clocks, watches, spyglasses, all kinds of writing-desks, dressing-boxes, cutlery, perfumery, &c., &c. 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .			
9 Canvas, 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 31 inches wide.	piece	0 5 0 0	70
10 Cochineal.	pecul	5 0 0 0	6.94
11 Cornelians.	bund	0 5 0 0	70
do. Beads.	pecul	10 0 0 0	13.89
12 Cotton.	"	0 4 0 0	56
13 Cotton Manufactures, viz., Long-cloths, white, 30 a 40-yards long, 30 a 36 inches wide.	piece	0 1 5 0	21

# IMPORTS.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	PER.	T.	M.	C.	C.	D.	C.	ARTICLES.	PER.	T.	M.	C.	C.	D.	C.
<i>Cotton Manufactures, continued.</i>								<i>Metals, continued.</i>							
Cambrics and Muslins, 20 a 24 yards long, 41 a 46 inches wide,.....	piece	0	1	5	0	21		Steel, unmanufactured.....	pecul	0	4	0	0	56	
Gray or unbleached Cottons, viz., Longcloths, Domestics, &c., &c. 30 a 40 yards long, 24 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	17		Tin,.....	"	1	0	0	0	140	
Gray twilled Cottons, 30 a 40 yards long, 28 a 40 inches wide,.....	"	0	1	0	0	14		Tin plates.....	"	0	4	0	0	56	
Chintz, and Prints of all kinds, 24 a 30 yards long, 26 a 31 inches wide,.....	"	0	2	0	0	28		Unenumerated metals, ten per cent. ad valorem.	"						
Handkerchiefs, over 1 yard square, each do. under 1 yard square,.....	each	0	0	1	5	24		30 <i>Nuttings</i> , 1st quality or cleaned.....	"	2	0	0	0	278	
Ginghams, Plicates, dyed Cottons, Velvetens, Silk and Cotton mixtures, Woollen and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of fancy goods not in current consumption, 5 per cent. ad valorem.	"	0	0	1	0	12		" 2d quality or uncleaned.....	"	1	0	0	0	140	
14 Cotton Yarn, and Cotton Thread.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140		32 Pepper.....	"	0	4	0	0	56	
15 Cow Bezoar,.....	catty	1	0	0	0	140		33 Putehuck.....	"	0	7	5	0	1.04	
16 Cutch,.....	pecul	0	3	0	0	42		34 Rattans.....	"	0	2	0	0	28	
17 Elephants Teth, 1st quality whole, do. 2d quality broken,.....	"	4	0	0	0	5.55		35 Rice, paddy, and grain of all kinds..	free						
18 Fishmaws,.....	"	1	5	0	0	210		36 Rose Maloes.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140	
19 Flints,.....	"	0	0	5	0	7		37 Saltpetre (to be sold only to government agents).....	"	0	3	0	0	42	
20 Glass, Glassware, and Crystal ware, of all kinds, 5 per cent ad valorem.	"							38 Shark's fins, 1st quality or white; 2d quality, or black.....	"	1	0	0	0	140	
21 Gambier,.....	pecul	0	1	5	0	21		39 Skins and furs, viz. Cow and ox hides, tanned or untanned.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
22 Ginseng, 1st quality,.....	"	33	0	0	0	52.77		Sea Otter Skins.....	each	1	5	0	0	210	
do. 2d quality or refuse,.....	"	3	5	0	0	4.86		Fox Skins, large.....	"	0	1	5	0	21	
23 Gold and Silver Thread, viz. 1st quality or real,.....	catty	0	1	3	0	18		do. small.....	"	0	0	7	5	10	
2d quality or imitation,.....	"	0	0	3	0	4		Tiger, Leopard, Marten.....	"	0	1	5	0	21	
24 Gums: Benjamin,.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140		Land Otter, Raccoon, Shark skins.....	hund.	2	0	0	0	2.78	
Olibanum.....	"	0	5	0	0	70		Beaver skins.....	"	5	0	0	0	6.94	
Myrrh.....	"	0	5	0	0	70		Hare, Rabbit, Ermine.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
Gums unenumerated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	"							40 Smalts.....	pecul	4	0	0	0	5.55	
25 Horns, buffalo's and bullocks.....	"	2	0	0	0	278		41 Soap.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
26 Horns, unicorn or rhinoceros.....	"	3	0	0	0	417		42 Stockfish, &c.....	"	0	4	0	0	56	
27 Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch 20 a 30 yards long, 29 a 37 inches wide,.....	piece	0	5	0	0	70		43 Seahorse teeth.....	"	2	0	0	0	2.78	
Coarse linen, or linen and cotton mixtures, silk and linen mixtures, &c. &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	"							44 Treasure, and money of all kinds.....	free						
28 Made, or flower of nutmeg.....	pecul	1	0	0	0	140		45 Wine, Beer, Spirits, &c. &c., in quart bottles.....	hund.	1	0	0	0	1.40	
29 Mother-o'-pearl shells.....	"	0	2	0	0	28		In pint bottles.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
30 Metals, viz. Copper, unmanufactured, as in pigs.....	"	1	0	0	0	140		In casks.....	pecul	0	5	0	0	70	
" manufactured, as in sheets, rods, &c., &c.....	"	1	5	0	0	210		46 Woods, viz., Ebony.....	"	0	1	5	0	21	
Iron, unmanufactured as in pigs.....	"	0	1	0	0	14		Sandalwood.....	"	0	5	0	0	70	
" manufactured, as in bars, rods &c., &c.....	"	0	1	5	0	21		Sapan wood.....	"	0	1	0	0	14	
Lead, in pigs or manufactured.....	"	0	4	0	0	56		Unenumerated woods, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	"						
Quicksilver.....	"	3	0	0	0	417		47 Woollen Manufactures, viz. Broadcloths, Spanish Stripes, Habit cloths, &c., 54 a 64 inches wide, per chang of 141 inches.....	chang	0	1	5	0	21	
								Longells, Cassimeres, Flannels and narrow cloths of this description,.....	"	0	0	7	0	94	
								Blankets of all kinds.....	each	0	1	0	0	14	
								Dutch Camlets.....	chang	0	1	5	0	21	
								Camlets.....	"	0	0	7	0	94	
								Imitation camlets, Bombazetts, &c.....	"	0	0	3	5	5	
								Bunting (narrow).....	"	0	0	1	5	2	
								Unenumerated Woollen goods, or silk and woollen, cotton and woollen mixtures, &c., 5 per cent. ad valorem.	"						
								48 Woollen Yarn.....	pecul	3	0	0	0	417	
								Articles unenumerated in this tariff, 5 per cent. ad valorem.							

Note. The pecul contains 100 catties; a catty is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. av., a pocul is 133 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. av. The chang contains ten cubits or chih, each of which, by this tariff, is computed at 14.1 inches; the Chinese foot, however, varies from 12.7 inches to 14.625 inches, according to circumstances. The duties are levied in sycee silver, and the following are the rates at which coins are received in payment.

	T.	M.	C.	C.
Rupees weighing	109	7	9	0
Peruvian dollars weighing	111	4	5	5
Mexican dollars weighing	111	9	0	0
Bolivian dollars weighing	112	1	5	0
Chilian dollars weighing	112	5	2	0
Chopped dollars weighing	113	2	0	7

are respectively equal to 100 taels weight of sycee.

The above percentage, together with  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. difference between hoppo's and shroff's weights, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for refining, must be added to the scale of duties extended in the column of dollars and cents to show the actual duty. This column is made out from the first at the rate nearly of 7 mace 2 candareens to a dollar.

From your Obedient Servants,  
Russell & Co.

Macao 29<sup>th</sup> November 1844

The American Brig "Spaniah", Capt. & Chien left Macao Roads  
the morning of yesterday 28<sup>th</sup> Nov. bound to Whampoa. About half past seven  
in the evening, when about ten miles below the Wigwag & Estlin to of  
later North light, a large Chinese Craft similar to a war junk, and then  
near the "Spaniah". The Capt. Chien below, was raised by the  
sensation of the Mute to the helmsman, "hard up", & by the sound of a great  
many voices in Chinese. - Running on deck he found the junk almost  
beside & a moment after a fire ball was thrown which struck Capt. C. &  
immediately followed by many others. - Some pistols which were at hand  
were discharged at the junk, and two muskets, as soon as they could be loaded.  
The Brig then drew ahead, outstriking the junk, which began pushing with a  
number of oars & appeared to have a very large number of Chinese on  
board. - She also began firing with several shovels and one heavy gun, her  
all the time yelling and attempting to get alongside by means of their oars.  
The "Spaniah" returned the fire from the foremast with her Rail, & with muskets  
within shot. The junk then fell light and capsize, and the junk  
sunk & lost alternately. - This continued perhaps all night. When the wind  
drew away almost entirely, the junk came very near just as a fresh puff of wind  
blew the "Spaniah" aback and brought her to windward. The junk's bows were  
to the brig's stern. The junk then grappled and threw a chain of fire balls  
to the brig's deck, attempting to board over the stern; but not succeeding, hauled  
up on the starboard (weather) side, and the Chinese began throwing with very long  
arms at all on deck. - At this time Capt. Chien & the mate were on the quarter  
deck firing muskets into the junk as fast as loaded by the second mate below.  
The junk was considerably higher out of water than the brig and her motion  
from any thing but fire arms, though an attempt was made to prevent  
her boarding with the bullets of the muskets. The glare from the fire below was  
great as the junk it almost impossible to distinguish any thing after this time.  
The mate was standing near Capt. C. with a musket & pistol which the latter  
discharged, but saw nothing of him afterward. - The Chinese then  
went the brig's deck, taking and doing what they pleased. - No firing was seen  
the crew after this time, till after the pirates had left the vessel. The  
Chinese pirates escaped into the rigging & surrounded sails. - Capt. Chien  
in his cabin below engaged himself with the second mate in a poker &  
a room, having barely escaped the throats of several savages under gun.

down the river. When it the sky light & side light - Three persons were thrown down the river about this time. The pirates then entered the cabin which they searched in all directions except where the 6 & 7th board were concealed. They stripped the cabin of every article including Capt. W. Chronometer, Sextant, Sympiesometer, watches & all articles.

Capt. Oliver remained in the head down perhaps half an hour. Two persons came down, who were soon recognized as two men from the crew, another soon appeared & they stated that they were the remainder of the crew excepting a servant who was hanging on to the miller & also some came on board. When going out deck, vessel was found to be at anchor, in three & a half fathoms, the sun & gun & the muzzles dipping out so to disable the vessel. Nothing could be seen of the pirate but the pilot, who then came down from the deck. She had gone off the river under all sail. The pilot also thought the pirate boat left the river with six men in her.

Crew of the "Hannah" consisted of three American seamen, two natives, a native boy, six Manila men, a captured American, & a Chinese servant. The mate, A. Hoppwood, the three American seamen, the 6 & 7th Manila men are missing. The remaining Manila men killed two of their countrymen took to the water, swimming toward the S. The boat was immediately got under way, & the long boat twisted on with the idea that she might be useful in leaving the vessel in good -

There was an English brig a mile or two ahead of the "Hannah" bound up river. While the "Hannah" was coming up a storm in "Hannah" Capt. Oliver heard the reports & saw the flashes of what supposed signals or light guns ahead, and also saw what appeared to be fire in the air, but it was too dark to see the vessel ahead.

The "Hannah" proceeded down the river, communicating with U.S. Frigate "Brandenburg" early in the morning & then went on to Sapa. Capt. Oliver does not yet know of any part, three was taken from the "Hannah".

The distance from the River might vary somewhat from the stated above but thinks, that the distance nearly -

It is thought by Capt. O. that the Chinese lost several men, for what the pilot said of the conversation of the Chinese which he overheard they were on deck. He thinks they counted ten killed.

The first attempt of the Chinese when hauling alongside was to  
 fire the crew from the deck by a shower of fire balls which blinded  
 those on board the Brig & enabled the Chinese to use their launch to  
 advantage. -  
 Capt. Wilson was knocked down by some heavy iron instrument  
 thrown upon him. - The Second Mate & the men remaining are  
 unhurt. - Whether those who are missing were wounded or not  
 unknown.

Rec<sup>d</sup> 12 March.

No 26.

Consulate of the United States  
of America. Canton 6 Decr 1844.

Sir

I have not had the honor to  
address the Department since the  
arrival of the Hon. C. Cushing our  
Minister Plenipotentiary to China.  
Deeming it unnecessary to do so,  
but I am continuing my usual  
communications, altho it is more  
to say that our relations with  
the Chinese Authorities are proceeding  
with the most friendly feelings and  
perfections on both sides, and no-  
thing has occurred to disturb the  
good understanding which exists.

The Brandywine Commodore R. A.  
Parker sailed on the 2<sup>d</sup> inst for the <sup>San Francisco</sup> Sandwich Islands. On the

28 November



The American Brig Hannah Capt.  
 attacked Cheever of Salem while on her way  
 on ~~the~~ <sup>from</sup> Macao to Whampoa with a  
 Hannah cargo of Rice while 10 miles distant  
 from the entrance to Canton River  
 was attacked by a piratical Sloop  
 having 100 men on board and after  
 the only resistance which could be  
 made with a Swivel & 2 muskets  
 she was captured. The Mate & 6  
 Seamen taking to the boats and  
 3 men together with the mate were  
 driven ashore. The pirates took possession  
 of the Brig and robbed the Cabin of  
 its contents as will appear by the  
 enclosed Copy of the Captains state-  
 ment.

Immediately on leaving the civil  
 authorities I addressed a letter to  
 His Ex<sup>cy</sup> the Vice Roy of this Province  
 stating the facts & requesting that  
 measures be taken

steps might be taken to apprehend the pirates. he has replied that he had given orders to that effect and that the matter which was a very grave one should be fully investigated.

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of October the ship *Prayer* of Capt. Curtis on her way from Manila to Amoy, foundered in Lat. 22° North. The Captain & crew with the boats and were finally picked up by some Chinese fishing boats, who brought them to Hong Kong. The Captain having agreed to pay them \$600. in so doing. Capt. Curtis subsequently refused to pay the amount on the plea that he was maltreated. - but on investigating the affair that this was not so. a character sufficient to win them time in violating his agreement. The Chinese having faithfully performed their and deeming it as matter of importance that

the one person should act in  
good faith. I am endeavoring to  
advise the Captain to fulfil his  
contract and pay the Chinamen  
what is required by strict justice.  
This is the more important as it  
may secure to such other mariners  
as may be shipwrecked and fall  
into the hands of the Chinese proper  
treatment and the necessary aid  
to enable them to arrive safely.

I am enclosing you the half of  
the Register of the American Brig  
Eagle of New York, sent to American  
Citizens who will apply for a  
Register in the United States.

I have the honor to be with  
great respect Sir, Obedt  
Paul. S. Forbes

To the Honorable N. S. Conant  
the Secretary of State  
of the U. S. Washington.

Documents enclosed. Herewith.

- No. 27. Capt Chivers Account of  
the attack & capture of the  
Brig Hannah by Pirates  
28. One half of the Report  
of the Brig Eagle of New York.

Rec<sup>d</sup>. 18 June.

No 24.

Consulate United States of America  
Peking. 1 January 1845.

Sir

I have now the honor to transmit  
Duplicate of my communication No 23.  
of 1 December 1844. also Semi-annual  
Return of American vessels arrived at <sup>Semi-an-</sup>  
Peking since 1 July last. 27. in number <sup>small states.</sup> <sup>most of them</sup> vessels.  
whose aggregate Tonnage amounts to  
105,163 Tons. also Consular Statement Statement  
of Fees received during same period. Fees.  
amounting to \$482. - Say Four  
hundred & thirty two Dollars

I also send you a report of Exports. Report  
from China to the United States. in an- Exports.  
tion to a resolution of the House of Re- from China  
presentations of March 5 1843.

Since my last communication  
our intercourse with the Authorities  
has progressed satisfactorily, the  
Mandarin

exhibiting on all occasions a desire to promote a friendly feeling between Nations and Americans and giving evidence of their intention to act in good faith in carrying out the terms of the Treaty.

French Treaty. The Treaty between France and China has been ratified. it differs so little from that with the United States that it is unnecessary to send a copy of the Treaty to the duties in imports & exports regulated by it is that on Wines and Cloves

Typa Island. The Portuguese have obtained an extension of their jurisdiction to the Typa an island near Macao formerly used as an anchorage for foreign ships during the season of typhoons. They have consequently imposed an anchorage duty of 50 cents per Tonne which has had the effect-

of sailing vessels, either to Hong Kong  
or to the Outer Roads of Macao.

At the Loo-Choo Islands, a French  
Officer & 8 men have been killed by the natives, and the French Admiral <sup>Loo-Choo Islands.</sup>  
has proceeded there for the purpose  
of punishing the Chiefs. I am  
also informed, that some French  
Prisoners having been imprisoned <sup>Loo-Choo</sup>  
at the Loo-Choo Islands - the French Islands.  
Squadron, is to proceed there to de-  
mand satisfaction, and I hear on  
good authority that the Admiral  
will endeavor to find a pretext  
for taking possession of these Islands.

The Constitution Brigade has not  
yet arrived, nor have I any infor-  
mation respecting her.

I have the honor to be with  
great respect, Yours

Wm. M. Smith

Genl. J. Fisher  
W. M. Smith

No 24. Cont. of Cont. Cont.  
1st January 1945.

Documents transmitted herewith  
No 30. Semi-annual return of American  
Vessels at Canton

31. Consular return of fees

32. Exports from China to the  
United States:-

P. S. By present opportunity have  
forwarded to A. Minamoto Esq. Major  
Consular accounts with the Government and  
Consular accounts from former report the State Department  
Draft sent at today's for balance forward  
Jan 22.07. Day 22.07. \$4,000.00

Yours obediently

Yours very respectfully

Wm. S. Gandy

U. S. Consul

To The Honorable

The Secretary of State

of the United States

Washington D. C.



Duplicate.

N. 36.

Consulate of the United States  
of America.  
Canton, 6<sup>th</sup> December 1844.

Sir.

I have not had the honor to address the Department; since the arrival of the Hon. C. Cushing, our Minister Plenipotentiary to China, deeming it unnecessary to do so; but I now continue my usual communications, although it is merely to say, that our relations with the Chinese Authorities are proceeding with the most friendly feelings and professions on both sides, and nothing has occurred to disturb the good understanding which exists.

The "Brandywine" Commodore F. A. Parker  
sailed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Inst. for the Sandwich Islands. - <sup>"Brandywine"</sup>  
Comm<sup>d</sup> F. A. Parker

On the 28<sup>th</sup> November the American Brig  
"Hannah"; Capt Cheever of Salem while on  
her way from Macao to Whampoa with a  
cargo of Rice, while 10 miles distant from the  
entrance to Canton River, was attacked by a  
piratical

piratical Hunt having 100 men on board, and after the only resistance which could be made with a Swivel & 2 muskets she was captured. The Mate & 6 Seamen taking to the water, and 3 men together with the Mate were drowned, the pirates took possession of the Brig and robbed the Cabin of its Contents, as will appear by the enclosed Copy of the Captain's Statement. Immediately on learning the Circumstances I addressed a letter to His Ex<sup>t</sup> the Viceroy of this Province stating the facts & requesting that immediate steps might be taken to apprehend the pirates; he has replied that he had given orders to that effect and that the matter which was a very grave one should be fully investigated --

On the 27<sup>th</sup> of October, the Ship "Paragon" of New York Capt. Cartes on her voyage from Manila to Amoy, foundered in Lat. 22° North -- the Captain & Crew took to the boats and were finally picked up by some Chinese fishing boats, which brought them to Hong Kong - the Captain having agreed to pay them \$600. for so doing -- Capt Cartes subsequently refused to

Loss of  
"Paragon"  
of New York

refused to pay the amount, on the plea that he was maltreated -- but on investigating the affair, I found that this was not of a character sufficient to authorize him in violating his agreement -- the Chinese having faithfully performed theirs -- and deeming it a matter of importance that our Countrymen should act in good faith, I am endeavouring to oblige the Captain to fulfil his contract and pay the Chinamen what is required by strict justice -- this is the more important, as it may secure to such other Mariners as may be shipwrecked and fall into the hands of the Chinese, proper treatment and the necessary aid to enable them to arrive safely --

I now enclose you One half of the Register of the American Brig "Eagle" of New York, sold to American Citizens, who will apply for a New Register in the U. S. States.

I have the honor to be with great respect

Yours Obed. Servt.

Paul S. Forbes

U. S. Consul

To the

To the Honorable  
The Secretary of State of the U. S.  
Washington D. C

Documents enclosed herewith:-

- N<sup>o</sup> 27 - Capt Cheever's Account of the attack  
& Capture of the Brig "Hanniah"  
by Pirates —  
" 28 - One half of the Register of the Brig  
"Eagle" of New York. —

Combrd 11<sup>th</sup> December 1844.

Duplicate

[illegible]

Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton

Exports to the United States from September 1843 to 31 August 1844		Prices		Rates, When Exported to the United States of		
		Wholesale	Average Price Duty included	Insurance	Freight	Commission
Young Lyons' Teas	6,982.614	46.521.25	per barrel of 135 lbs.			
Lyons' "	528.841	30.66	35.25			
Lyons' skin & Franking	1,717.704	14.30	25. "			
Greenwood Teas	554.479	43.63	45. "			
Tea	489.755	40.60	45. "			
Tea	3,811.884	13.40	25. "			
Tea	114.925	16.25	25. "			
Tea	63.560	40.50	35. "			
Tea	75.894	30.65	40. "			
Tea	10,434.059					
Silk &c.						
Raw silk	41.250	\$5.10	per piece			
Gr. Handkerf.	32962	30.65	"			
Crape Scarfs	8000	17.2	each			
Handkerf.	7212	2.13	"			
Latins	2912	7.12	"			
Handkerf.	5391	2.15	"			
Latins	485	10.15	"			
Crape Shawls	37986	12.50	"			
Capes	1058	6.16	"			
Demasies	755	17.20	"			
Latins	10	9.10	"			
Latins	4350	3.4	"			
Raw silk	225	13.3	per lb.			
Grass Cloth	80	5.20	per piece			
Cumflor	1289	15.20	per lb.			
Plum bark	845	20.60	per piece			
Thermistion	118	80	per lb.			
Oil of Cassia	14	3	per lb.			
Oil of Olive	116	1	per lb.			
Ammoniac	5378	12	per lb.			
Chinaware	650					
Tea Crackers	36187	60.80	per piece			
Cassia	6937	8.9	per lb.			
Matting	15250	6.16	per piece			
Spit Buttons	555	14.25	per piece			
Spit Buttons	247	6.12	per piece			

表格局部(1)

*in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3d 1843*

<i>of Sale.</i>	<i>Duties on</i>		<i>Internal Taxes</i>			<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Exported to the United States</i>	<i>Imported from the U. S.</i>	<i>Produced in the State</i>	<i>Partially Manufactured</i>	<i>Consumed in the State</i>	
	<i>Duties 2 1/2 % ad val on Black &amp; Green Tea &amp; Opium usually paid by the sellers of the Tea for the sake of convenience and are included in the price. With Opium 12 % ad val and on Opium sold 10 % ad val</i>					<i>The prices given of tea are the average prices for such quantities as are usually shipped to the United States</i>
	<i>From 5 to 10 percent on the market value</i>		<i>Cannot be ascertained with any accuracy.</i>			

表格局部(2)

# Rates of Exchange and of Wages of Labor

Rates of exchange between China and United States					
For what period	Average rate of exchange on the U. S. dollar	True par of Exchange	Mechanical	Agricultural and Ordinary	Casual per
September, 1843. <sup>on 1st day</sup> 4/4	15 <sup>per</sup> Duet	The currency of Canton is in clipped Spanish Dollars. Old Head Carolus Dollars are 10 a 10 <sup>per</sup> premium. Transactions are always at par, and American Dollar 3 a 5 <sup>per</sup> discount.	25 cents per day (not being paid by employer)	1 1/2 a 2 <sup>per</sup> month being paid by employer	
October, " 4/4	15 " "				
November " 4/3	15 " "				
December " 4/3	15 " "				
January 1843 4/4	15 " "				
February " 4/3	15 " "				
March " 4/6	15 " "				
April " 4/4	15 " "				
May " 4/4	15 " "				
June " 4/3	15 " "				
July " 4/3	15 " "				
August " 4/3	15 " "				
C. C. Canton 30 September 1844					
And. J. Pr 1844					



1430.

# Consular Return

*Of American vessels arriving at and departing from Canton  
— from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1844 — to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1844 inclusive. —*

No.	Names	Masters	Tonnage	Date of departure	To	Cargo in	
						Foreign Cargo	Home Cargo
1	Convey	James	249 <sup>50</sup>	July 19	Boston	12	-
11	Sophia	Cracker	219 <sup>50</sup>	August 9	d <sup>o</sup>	13	2
20	Olivia Ann	Very	370 -	" 6	Batavia	-	-
21	Ann M. Kim	Lawson	493 <sup>75</sup>	" 29	New York	16	1
12	Winkworth	Henry MacBain	505 <sup>12</sup>	Decr 10	d <sup>o</sup>	21	-
21	Amada	Tripp	420 <sup>55</sup>	November 11	d <sup>o</sup>	19	-
23	Henry	Sadler	434 <sup>8</sup>	October 5	d <sup>o</sup>	10	4
24	Paulina	Swatlow	271 <sup>54</sup>	" 11	Bombay	12	1
16	Paul Jones	Watkins	624 <sup>14</sup>	September 21	New York	24	-
7	Bazaar	Witham	452 <sup>47</sup>	"	d <sup>o</sup>	15	2
9	Wongpa	Palmer	382 <sup>80</sup>	Decr 6	d <sup>o</sup>	23	-
23	Bo. Hobell	Knappe	420 <sup>34</sup>	November 15	d <sup>o</sup>	14	2
28	Primer	Clanth	346 <sup>57</sup>	"	Baltimore	13	-
30	Hannah	Cheser	132 -	October 16	Manila	-	-
"	Navigato	Greaves	416 <sup>46</sup>	"	Batavia	7	8
"	Albion	Wells	380 <sup>15</sup>	"	Singapore	14	-
3	Paula	Procter	232 <sup>4</sup>	"	Boston	11	1
24	Volparaiso	Dagle	402 -	November 19	New York	19	1
26	Ann M. Kim	Lawson	493 <sup>75</sup>	" 17	d <sup>o</sup>	16	1
27	Cohata	Hopkinson	690 <sup>52</sup>	" 3	d <sup>o</sup>	21	4
30	Cincinnati	Wilson	507 <sup>18</sup>	December 15	Liverpool	-	-
3	Calamocha	Murray	396 -	"	Philadelphia	13	3
2	Caroline	Brown	395 <sup>23</sup>	"	Batavia	15	-
8	Grand Turk	Williams	297 <sup>21</sup>	November 9	Manila	8	-
12	Grafton	Gardiner	230 <sup>28</sup>	"	New York	-	-
17	Harah Abigail	Sherrman	210 <sup>85</sup>	"	So. America	12	-
25	Natchez	Waterman	528 <sup>12</sup>	"	Lima	18	3
35	Glida	Waterman	169 -	"	New York	2	1
3	Huber	Porter	439 <sup>12</sup>	"	Boston	16	2
5	Mary Ellen	Dehann	329 <sup>44</sup>	"	Manila	15	5
7	Cohata	Hopkinson	690 <sup>52</sup>	"	New York	21	4
9	Duxon	Robinson	143 -	"	Singapore	8	2
10	Hannah	Cheser	132 -	"	Manila	-	-
13	Thurndalson	Fox	319 <sup>3</sup>	"	New York	13	3
26	Ligon	Winnell	312 <sup>25</sup>	"	Rotterdam	10	5
"	Bazaar	Witham	452 <sup>47</sup>	"	Manila	15	2
27	America	Barry	513 <sup>2</sup>	"	d <sup>o</sup>	11	1
			4665 <sup>52</sup>	Total			

Itiner Company	Ports visited	Cargo inward	Cargo outward	Value of outward	Cargo out		Date of departure
					inward	outward	
Boston	Disputed						1 July
Boston							10 "
Boston							27 "
New York							27 "
New York							12 Aug. st
New York							21 "
Boston							23 "
Boston							24 "
Boston							26 "
New York							1 September
New York							9 "
New York							20 "
New York							28 "
Boston							30 "
Boston							" "
Boston							3 October
New York							24 "
New York							26 "
New York							27 "
New York							30 "
Boston							5 November
Boston							8 "
Boston							" "
Boston							12 "
New York							19 "
New York							25 "
Boston							2 December
Boston							5 "
New York							7 "
Boston							9 "
Boston							10 "
New York							13 "
Boston							26 "
Boston							" "
Boston							27 "

Com. 116

Where belonging	Ports looked at	Goods inward	Value of freight & cargo
Boston	Directed		
Boston			
Salem			
New York			
New York			
New Bedford			
New York			
Boston			
Boston			
Boston			
New York			
New York			
Baltimore			
Salem			
Salem			
Boston			
Boston			
Philadelphia			
New York			
New York			
Baltimore			
New York			
Salem			
Boston			
Providence			
Boston			
New York			
New York			
Boston			
Boston			
New York			
Salem			
Salem			
New York			
Boston			
Boston			
Salem			

表格局部(1)

Cargo outward.	Value of outward.	Cargo out.		Dates of Departure.
		American	Foreign	
				1 July
				10 "
				22 "
				27 "
				12 August
				21 "
				25 "
				24 "
				26 "
				7 September
				9 "
				23 "
				28 "
				30 "
				" "
				" "
				3 October
				24 "
				26 "
				27 "
				30 "
				5 November
				8 "
				" "
				12 "
				19 "
				25 "
				" "
				2 December
				5 "
				7 "
				9 "
				15 "
				13 "
				26 "
				" "
				21 "

表格局部(2)

at Canton - January 1845.

37 vessels, only to Jan 14. 1845.

Return of American Ships

### CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

No 21.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Issued at London —

on the 2nd day of July, 1886 to the 2nd November 1886 inclusive.

Name of Vessel	Place of Origin for each arrival in column	Quarters		Cabin		Sundry Provisions
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1861						
1862						
1863						
1864						
1865						
1866						
1867						
1868						
1869						
1870						
1871						
1872						
1873						
1874						
1875						
1876						
1877						
1878						
1879						
1880						
1881						
1882						
1883						
1884						
1885						
1886						
1887						
1888						
1889						
1890						
1891						
1892						
1893						
1894						
1895						
1896						
1897						
1898						
1899						
1900						

CONSULAR STAFF OF PRES—Continued.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES - CONTINUED

**NOTE.**—The *Clematis* are requested to note under the column of *Universal Numbers*, as usually is possible, the names of the *households* in which they have occurred first; also all other remarks here not related to the negative column of this Card.

[illegible]

at the <sup>same</sup> time, a warning was  
 given of Lee and H. H. 22.

Timber 21 December 1883  
Parker & Foster

No 21.

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at Canton —  
in the 1<sup>st</sup> July — to the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1844. inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
Arroyo						
Bello						
C. M. Kinn						
Carlson's	W. Buckler	2	2.50			
Dan	Navy Yardmen T.C.	3	6.50			
Eury	Hancock & Olyphant & Co	4	8	1	50	
F. King						
G. Jones		1	50			
Hear	W. H. Linn	2	4			
Iverson	J. Nym	1	2			
J. Balliett						
Kerr						
L. Smith						
Maggior						
Nelson						
O'Brien						
P. C. Le	A. A. Kitchen	3	3			
R. W. Aiso						
S. McNeill	W. Buckler	1	3			
T. Holt		1	50			
Vancouver		1	50			
W. L. Smith	J. Weed	6	12			
X. Line		1	50			
Y. and Clark						
Z. Patton		2	2.50			
Adm. Abigail		1	50			
Ed. J.						
John						
Kary Ellen						
L. Holm						
Mover -						
N. Smith						
O. Walden						
P. G.		1	50			
Q. G. A.						
R. Wilson	Olyphant & Co.	3	6			
	C. H. Woods	4	8			
	Olyphant & Co.	1	2			
	W. Buckler	2	4			
	C. W. Tins	3	6			
	J. S. Silman	2	4			
	Reporting 3 foreign ships to Custom House there being no Consul of their Nations in Canton					
	Charge \$5 ea \$15					
			\$26.50		\$4.50	

表格局部(1)

# CONSULAR STAT

[illegible]

表格局部(2)



OF FEES—CONTINUED.

Port.	Passports.		Registering documents not ordered from Con- sulate.		Certificate of Citi- zenship.		Burial.		Sum total received on this vessel.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
									9
									9
									9
									11.50
									13.50
									17.50
									9
									9.50
									9
									13
									11
									9
									9
									9
									9
									12
									9
									9
									11
									9.50
									9.50
									21
									9
									9.50
									9
									9
									11.50
									9
									9.50
									9
									9
									9
									9.50
									9
									10
									8
									10
									4
									4
									4
									15
Continued 31 December 1949 Paul J. Forbes H. S. Simon									\$432. --

表格局部(3)

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES--CONTINUED.

**NOTE.**—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

### GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*at Canton, January 1840.  
Return of Fees only \$432.*

Ref. Governor. R.

蘇軾

Comitate of the United States  
of America in London 9 May 1825.



I have the honor to  
 address you on the 1st January, since  
 which time I have received a Circular  
 of 14 November 1844 from the Depart-  
 ment accompanying a letter from  
 E. & W. Parthen respecting specimens  
 of ~~Angora~~ *Canis* - which I am preparing  
 to forward to him.

Early in March Mr S. S. Roberts an  
Honorable Missionsary addressed a letter <sup>to Roberts</sup>  
to me stating that the Gales of Canton were Memorial  
sent against him and requesting that <sup>about entering</sup>  
I would represent the matter to the <sup>the gales</sup> of Canton  
Excellency the Governor which I accu-  
-dingly did - and by which you here-  
with copy of my note No 34 with the  
reply of His Ex<sup>ty</sup> the Governor. No 35 by  
which you

will observe the request of Mr Roberts was denied. Simultaneously the Plenipotentiary of H.K. Magishi addressed a note to the Governor on the same subject and met also with a refusal. but I understand he intends to insist on Canton being placed on a similar footing with the other four Ports at the North.

It appears that in consequence of a request from the French Minister M. Lagrene; saying memorialized the Emperor of China in favor of the Christian Religion and the Emperor has issued an Edict regarding all former laws ~~impeding~~ <sup>impeding</sup> ~~penalties~~ <sup>penalties</sup> on Christians in China.

I forward to the Department a regular file of the China Mail from the Official Organ at Hong Kong. by which you will perceive that

it contains a Proclamation from Her  
Britannic Majesty making Spanish  
Mexican and other Dollars legal  
tenders in all transactions at Hong Kong  
to be estimated at the value of  
1/2 Sterling in Dollar. - this Dollar.  
the provision if feasible will  
benefit the American trade as  
Mexican Dollars which are ge-  
nerally sold in China at a dis-  
count of 3 or 4% will now be used  
in payments at Hong Kong and be  
at par with <sup>other</sup> Dollars in China. -

I also beg to hand you one half  
of the Register of the Ship Para-  
gon of Maine capt W. H. Curtis. - Register  
which vessel was shipwrecked on the Shipwreck  
Coast of China. - I have the honor of  
Maine.

With great respect  
to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> You Obedt Servant  
The Secretary of State Paul. S. Porter  
Washington D.C. R. S. Lincoln

Documents enclosed

No 34. Letter to Keying. forwarding the

S. J. Roberts. application to enter  
the City gates

No 35. Keying's reply.

No 36. The half Register Sup. Person

transmission to Keying. 1845  
P. J. Hendricks.

No 35.

The King of the Imperial House Governor General of Kwang Tung & Kwang Si, director of the Board of War a Vice guardian of the said apparent Minister & Commissioner extraordinary and Kwang by Imperial appointment Lieutenant Governor of Canton and a Vice director of the Board of War both of the Kwang Empire make this reply.

Whereas the said Consul has communicated that in as much as Roberts a citizen of his country had addressed him a communication earnestly requesting to know whether it might be permitted him at his option to go into the City he forwarded to us a copy of the Original address (of Mr Roberts) and prayed we would in a just & equitable manner decide the matter. These having come before us the Minister & Lieut Governor we have perused & fully understood them. We have investigated the propriety of permitting the Merchants & Citizens of different nations who have hitherto come to China to trade at the several ports to enter the (Provincial) cities. -

Originally this subject was not contained in the articles of Treaty negotiated and settled. Therefore, at Peking Chow King to Shanghai it happening that foreigners enter these cities & walk about for recreation without impediment. while at Canton the entering the city is still prohibited to foreigners. there is some propriety in that for which Roberts earnestly  
petition

petition but the circumstances of the different places are not the same so that we cannot apply the same rule of reasoning to all. At Kiang nan, Che Kiang & the other provinces the people have been (accustomed) hitherto for their gentlemanly & complaisant dispositions & good training the local Officers once having ordered them there is no disobedience to their authority therefore foreigners deem to enter the city & the local Officers having allowed it the people say nothing to the contrary but the people of Canton are of furious dispositions & the good & evil are not alike, and if the laws of Government are contrary to their inclinations then they do not regard them. Now hitherto they have not wished foreigners to be permitted to enter the city & the Officers of Government cannot force them. Now (we have established the first point) that in the different provinces the disposition of the people is not the same. At Kiang nan, Che Kiang & other provinces they are just commencing trade & therefore foreigners are now beginning to go there and to enter the city is not regarded strange to the people, at Canton trade has been carried on for more than three centuries and there has never been this business of foreigners entering the city & now if of a sudden it be permitted



permitted them to enter the city the stupid people seeing  
 it for the first time there must be surprise among them  
 & not only, the insurrection that may spring up, cannot  
 be fathomed, but still more, do we apprehend the arising  
 of an occasion of war (or animosity) the consequences of which  
 are not trifling, (that we have established, our second argu-  
 ment) that the circumstances (of the different provinces) are  
 not the same consequently from late years & onwards, sending  
 the Ambassador of the United States, and the English  
 Envoy, Pottinger & Davis, and the French Ambassador  
 Lagrenée, who are all intelligent men, & see through  
 matters & strongly understand the reason of things where  
 talents & abilities distinguished them from the multitude,  
 have superintended judiciously & harmoniously  
 disposed of the great subjects which concern the two  
 nations & have never as yet entered the city of Canton  
 The Minister & Gov. have never let go our grasp  
 of care & watchfulness over the public business of the dif-  
 ferent nations having a desire of justice & peace. That  
 it is only at Canton we dare not precipitately permit  
 foreigners to enter the city has not escaped our view &  
 we have endeavored to consider what it will answer  
 to permit going into the cities of Hang Nan Che Kiang  
 and

and the other provinces & not of Canton, now there can be distinction of light & heavy. thick & thin, for how there can be impartiality in this. It is right that we illustrate it by the circumstances of the case. Canton has some dissimilarity to the other provinces. In those the Merchants reside together like the radius of a circle the greater part in the city & therefore the suburbs do not equal the wealth of the city. At Canton the shops & markets are comparable to the teeth of a comb, the many residing in the suburbs therefore those in the city, on the contrary, do not equal the most worthy mass without its walls. If the Chinese people who reside in the city desire to trade to advantage they must also necessarily go out of the city to do their business & this they can do & still be able to add some thing to their capital. From the petition of Roberts it appears he has not yet been able fully to understand the state of things in the Provincial city of Canton as to going into the city to visit friends the idea is very well in itself, but this forming friendships between people who reside in the city and citizens of the U. States belongs to private intercourse moreover the number of such persons being exceedingly small

small how can they wish for the sake of private in-  
tercourse to go in opposition to public sentiment  
causing themselves to be a subject of conversation &  
~~ridicule~~ <sup>ridicule</sup> to several thousands of myriads of the  
African people? We the Minister & Governor  
have spoken out of our hearts without a syllable  
of sophistry & as behooves us we reply & make it  
known to the Consul that he transmit his edict to  
the said Merchants Roberts, that he conform thereto  
accordingly & quietly obtain three fold profit.  
Special reply.

The foregoing reply is to Forbes the U States  
Consul for his approval (ie for him to accept and  
do accordingly).

Tao Kuan 26<sup>th</sup> year 2<sup>nd</sup> month  
14<sup>th</sup> day 28<sup>th</sup> March 1840.

Copy No 34 Consulate of the U. S. A. of America  
 Canton 6 March 1875.

The Consul of the U. S. A. has the honor to address  
 Your Excellency and to transmit to Your Excellency a communication  
 addressed to him by the American Citizen J. S. Roberts in  
 reference to the privilege of entering the gates of the City.

The Consul knowing Your Excellency's desire and readi-  
 ness on all occasions to promote friendships and good will  
 between the subjects of China & citizens of other countries does  
 not deem it necessary to accompany this document with any  
 arguments but sends the translation of the Original request &  
 recommends it to the favorable & impartial consideration of  
 Your Excellency and has the honor to be.

Your Excellency Most Obedt. Servt.

Paul J. Erbe

N. S. Consul.

To His Excellency.

Keying.

Governor General of the Kwang Tung  
 and Kwang Si Provinces &c &c &c

Dec<sup>r</sup> 22 dpl.

*Mr. [unclear]*

Duplicate No 38.

Consulate H. S. America

Peking 1 December 1845.

Sir

There have been no occurrences worthy of a particular communication since I last had the honor of addressing you, and I would merely advise you, sir, that our relations with the Chinese Authorities, have been friendly and satisfactory. - My correspondence with them has been, important and confined to local questions, connected with the interests of our Country men here, in all of which, the higher as well as inferior Mandarins have evinced a disposition to do all that is required by the Treaty; the latter progresses well as far as regards the Chinese Authorities, but there is something still required to place the Commercial intercourse, between

Chinese and American Citizens on an equitable basis. It was doubtless a wise provision of the Treaty, which subjected all petitions against Chinese Citizens to the ordeal of the approval of an Officer of the Government of the U. S. States, prior to being sent in to the Mandarins, as it shields the Chinese from the violence and unjust representation to which they would otherwise be exposed; the fear of which alone, always secures to foreigners, full and immediate redress, while the peculiar system of Chinese jurisdiction, exposes their own people, to the vanity and caprice of their Mandarins, who embrace every opportunity to extort money from them! To such an extent is this system carried, that the Chinese submit to the most gross wrongs from foreigners, rather than apply for redress to their own Government; This state of things renders nugatory

the latter Clause of the 16<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty, which provides for the settlement of disputed questions between foreigners and Chinese..and as there is no adequate provision for the collection of debts due by Americans, contracts may be, and are broken with impunity, and the Chinese unprotected by, or afraid to apply to their own officers, submit to injustice without a murmur.

It does not seem compatible with the objects of this communication to go into details, or to enumerate <sup>here</sup> the various cases which have come under my own observation, but I feel impelled by a sense of justice to the Chinese to call the attention of the American Government to this evil; a remedy for which is called for alike by honor and good faith, on our part.

Great Britain has made the necessary arrangements for giving

its citizens into a compliance with the principles of law and justice, as understood in England, and something seems wanting on the part of our Government to place us on an equally respectable footing with the Chinese.

On the 21st ult. the Imperial Commissioner Kying, visited Hong <sup>Chinese</sup> Island. Ding, and it is reported that arrangements were made for the surrender of Chusan. As soon as the last instalment of the indemnity shall have been paid.

I regret that I am unable to advise Columbus, of the safe arrival of the Columbus, Vincennes and Vincennes. They cannot have been far off, as they have been spoken between this and Iowa. I have

the honor to be Yours

To the Honble

Paul J. Kirk

James Buchanan

W. S. Lincoln

Secretary of State of the U.S.  
Washington  
D.C.

30<sup>th</sup> Dec. The Columbus has safely arrived  
arrangements are making to exchange  
the ratification prior to the 1<sup>st</sup> January.





~~intention~~ between Chinese and ~~Amos~~.  
~~Can~~ Caligent ~~on~~ an equitable basis.

It was doubtless a wise provision  
 of the Treaty, which subjected all  
 petitions against Chinese Citizens  
 to the ordeal of the approval of  
~~the~~ an officer of the P. T. Govt.,  
 prior to being sent in to the Mandarin,  
 as it shields the Chinese from the  
 vindictive and unjust representations  
 to which they would otherwise be exposed,  
 the fear of which alone, always seems  
 to foreigners face and intimidates the  
 dress, while the peculiar system  
 of Chinese jurisprudence exposes their  
 own people to the venality and rapacity  
 of their Mandarins, who embrace every  
 opportunity to extort money, to such  
 an extent, so this system carries,  
 that the Chinese submit to the most  
 grievous wrongs from foreigners rather  
 than apply

for redress to their own Mandarins, and  
 this state of things renders nugatory the  
<sup>entire clause of the</sup>  
 Sixteenth Article of the Treaty, which provides  
 for the settlement of disputed questions  
 between foreigners and Chinese; and as there  
 is no adequate provision for the collection  
 of debts due by Americans, contracts may  
 be and are broken with impunity, and  
 the Chinese unprotected by or afraid to  
 apply to their own Officers submit to  
 injustice without a murmur.

It does not seem compatible with  
 the objects of this communication to go  
 into details, or to enumerate the various  
 cases which have come under my own  
 observation, but I feel compelled by  
 a sense of justice to call the attention  
 of the American Government to this evil,  
 a remedy for which is called for  
 alike by honor and good faith in  
 our part. - Great Britain is in  
 the possession

arrangements for forcing the Chinese into  
a compliance with the principles of  
law and justice as understood in England  
and something seems wanting on the  
part of the Government of the United States  
to place us on an equally respectful  
footing with the Chinese

On the 21st ult. the Imperial Commissioner  
Keying visited Hong Kong and it is re-  
ported: that arrangements were made  
for the surrender of Chusan as soon as  
the last instalment of the indemnity ~~shall~~  
have been paid.

I regret that I am unable to advise  
Columbus you of the safe arrival of the Commodore  
Winthrop and Vincennes. They cannot however be  
far off as they have been spoken between  
this and Shanghai. I have the honor to be

Yours most obedient servant

To His Honor  
James Buchanan

Paul A. Smith  
U. S. Consul

Secretary of State of the U. S. A  
Washington D. C.

N<sup>o</sup> 39

Consulate U. S. America  
Canton 12<sup>th</sup> January 1866.

Sir,

In a postscript to my N<sup>o</sup> 38 I advised you of the safe arrival of the Columbus, Commander Bridgell, and I now leave to him the duty of advising you of the state of our relations with China:—prior to his arrival however, I received a communication from H. C. P. Peking, in reference to some further extension of the privileges of Christians in China—a copy of this document, I enclose N<sup>o</sup> 40 and of my reply N<sup>o</sup> 41.

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of 20<sup>th</sup> June last, one of them having reference to my accounts with the Government, by which I observe that the sum of \$288.52. had been suspended for want of the proper vouchers, but that in consideration of the distance, and the inconveniences attending the

Christianity  
in China  
Accounts  
with the  
United States

non-acceptance of my draft you had caused the same to be duly paid; a mark of confidence and consideration which is highly appreciated, and I shall be careful that no necessity shall exist in future, for its exercise.

Consular in matters of accounts - the requisite vouchers will be forwarded to the 5<sup>th</sup> Auditor as soon as I can procure them. Your second communication of 20<sup>th</sup> June has reference to the Consular Bond, and reached me only on the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst. owing to the long passage of the *Medora*.

On receipt of my Commission as Consul. I returned the Consular Bond, which accompanied it, duly signed, to the United States under cover to Mr. C. M. Forbes of Boston; and your communication was the first intimation which I have had, that the Sureties had not been duly attended to.

I consequently write to Mr. C. M. Forbes of Boston immediately to comply with the requirements of the Department, and I

beg to apologize for this neglect..

and have the honor to be

Your most Obed Servt

Paul A. Forbes

M. A. Smith

To the Honorable

James Buchanan

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington D.C.

W. G. G.

No. 40.

Consulate U. S. American  
Canton 12. January 1846.

Sir.

In conformity with the require-  
ments of the State Department I have  
the honor to hand you herewith the  
usual Report of American vessels <sup>Report</sup>  
arriving at and departing from Canton <sup>of</sup> <sup>American</sup> ships in  
from 1. January to 30 June 1845 being <sup>Chinese</sup>  
41 vessels. whose aggregate tonnage is 17,824 <sup>25</sup>  
from 1. July to 31 December 1845 being  
43 vessels. whose aggregate tonnage is 20,462 <sup>24</sup>  
also Statement of Fees to 30 June 1845: <sup>Similar</sup>  
Amount to \$56.50 and to 31 December 1845: <sup>Statement</sup>  
Amount to \$54. -- Out of these fees I <sup>of</sup> <sup>Fees</sup>  
pay annually about \$20. which cannot  
properly be charged to the Government.

I also beg to enclose Report of <sup>Export</sup>  
Exports from China to the United States <sup>to the</sup>  
in answer to a resolution of the House of <sup>United</sup> States



of Representatives dated 5<sup>th</sup> March 1845.  
Imports and a Report of the Imports into  
from  
the State of China from the United States during  
the year 1846.

Register Also One half the Register of  
Scholarship from the Sch. Am. Mission of Port Townsend.  
Swan. to American Citizens in China.

I have the honor to be with  
great respect

Your Obedient Servant

Richd. S. Forbes.

W. J. Grant

To the Honorable  
The Secretary of State  
of the United States of America  
Washington D. C.

*Enclosures.*

- No. 41. Report of American Vessels  
Arriving in China in 1845.*
- 42. Statement of Vess in 1845.*
- 43. Report of Exports from China  
to the United States.*
- 44. Report of Imports into  
China from the United States.*
- 45. One half the Revenues  
of the San Iam of Peking.*

## CONSULAR RETURN

American vessels arriving at, and departing from  
from the first January 1940 to the "Pinkett" house.  
inclusive.

[illegible][illegible]

**CONTINUED.**

Cage Number	Value of outward	Crew cost		Date of Departure
		American	Foreigner	
1. May				1906
2. May				21 January
3. June				24 - "
4. June				24. "
5. June				24. "
6. June				24. March
7. July				18. "
8. June				11 January
9. June				5. February
10. June				10 March
11. June				12 March
12. July				12 April
13. July				27. March
14. August				2. March
15. July				12. March
16. July				12 April
17. July				18 March
18. July				25 March
19. July				1 April
20. July				1 April
21. July				2 April
22. July				28 April
23. July				28 April
24. July				28 April
25. July				28 April
26. July				28 April
27. July				28 April
28. July				28 April
29. July				28 April
30. July				28 April
31. July				28 April
32. July				28 April
33. July				28 April
34. July				28 April
35. July				28 April
36. July				28 April
37. July				28 April
38. July				28 April
39. July				28 April
40. July				28 April
41. July				28 April
42. July				28 April
43. July				28 April
44. July				28 April
45. July				28 April
46. July				28 April
47. July				28 April
48. July				28 April
49. July				28 April
50. July				28 April
51. July				28 April
52. July				28 April
53. July				28 April
54. July				28 April
55. July				28 April
56. July				28 April
57. July				28 April
58. July				28 April
59. July				28 April
60. July				28 April
61. July				28 April
62. July				28 April
63. July				28 April
64. July				28 April
65. July				28 April
66. July				28 April
67. July				28 April
68. July				28 April
69. July				28 April
70. July				28 April
71. July				28 April
72. July				28 April
73. July				28 April
74. July				28 April
75. July				28 April
76. July				28 April
77. July				28 April
78. July				28 April
79. July				28 April
80. July				28 April
81. July				28 April
82. July				28 April
83. July				28 April
84. July				28 April
85. July				28 April
86. July				28 April
87. July				28 April
88. July				28 April
89. July				28 April
90. July				28 April
91. July				28 April
92. July				28 April
93. July				28 April
94. July				28 April
95. July				28 April
96. July				28 April
97. July				28 April
98. July				28 April

CONSULAR RETURN

3

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from, ports then from the 1st July 1895 to the 31st December 1900.

Date of Arrival	Class	Name	Tonnage	Master	Crew		Where from
					American	Foreign	
July 10	Ship	Bellevue	625	Henry	19	3	New York
16	Ship	Montebello	500	Geo. M. Smith	22	-	-
26	Ship	John W. Smith	492	W. H. Smith	10	4	New York
August 4	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	20	2	-
5	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	7	5	W. H. Smith
12	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	14	1	W. H. Smith
15	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	17	4	New York
21	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	25	-	W. H. Smith
28	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	4	New York
29	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	5	New York
30	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	22	-	New York
31	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	18	2	-
1	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	4	New York
2	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
3	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
4	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
5	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
6	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
7	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
8	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
9	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
10	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
11	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
12	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
13	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
14	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
15	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
16	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
17	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
18	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
19	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
20	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
21	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
22	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
23	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
24	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
25	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
26	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
27	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
28	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
29	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
30	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
31	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York

CONSULAR RETURN

3

USED.

Date of Departure	Class	Name	Tonnage	Master	Crew		Where to
					American	Foreign	
25 July	Ship	Bellevue	625	Henry	19	3	New York
26 July	Ship	Montebello	500	Geo. M. Smith	22	-	-
27 July	Ship	John W. Smith	492	W. H. Smith	10	4	New York
28 July	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	20	2	-
29 July	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	7	5	W. H. Smith
30 July	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	14	1	W. H. Smith
31 July	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	17	4	New York
1 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	25	-	W. H. Smith
2 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	4	New York
3 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	5	New York
4 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	22	-	New York
5 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	18	2	-
6 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	4	New York
7 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
8 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
9 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
10 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
11 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
12 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
13 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
14 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
15 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
16 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
17 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
18 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
19 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
20 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
21 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
22 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
23 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
24 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
25 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
26 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
27 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
28 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
29 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
30 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York
31 Aug	Ship	Angora	522	W. H. Smith	15	3	New York

## CONSULAR RETURN

3

Of American Vessels arriving at, and departing from *Canton*  
 from the *First July 1845* to the *thirty first December* inclusive.

Date of Arrival.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Master.	Crew in		Where from.
					Ameri- cans.	Foreign- ers.	
July 10	Ship	Galbat	623 <sup>7</sup>	Strong	19	3	New York
16	Ship	Montauk	508 <sup>7</sup>	MacMichael	22	-	
24	"	John William	241 <sup>8</sup>	Kearney	13	4	New York
August 4	Ship	Arroya	582	Palmer	20	2	do
3		Bayana	246	Starbuck	7	5	Wagatsum
12	Barck	China	276	Burton	14	1	Baltimore
15	Ship	Natohy	528 <sup>7</sup>	Waterman	17	4	New York
21	"	Panama	612 <sup>2</sup>	Shenold	25		Manila
"	"	Onguin	496	Blackler	15	4	Boston
"	"	Carthage	526	Fee	15	5	Liverpool
September 5	"	Montauk	508 <sup>7</sup>	MacMichael	22		Manila
8	"	Konata	468 <sup>7</sup>	Wood	18	2	do
"	"	Tartar	591 <sup>13</sup>	Lockwood	15	10	Bombay
9	"	Yumohai	419 <sup>7</sup>	Leide	13	3	Peking
14	"	Huntress	546 <sup>7</sup>	Lowell	25		Shanghai
20	"	Chile	569	Bray	14	6	Lombard
29	"	Grafton	535 <sup>7</sup>	Mitt	13	3	New York
October 3	Barck	De Warrum	350	Pratt	13	3	Lombard
"	Ship	Lehota	690 <sup>7</sup>	Marshall	20	7	New York
11	Barck	Bequette	468	Edridge	10	5	Calcutta
"	Ship	Lawell	698 <sup>7</sup>	Abudden	15	5	Mobile
13	Barck	Edith	407 <sup>7</sup>	Levis	10	3	Singapore
18	Ship	St. Nicholas	661 <sup>7</sup>	Nichols	19	4	Boston
20	Barck	Asia	276 <sup>7</sup>	Burton	10	4	Manila
25	"	Douglas	468 <sup>7</sup>	Sumner	18	1	Boston
27	Ship	Stoker	134 <sup>7</sup>	Poke	15	3	do
"	"	Congress	376 <sup>7</sup>	Hayes	12	4	Lima
31	"	Arroya	582	Palmer	21	2	Shanghai
"	"	Clarendon	536 <sup>7</sup>	Mordard	18	3	Manila
Nov 1	"	Al	1. 2 <sup>7</sup>	St. 11. 11	12	6	1 1 11

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR

SHIP		CAPTAIN		DESTINATION		outward.	
DATE	SHIP	TONNAGE	NAME	AGE	DATE		
18	Ship	Henry	474 <sup>9</sup>	L. Henry	15	1. Liverpool	
25	"	Elizabeth	570 <sup>3</sup>	Chambers	12	2. Panama	
24	"	Harriet	542 <sup>3</sup>	Leach	18	3. San Francisco	
"	"	Coranto	460 <sup>54</sup>	Wood	18	2. Manila	
"	Brig	Eagle	385 <sup>75</sup>	Prescott	12	4. Shanghai	
"	Ship	Chile	589 <sup>44</sup>	Bray	14	6. Manila & Hong Kong	
6 October	1	Ship	Edith	407	Johnson	10	8. Hong Kong
14	Ship	Mary Ellen	524 <sup>44</sup>	Dunbar	17	3. Manila	
"	Ship	Lincoln	460	Stewart	13	3. Hong Kong & Manila	
20	"	Leland	387 <sup>4</sup>	McKillington	12	5. Panama & Lima	
25	Ship	Am. Maria	489 <sup>75</sup>	Mittell	19	7. Singapore	
24	Brig	Slide	164 <sup>34</sup>	Watson	18	2. Manila	
30	Ship	Oreida	420 <sup>35</sup>	Cressy	17	4. New York	
		Total		2462 <sup>34</sup>			

Done at Canton 30 December 1845  
 Capt. J. Forbes  
 N. S. Brown

表格局部(2)

outward.	Value of outward.	Crew out.		Date of Departure.
		Americans.	Foreigners.	
				2 <sup>nd</sup> July
				20 <sup>th</sup> July
				6 <sup>th</sup> August
				30 <sup>th</sup> September
				6 <sup>th</sup> August
				13 <sup>th</sup> October
				23 <sup>rd</sup> August
				28 November
				24 <sup>th</sup> October
				20 <sup>th</sup> September
				17 <sup>th</sup> September
				23 <sup>rd</sup> September
				19 <sup>th</sup>
				18 <sup>th</sup> October
				20 <sup>th</sup> October
				15 <sup>th</sup> November
				9 <sup>th</sup> December
				24 <sup>th</sup> November
				10 <sup>th</sup> November
				22 <sup>nd</sup> December
				30 <sup>th</sup> November
				29 <sup>th</sup> December
				30 <sup>th</sup> November
				27 <sup>th</sup> December
				27 <sup>th</sup> December
				18 <sup>th</sup> December
				23 <sup>rd</sup> December
				24 <sup>th</sup> do

表格局部(3)



in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3d, 1843.

[illegible]

Report from the *Consulate* of the United States at *Canton*

EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.	PRICES.		RATES, WHEN EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, OF		
	WHOLESALE.	RETAIL.	INSURANCE.	FREIGHT.	COMMISSION.

*Green Teas.*

<i>Young Hysons.</i>	8,485.757 <i>lb.</i>	30c 50¢ <i>per lb.</i>
<i>Hysons.</i>	2,552,546.	40c 65¢ <i>per lb.</i>
<i>Hyson Skin &amp; Fannings.</i>	2,125,140	22c 42¢
<i>Fannings.</i>	884,996.	40c 70¢
<i>Imperial.</i>	1,388,324.	38c 48¢
	15,189,583 <i>lb.</i>	

*Black Teas.*

<i>Seouchong Hysons.</i>	4,942,046.	13c 40¢ <i>per lb.</i>
<i>Powderings.</i>	1,272,286.	18c 40¢
<i>Peech.</i>	57,906.	24c 40¢
<i>Orange Peech.</i>	19,701.	20c 25¢
<i>Artung.</i>	244,985.	28c 40¢
	6,580,924 <i>lb.</i>	

*Silk wares.*

<i>Organs.</i>	27,918 <i>pieces</i>	\$1.25 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Handkerchiefs.</i>	45,585.	3.50 <i>per dozen</i>
<i>Camlets.</i>	40.	2.00 <i>per dozen</i>
<i>Linings.</i>		9c 10¢
<i>Sarees.</i>	8,905.	\$12.00 <i>per white</i>
<i>Linting.</i>	1886.	5.50 <i>per black</i>
<i>Shawls.</i>	2149.	\$10.00
<i>Satin shawls.</i>	420.	\$10.00
<i>Cape Scarfs.</i>	97,822.	80¢ & \$50
<i>Capes.</i>	4,450 <i>pieces</i>	48c 10¢
<i>Rom silk.</i>	28 <i>pieces</i>	2.90 & \$50 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Damasks.</i>	192 <i>pieces</i>	\$15-18.

*Sundries.*

<i>Gross Cloth.</i>	543 <i>pieces</i>	\$8-16 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Seal Button.</i>	246.	\$6-18 <i>per gross</i>
<i>Ch. bark.</i>	1978.	18c 60¢ <i>per lb.</i>
<i>Permutation.</i>	256.	\$5-6-57 <i>per box</i>
<i>Oil of Cassia.</i>	47.	200-300 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Oil of Anise.</i>	194.	100-120 <i>per piece</i>
<i>Ginger Scented.</i>	7574.	\$3.50-4.00
<i>Chinaware.</i>	1413.	
<i>Rice Crackers.</i>	74,998 <i>pieces</i>	75¢ <i>per box</i> 440 <i>per box</i>
<i>Cassia.</i>	7,344 <i>pieces</i>	9c 10¢ <i>per piece</i>
<i>Mustard.</i>	28,390 <i>pieces</i>	6c 20¢
<i>Shit Button.</i>	570 <i>pieces</i>	19c 20¢ <i>per piece</i>

*The 20.5 of Ammonia in China 2 1/2 % - in America 1 1/2 % & 2 %.*

*\$16c 20 p per 40 cubic feet.*

*2 % for purchasing & shipping, and one per cent for representing*

in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3d, 1843.

AND TERMS OF SALE.	DUTIES ON		INTERNAL TAXES.			REMARKS.
	EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.	IMPORTS FROM THE U. S.	CRUDE STATE.	PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED.	COMPLETE STATE.	
The duties on Tea are 2 1/2 per cent. equal to 2 1/2 per cent. and are the same on Black & Green Teas. in Canton with them are \$10. per cwt. and on Silk goods \$12. per cwt. The duties are specific and are from 5 to 10 per cent. on the cost in the United States. excepting in Ginsey, which are \$14 per cwt. equal to 10 cents per pound.						
It is impossible to obtain information on their kinds, which are sufficiently accurate to be reported.						
The Season for the sale and shipment of Tea. commences in early and ends in June. - Under the new system prices are higher than during the time of the British Company and also higher than ever prior to the creation of the new tea duty and Green is higher. It is to be attributed chiefly to greater competition among buyers and to a demand for it from the increased importations.						

表格局部(2)

No 44.

Statement of Imports into Canton from  
United States of America for one year with Volume 1845  
and for 6 months ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 1845.

	6 months ending 31 <sup>st</sup> December 1845	6 months ending 30 <sup>th</sup> June 1845.
Shedings Brown.	Pieces 163,895	Pieces 25,105
do Blue.	" 820	"
Drills Brown.	" 100,225	" 124,842
do Blue.	" 1,294	" 3,928
Cotton Flannels	"	" 70,853
Jeans	" 9,407	" 13,239
Conaburgs	" 4,821	" 1,000
Kramlins	" 600	"
Chintz	"	" 1,534
Cotton Yarn.	Bales	Bales 348
do Wadding	"	" 380
Cotton	" 5,967	" 544
Gunpow.	Pounds 3,405	Pounds 3,753
Cochineal	"	" 61
Lead	" 16,324	" 22,230
Coffee	" 180	"
Clocks	" 384	"
Muskets	"	" 1,416
Glass	Boxes 200	"
Other Skins	" 2,750	" 7,875
Beaver do.	" 324	"
Flour	Barrels 180	Barrels 621
Beef	" 280	" 1,162
Pork	" 220	" 760
Raisins	Boxes 286	"
Lard.	" 100	"

R. J. F. F. F.  
N. S. Annual 1845

### Rates of Exchange and of Wages of Labor.

RATES OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN <i>China</i> AND THE UNITED STATES.			RATES OF WAGES OF LABOR, OF AND PERSONAL SERVICE IN THE BUSINESS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE.		
FOR WHAT PERIOD.	AVERAGE RATE OF EXCHANGE. <i>on dollar</i>	TRUE PAR OF EXCHANGE.	MECHANICAL.	AGRICULTURAL AND ORDINARY.	PERSONAL SERVICE.
September, 1844	4/4	<p>There is no exchange between China and the United States. But when purchasing from America, the rate varies from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. The common rate of silver being in round dollars.</p> <p>Old Texas Cattle are worth 12 1/2 per cent. discount. and Mexican dollars, 12 1/2 per cent. discount.</p> <p>\$1.00 c 8 per month. they find themselves.</p> <p>\$4. per month. they find themselves.</p>			
October,	4/4				
November,	4/5				
December,	4/5 1/2				
January, 1845	4/6				
February,	4/4				
March,	4/3 1/2				
April,	4/3 1/2				
May,	4/3 1/2				
June,	4/2 1/2				
July,	4/2 1/2				
August,	4/3				
					\$3 c & 1/2. per month. - being found in provisions. -



## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at Canton  
in the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 15<sup>th</sup> March 1846. inclusive.

[illegible]

表格局部(1)

CONSULAR STAT

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attorn	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amount
1860							
					\$ 2.00		
					\$ 2.00		
					\$ 4.00		\$ 4.00

表格局部(2)





CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

NOTE.—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*is done 1845  
\$ 576.50*

**CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES**

Received at Lawrence  
the 1st July 1875.

Date of Month	Name of Person to whom money is returned	Certification		Checks		King Print.
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	
1940	1. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	1	100.00	1	100.00	
	2. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	2	100.00	2	100.00	
	3. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	3	100.00	3	100.00	
	4. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	4	100.00	4	100.00	
	5. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	5	100.00	5	100.00	
	6. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	6	100.00	6	100.00	
	7. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	7	100.00	7	100.00	
	8. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	8	100.00	8	100.00	
	9. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	9	100.00	9	100.00	
	10. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	10	100.00	10	100.00	
	11. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	11	100.00	11	100.00	
	12. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	12	100.00	12	100.00	
	13. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	13	100.00	13	100.00	
	14. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	14	100.00	14	100.00	
	15. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	15	100.00	15	100.00	
	16. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	16	100.00	16	100.00	
	17. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	17	100.00	17	100.00	
	18. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	18	100.00	18	100.00	
	19. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	19	100.00	19	100.00	
	20. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	20	100.00	20	100.00	
	21. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	21	100.00	21	100.00	
	22. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	22	100.00	22	100.00	
	23. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	23	100.00	23	100.00	
	24. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	24	100.00	24	100.00	
	25. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	25	100.00	25	100.00	
	26. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	26	100.00	26	100.00	
	27. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	27	100.00	27	100.00	
	28. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	28	100.00	28	100.00	
	29. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	29	100.00	29	100.00	
	30. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	30	100.00	30	100.00	
	31. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	31	100.00	31	100.00	
	32. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	32	100.00	32	100.00	
	33. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	33	100.00	33	100.00	
	34. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	34	100.00	34	100.00	
	35. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	35	100.00	35	100.00	
	36. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	36	100.00	36	100.00	
	37. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	37	100.00	37	100.00	
	38. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	38	100.00	38	100.00	
	39. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	39	100.00	39	100.00	
	40. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	40	100.00	40	100.00	
	41. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	41	100.00	41	100.00	
	42. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	42	100.00	42	100.00	
	43. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	43	100.00	43	100.00	
	44. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	44	100.00	44	100.00	
	45. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	45	100.00	45	100.00	
	46. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	46	100.00	46	100.00	
	47. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	47	100.00	47	100.00	
	48. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	48	100.00	48	100.00	
	49. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	49	100.00	49	100.00	
	50. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	50	100.00	50	100.00	
	51. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	51	100.00	51	100.00	
	52. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	52	100.00	52	100.00	
	53. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	53	100.00	53	100.00	
	54. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	54	100.00	54	100.00	
	55. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	55	100.00	55	100.00	
	56. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	56	100.00	56	100.00	
	57. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	57	100.00	57	100.00	
	58. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	58	100.00	58	100.00	
	59. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	59	100.00	59	100.00	
	60. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	60	100.00	60	100.00	
	61. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	61	100.00	61	100.00	
	62. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	62	100.00	62	100.00	
	63. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	63	100.00	63	100.00	
	64. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	64	100.00	64	100.00	
	65. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	65	100.00	65	100.00	
	66. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	66	100.00	66	100.00	
	67. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	67	100.00	67	100.00	
	68. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	68	100.00	68	100.00	
	69. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	69	100.00	69	100.00	
	70. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	70	100.00	70	100.00	
	71. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	71	100.00	71	100.00	
	72. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	72	100.00	72	100.00	
	73. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	73	100.00	73	100.00	
	74. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	74	100.00	74	100.00	
	75. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	75	100.00	75	100.00	
	76. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	76	100.00	76	100.00	
	77. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	77	100.00	77	100.00	
	78. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	78	100.00	78	100.00	
	79. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	79	100.00	79	100.00	
	80. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	80	100.00	80	100.00	
	81. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	81	100.00	81	100.00	
	82. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	82	100.00	82	100.00	
	83. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	83	100.00	83	100.00	
	84. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	84	100.00	84	100.00	
	85. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	85	100.00	85	100.00	
	86. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	86	100.00	86	100.00	
	87. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	87	100.00	87	100.00	
	88. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	88	100.00	88	100.00	
	89. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	89	100.00	89	100.00	
	90. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	90	100.00	90	100.00	
	91. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	91	100.00	91	100.00	
	92. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	92	100.00	92	100.00	
	93. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	93	100.00	93	100.00	
	94. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	94	100.00	94	100.00	
	95. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	95	100.00	95	100.00	
	96. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	96	100.00	96	100.00	
	97. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	97	100.00	97	100.00	
	98. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	98	100.00	98	100.00	
	99. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	99	100.00	99	100.00	
	100. <u>Wm. H. H. H. H.</u>	100	100.00	100	100.00	

CONSULAR STAFF OF FEES CONTINUED.

CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES-Continued.

NOTE.—The Comair are requested to note under the column of General Remarks as numerically as possible, the nature of the documents on which they have received facts, than all other considerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Comair.

[illegible]

St. Louis 1845.  
X 554. —  
with L. 1° 40

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES

Received at *Canton*  
the *1<sup>st</sup> July 1845*to the *31<sup>st</sup> December 1845* inclusive.

Names of Vessels.	Names of Parties for whom service is rendered.	Certificates.		Oaths.		Noting Protest.
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
<i>V. Duilhot</i>	<i>A. Heard &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Capt. A. Grey</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>			<i>0.50</i>
<i>Ennamu</i>	<i>Elephant &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Arion</i>	<i>A. J. Howard &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>R. D. Douglas</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Montbank</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Geratio</i>	<i>Elephant &amp; Co</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6.-</i>			
<i>Bumbas</i>	<i>Dr. Glass</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2.-</i>			
<i>Enquien</i>	<i>Wm. Perkins &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Do</i>	<i>Elephant &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Elephant &amp; Co</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>A. Heard &amp; Co</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>W. Ainsman</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>W. Buckler</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Do</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Wilmore &amp; Co</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>14.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>A. A. Ritchie</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Sup. A. Barnard</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>A. T. Gilman</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Wilmore &amp; Co</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>10.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>W. Buckler</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>6.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Roberts</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Wilmore &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4.-</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Ryan &amp; Co</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Russell &amp; Co</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>			
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Do</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Do</i>					
<i>Enca</i>	<i>Wilmore &amp; Co</i>					
<i>3 vessels referred to in Consular return from the 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2 certificates each for the Custom House</i>		<i>86</i>	<i>172</i>			
			<i>\$ 272</i>			

CONSULAR STA

Deposit of Ship's papers.	Surveys, Registry &c.	Copy of Documents from record.	Extending protest.	Declarations.		Powers of Attor	
				No.	Amount.	No.	Amo
			16. 16.				
		4 2					
			16. 8 16. 16. 16.				
\$172.00		\$6.00	\$104.00				

表格局部(2)

OF FEES—CONTINUED.

[illegible]

表格局部(3)

## CONSULAR STATEMENT OF FEES—CONTINUED.

**NOTE.**—The Consuls are requested to note under the column of General Remarks, as minutely as possible, the nature of the various documents on which they have received fees; also, all other remunerations not noticed in the respective columns of this Consular Statement.

### GENERAL REMARKS ON THIS VESSEL.

*11. Green Sea 1845.  
X 554. —  
with Li N. 40*

W. Hunter for Proclamations  
Secy of State

Boston 29 April 1866

Sir -

Mr P. S. Forbes, United States Consul at Canton, informs me that he had received a notice from the department of State advising him that the bond with proper sureties had not been given & calling his immediate attention to the subject -

Mr Forbes duly forwarded the bond & I became, with Mr John W Forbes sureties for the due performance thereof & I have no doubt the document was forwarded to Washington -

I find no copy of any letter to the department, but I distinctly recollect calling on the US district attorney to have the bond executed & I find in proof thereof a charge to Mr P. S. Forbes under date March 7, 1866 for "cash paid US district attorney for approval of criminal bond"

I regret not to be able to find any copy of letter accompanying the bond, but I am quite confident that it was forwarded according to Mr P. S. Forbes' orders -

I am respectfully  
Yours  
W H Forbes



Recd 19 May '47

No 46.

Consulate U. S. America  
Canton 31 December 1846.

Sir.

In conformity with the requirements  
of the State Department. I have the honor  
to hand you herewith. the usual Report  
of American vessels arriving at. and  
despatched from this port. from 1 January  
to 31 June 1846. being vessels whose  
aggregate tonnage is Tons. 10,668<sup>47</sup>/<sub>95</sub>  
also statement of fees from 1 Jan'y to 30 June  
1846. amounting to . . . \$338.-  
and of American vessels arriving from  
1 July to 31 December 1846. whose ag-  
gregate tonnage amounts to Tons. 13,298<sup>59</sup>/<sub>95</sub>.  
also statement of fees. recd from 1 July  
to 31 December 1846. am'ty to. \$348.-

I also. enclose statement  
of exports from China to the United States  
in answer to a resolution from the  
House.

of Representation, dated 3 March 1848  
and a Report of Imports into China  
from the United States in 1846.

I have the honor to be  
With great respect  
Yours thro. Act. Sec.  
Paul. J. Forbes  
H. S. Simon

Enclosures

- No. 46. { Report of American vessels  
          { arriving in 1846.  
47. { Report of Fees in 1846.  
48. { Report of Exports to the United States.  
49. { Report of Imports from Do.

To the Honorable  
James Buchanan.  
Secretary of State of the United States  
Washington, D.C.

Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton in accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 2<sup>d</sup> 1846

Imports to the United States from 1 <sup>st</sup> September 1845 to 31 <sup>st</sup> August 1846	Average Price daily in Canton	Amount	Brought home	Estimated of value	Duties on	Internal Tax	Remarks
Opium - Hong Kong	7 25 1/2	170	24 60	bales & pounds			
Opium - Amoy	9 28	67 1/2	32	80			
Opium - Swatow	27 96	206	14	88			
Opium - Amoy	1 32 1/2	12 1/2	30	60			
Opium - Amoy	89	28 1/2	27	57			
Opium - Amoy	3 38	20 1/2	12	16			
Opium - Amoy	1 10	3 1/2	12	16			
Opium - Amoy	22	147	22	40			
Opium - Amoy	27	80 1/2	14	18			
Opium - Amoy	678	89 1/2	18	90			
Under 22167 563							
Opium - Amoy	61 25 1/2	500	6 1/2	bales			
Opium - Amoy	55 2 1/2	200	4				
Opium - Amoy	500	25 1/2	8 1/2				
Opium - Amoy	7 26 1/2	500	11 1/2				
Opium - Amoy	49 09	6 1/2	10 1/2				
Opium - Amoy	87 1/2	10	15				
Opium - Amoy	4 18	17	30				
Opium - Amoy	14 6 1/2	100	70				
Opium - Amoy	8 1/2	8	16				
Opium - Amoy	2 1/2						
Opium - Amoy	134	2 1/2	2 1/2				
Opium - Amoy	104	8 1/2	3 1/2				
Opium - Amoy	5 1/2	3	20	bales			
Opium - Amoy	6 1/2	60	80				
Opium - Amoy	2 20	6 1/2	10 1/2	bales			
Opium - Amoy	1 37 1/2	20	60	bales			
Opium - Amoy	20 1/2	11	17				
Opium - Amoy	23 1/2	57	60				
Opium - Amoy	17 1/2	160	230				
Opium - Amoy	17 1/2	106	126				
Opium - Amoy	43 1/2	10 1/2	12 1/2	bales			
Opium - Amoy	738						
Opium - Amoy	2 60 1/2	100	80	bales			
Opium - Amoy	7 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	bales			
Opium - Amoy	2 5 1/2	16	16 1/2	bales			
Opium - Amoy	13 6 1/2	14	22	bales			
Opium - Amoy	129 1/2						

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Report from the Consulate of the United States at Canton

Exports to the United States from 1st September 1905 to 31 August 1906		Prices Average Price duty included		Rates when exported to the U.S. Insurance Freight Commis		
Loose						
	Pounds					
Cigars	9,253.172	24	60			
Hyson	998.674	32	50			
Hyson Black + White	2796.208	14	32			
Imperial	1,321.121	30	60			
Imperial	891.286	27	57			
Longing + Longing	3,338.015	12	16			
Longing	1,010.352	12	16			
Peon	22,147	25	40			
Orange Peon	57,508	14	18			
Orange	478.825	18	40			
	Pounds 20,167.363					
Bills +						
Pongee	Pieces 61,235	5	60			
Bandkercheje	" 53,277	2	4			
Jerantine Hakeje	" 500	2	8			
Sarets	" 7,267	5	11			
Satins	" 2,216	8	11			
Semahant	" 49,09	6	10			
Satins Jerantines	" 874	10	15			
Satins Damask	" 498	17	20			
Grape Handkerchiefs	" 14,634	1	70			
Grapes	" 218	8	16			
Gauze	" 247					
Seving Silks	Pieces 134	2	5			
Raw Silks	" 424	3	5			
Grass Cloth	Pieces 561	3	20			
Nonkesent	" 678	60	80			
Pearl Buttons	" 220	6	12			
Rhubarb	" 1371	20	65			
Raniphor	" 2242	11	17			
Vermillion	" 281	27	60			
Oil of Cassia	" 176	160	230			
Oil of Anise	" 173	105	135			
Sweetmeats	" 4341	10	12			
Chungware	" 755					
Pine Brakes	" 26010	40	80			
Cassia	Pieces 7814	99	106			
Mattings	Rolls 25651	6	16			
Split Patterns	Rolls 1368	14	22			
Trans + Green	1391					

Two Per cent if effected in the United States  
One and one half if effected in China or India.

from 16 to 20 per Ton of 40 cubic feet.

2 1/2% for purchasing + shipping  
1 1/2% for insurance + 10% for commission

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表格局部(1)

in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 11, 1843

date & terms of sale:	Duties on:		Internal Taxes			Remarks
	By ports to	Imports from	Under Stat.	Partially manufactured	Complete	
for Cash or 2 Months Credits	Spent one half Sacks per Picul on Seas with piece goods. 12 cents per picul. Rem Sells 10 cents per picul		From 5 to 10 per cent on the market value			The Prices given of Seas on the average prices for such qualities as are usually shipped to the United States. A Picul is One hundred thirty three & one third pounds. A Sack is One dollar and fifty cents.
	The duties are usually paid by the seller of the tea for the sake of convenience as included in the price.		Cannot be ascertained with any accuracy			

September 1. 1846

Amos A. Fiske

U.S. Consul.

### 表格局部(2)

# Rates of Exchange and of Wages of Labor.

Rates of Exchange between Canton and the United States.			Rates of Wages of Labor and of Personal in the business of Commerce and Trade.		
For What Period.	Rate on the United States	Same Par of Exchange	Mechanics	Agriculture + Ordinary	Personal Service
1845 A. London					
September	4/3.	10% dis	The currency of Canton is in cheongs Spanish dollars At present 1 dollar is 5 @ 10% prem. Tenders per Mexican per to 60 dollars		
October	4/4	"			
November	4/3 1/2	"			
December	4/4 1/2	"			
1846					
January	4/5	"			
February	4/6	"			
March	4/6	"			
April	4/4	"			
May	4/1 1/2	"			
June	4/3	"			
July	4/3	"			
August	4/4	"			

Canton September 1. 1846.

## Imports into Canton from the United States

for the years 1845 + 1846

	1845	1846
Tann		2595
Tann	15201	30119
Drills	145600	40720
Blue Drills	6183	3793
White do		2162
Sheetings	364344	31682
Shirtings		251
Skirts	8929	11646
Quartern	5202	4364
Shirts	430	1000
Breads		18903
Beef	767	279
Pork	803	70
Bochineats	61	116
Opium		70
Spelters		406
Silver	496000	50950

Canton January 1st 1847.

Paul. J. Foster  
M. S. Simon

# Homeward Return.

American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton  
the 1st January 1846 to the 30th of June 1846 inclusive.

Arrival	Class	Name	Number	Master	Days in Am. Ports	Whence from
May 6	Ship	Kennecott	462	Dankers		Manila
		Ratcheg	522	Waterman		Sombrak
14		Rosinbar	747	Leeds		New York
17		Bumchi	419 <sup>75</sup>	Steele	3	Penang
		Bartholomew	426	Dox		
22		Medora	479 <sup>4</sup>	Hook	3	New York
22		Loohoo	639	Thatch	5	Pastor
May 6	Ship	Drallon	119	Dominic		Shanghai
8	Ship	Lantarr	573 <sup>22</sup>	Lockwood	4	Singapore
16		Paul Jones	624 <sup>4</sup>	Watkins	3	New York
19	Ship	Massachusetts	166 <sup>48</sup>	Webster	1	East Coast
5	Ship	Helena	597	Byers		New York
9	Ship	Fort	147	Duglies		
14	Ship	Lucas	349	Miller	3	New York
11	Ship	Douglas	466 <sup>6</sup>	Seviner	2	Penang
18	Ship	Caryoga	246	Starbuck		Sumat
20	Ship	Fernolia	630	Henry	5	Manila
28		S B Crocker	714	Benjamin	2	New York
6		Alebar	642	Gallet		Sombrak
11		Bandance	398	Bandner		Pastor
17		Steward	419 <sup>2</sup>	Brnell		
20	Ship	Boquette	460	Oldridge		Calcutta
30	Ship	Bumchi	419 <sup>75</sup>	Steele		Singapore

Total 10668<sup>47</sup>

Canton June 30. 1846.

Paul J. Forbes  
H. S. Child

Consular  
Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton. July 1846 to the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December 1846 inclusive.

Date of arrival	Name	Number	Master	Class	From	Where from	Where to	Date of departure
July	3 Longue	496	Smith	Ship	Boston	Shanghai	Shanghai	November 29
	3 Thompson	532	Palmer	Ship	New York	New York	New York	August 10
	24 Green M. Klein	493	Young	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	1
	3 Spencer	467	Allen	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	31
	38 Allen August	448	Young	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	10
	1 Midway	140	Gov	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	4
August	6 Sagittis	415	Graves	Ship	Manila	Manila	Manila	September 4
	11 Hercules	546 <sup>th</sup>	Allespie	Ship	New York	New York	New York	do
September	3 Panama	612	Gravels	Ship	New York	New York	New York	18
	1 Clark	288 <sup>th</sup>	Libby	Ship	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	December 18
	6 Belch	98	Argus	Ship	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	do
	10 S. Adams	661 <sup>th</sup>	Michels	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	31
	12 Ganges	575 <sup>th</sup>	Graves	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	12
	13 S. Surman	453 <sup>th</sup>	Connelley	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	31
	14 Agnes	429 <sup>th</sup>	Wentworth	Ship	New York	New York	New York	20
	34 Montauk	505 <sup>th</sup>	Mac Michael	Ship	New York	New York	New York	24
October	5 Nargalor	466	Silver	Ship	Manila	Manila	Manila	October 29
	10 Ogden	698	Marshall	Ship	New York	New York	New York	2
	12 Fisher	434 <sup>th</sup>	Porter	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	2
	15 Clark	169 <sup>th</sup>	Watman	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	10
	20 Alpha	517 <sup>th</sup>	Wentworth	Ship	New York	New York	New York	16
	21 Overdo	422 <sup>th</sup>	Graves	Ship	New York	New York	New York	23
November	1 Montgomery	399 <sup>th</sup>	Connelley	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	2
	1 Midway	140	Gov	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	do
	4 Natchez	523	Graves	Ship	New York	New York	New York	do
	17 Froli	52 <sup>th</sup>	Graves	Ship	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	2
	Agulha	747	Graves	Ship	New York	New York	New York	2
December	10 Florata	460	Graves	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	26
	14 Jarrow	573	Graves	Ship	New York	New York	New York	do
	20 Crawford	330 <sup>th</sup>	Abbott	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	do
	1 Gargoy	246	Marshall	Ship	Boston	Boston	Boston	do

Sum 13298<sup>th</sup>

Consular 31<sup>st</sup> 1846

Paul. S. Foster  
 per S. Foster



Consular

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton

Date of Arrival	Name	Number	Master	Class	Owner	Where from
July	2 Longwin	496	Hunt	Ship		Boston
	3 Hongqua	582	Palmer	"		New York
	22 Anna Maria	493	Perp	"		Bombay
	4 Herrera	467	Holm	"		Boston
	28 Foster Anguato	448	Kenney	"		Boston
	Midway	140	Gov	Ship		Hongkong
August	6 Sankie	415	Graves	Ship		Manila
	11 Hutchinson	546 <sup>74</sup>	Ellis pie	"		New York
September	3 Panama	612	Greenold	"		
	4 Clark	285 <sup>72</sup>	Sibbets	Bank		Shanghai
	5 Pehet	98	Argus	Ship		
	10 S. Adams	661 <sup>74</sup>	Nichols	Ship		Boston
	12 Congee	375 <sup>86</sup>	French	"		Swire
	13 H. Surman	453 <sup>7</sup>	Conckling	"		Baltimore
	14 Agnes	452 <sup>91</sup>	Weatherell	"		New York
	24 Montank	505 <sup>9</sup>	Mac Michael	"		
October	5 Nangator	416 <sup>66</sup>	Silver	"		Manila
	10 Bohula	698	Marshall	"		New York
	12 Heber	434 <sup>79</sup>	Porter	"		Boston
	15 Rhode	169 <sup>24</sup>	Wattman	Ship	2	Swire
	26 Alpha	517 <sup>71</sup>	Merrill	Bank		Swire
	21 Onida	422 <sup>35</sup>	Greasy	Ship	5	16 New York
November	1 Montgomery	399 <sup>9</sup>	Conclant	"		Singapore
	Midway	140	Gov	Ship		Hongkong
	4 Natchez	523	Grind	Ship		New York
	17 Frobie	215 <sup>30</sup>	Sanborn	Ship		Shanghai
	Aguibur	747	Thayer	Ship		New York
December	10 Floratio	460	Procker	"		Boston
	14 Jarlar	573	Lockwood	"		New York
	20 Grafton	330 <sup>78</sup>	Abbat	Bank		Boston
	Carugay	246	Starbuck	Ship		Batavia

Sub. 13298<sup>65</sup>

Can

1<sup>st</sup> July 1846 to the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December 1846 inclusive.

Longing-ins —	Date of departure	
return	November	29
at York.	August	10
	.	1
at York.	.	31
		10.
	September	4
at York.	San Port.	
	do.	
at York.	December	18
under Berghel's Colours.		
at York.	December	31
at York.	"	12.
at York.	"	31
at York.	"	20
at York.	November	24
at York.	October	29
at York.	December	2
at York.	San Port.	
at York.	December	23
	San Port.	
at York.	do.	
at York.	December	2
at York.	San Port.	
at York.	December	26.
at York.	San Port.	
at York.	do.	

Nov 31<sup>st</sup> 1846

Paul. S. Forby  
M. S. (Mund)

表格局部(2)

Consular Statement of Fees.  
Received at Canton from the 1st of July 1846 to the 31st Decemr

Names of Vessels	Certificates No	Amount	Making Consular	Dispatch of Ships Papers	Reports to the Consular	Consular	Sum total received on this vessel
A	5	10.		4	4		18
Bonguen	4	8.	2	4	4		18
Bongqua			2	4	4		10
Ann McKim	1	2.		4	4		10
Chacira				4	4		8
Chelen Augusta				4	4		8
Mides				4	4		10
Santhe	1	2.		4	4		8
Barntress				4	4		8
Panama				4	4		8
South				4	4		8
Petrel				4	4		8
Is Adams				4	4		8
Bongress				4	4		10
St Lurman	2	4.		4	4		22
Agnes	7	14.		4	4		10
Montank	1	2.		4	4		12
Navigator	2	4.		4	4		8
Bghita				4	4		12
Reber	11	2.		4	4		8
Slide		2.		4	4		26
Alpha			2.	4	4	16	8
Oncidas				4	4		8
Montgomery				4	4		8
Mides				4	4		10
Natchez				4	4		26
Bookie			2.	4	4		8
Rainbow	9	18.		4	4		16
Horatio				4	4		8
Satan	4	8.		4	4		8
Grafton				4	4		8
Bongua				4	4		
	76.	8		124.	124	16	\$ 348

Canton December 31. 1846:

*Paul J. Forbes*  
*W. S. Conner*

# Consular Statements of Fees

Received at Canton from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 1846 to the 31<sup>st</sup> June 1846.

Kind of Goods	Certificate No.	Amount	Printing Part	Deposits of Goods of Paper	Refund of Goods of Paper	Printing Part	Sum total received on this month
tea	3	6		4	4		14
loose				4	4		8
box	5	10		4	4		18
tea				4	4		8
chase				4	4		8
iron	11	22		4	4		30
iron	6	12		4	4		20
iron				4	4		8
iron	2	4		4	4		12
iron	8	16		4	4		24
iron				4	4		8
iron	5	10		4	4		18
iron				4	4		8
iron				4	4		8
glass	7	14		4	4		22
iron				4	4		8
iron	9	18		4	4		26
iron	5	10		4	4		18
iron	6	12		4	4		20
iron	1	2		4	4		10
iron	5	10		4	4		18
iron				4	4		8
iron	4	8		4	4		16
		164		92	92		\$ 258

Canton June 30. 1846.

Paul J. Forbes  
H. B. Connel

rec'd Mar. 22

W. L.

Philada. March 21. 1848.

Sir,

During my residence at Canton in 1846. I saw at the American Consulate, a Commission from the President appointing Mr. M. J. Intosh Consul for one of the Ports of China. Mr. M. J. Intosh I knew had returned to the United States in the Frigate Brandywine.

It was possible that this Commission might fall into improper hands, and be improperly used. I therefore deemed it best to withdraw it from the Consular office at Canton, and return it to the Department of State.

It is enclosed herewith.

Very respectfully  
Your Most Obedient

James Biddle  
Captain U. S. Navy

James Buchanan  
Secretary of State  
Washington

~~Consulate U. S. America~~

No.

~~Consulate U. S. America~~

Consulate U. S. America  
Canton 31<sup>st</sup> July 1848

Sir

In conformity with the requirements of  
the State Department I have the honor to hand you  
herewith the General Report of American vessels arriving  
at and despatched from this port from January 1. to  
30<sup>th</sup> June 1847 being vessels whose aggregate tonnage  
is \_\_\_\_\_ tons. 10,300.

also statement of fees from January to 30<sup>th</sup> June 1847  
amounting to \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 538.-  
and of American vessels arriving from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup>  
December 1847 whose aggregate tonnage is \_\_\_\_\_ Tons. 15,614.  
also statement of fees received from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup>  
December 1847 amounting to \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 575.-

~~Enclosed herewith~~

of Exports from Canton to the United States in conformity  
to a Resolution from the House of Representatives  
dated March 3. 1843.

and a Report of Exports into China from the

0890

United States in 1847.

I have the honor to be  
with great respect.

Yours most obedt. Servt.

Wm. L. G. Jones  
Atty. Genl.

Enclosures.

N<sup>o</sup> 51. Report of American vessels arriving in 1847

52. Report of Trees in 1847.

53. Report of Exports to the United States

54. Report of Imports from the

To the Honorable:

James Buchanan

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington D. C.

Of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton

from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 1847 to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1847 inclusive

Name	Master	Class	Tonnage	Date of arrival	Where from	Date of departure	Where bound
Huntress	Gillespie	}	Included in last Statement being them in Port.			January	4 New York.
Panama	Brinford						9 "
Slide	Waterman						6 Valparaiso.
Alpha	Merill					February	9 New York
Natchez	Sand.					January	19 "
Midas	Poor.					February	16 Rio de Janeiro
Horatio	Brooker.					March	15 New York.
Crafton	Abbott.					January	21 "
Bayuga	Starbuck					February	2 Manila.
Brooklyn	Richardson.						1 New York.
Eliza Ann	Greaver.	Ship	370	January	21.		5 "
Woodside	Blackburn	"	633 <sup>7</sup>	"	22	Singapore	15 "
Mamposas	Parsons	"	317	February	5.		21 Hamburg
Lucas.	Miller	"	394	"	6	New York	14 New York.
Nanauwen	Tuller.	"	518 <sup>7</sup>	"	10	Boston	24 Boston
Bayuga.	Starbuck	Brig.	246	"	21	Manila	13 Shanghai
Boyle	Poor.	"	328 <sup>7</sup>	March	4	Shanghai	14 Bombay
Catherine	Chelt.	Barque	226 <sup>6</sup>	"	9	Seigo Calcutta	21 Seigo Calcutta
Cincinnati	Goodman	Ship	607 <sup>6</sup>	"	23	Baltimore	19 New York.
Cyzicus	Sum	"	498 <sup>6</sup>	"	25	Boston	7 "
Catharine Augustus	Bremer.	"	406 <sup>6</sup>	"	27	Penang	22 Penang
Paul Jones	Watkins	"	624 <sup>4</sup>	April	2	Boston	14 New York
Gardner	Gardner	Barque	398 <sup>4</sup>	"	4	New York	23 "
Enola	Tancon	Brig	212 <sup>3</sup>	"	1	Bombay	8 Bombay
Dart.	Porter	Schooner	147	"	6	Shanghai	25 Shanghai.
Thomas Perkins	Craves	Ship	596 <sup>4</sup>	"	7	Amoy	15 Manila
See Wilek	Waterman	"	907 <sup>6</sup>	"	10	New York	1 New York.
Bayuga.	Palmer.	"	532	May	1	"	17 "
Joshua Bates	Stoddard	"	626 <sup>6</sup>	"	"	Liverpool	13 "
Bayuga	Starbuck	Brig	246	"	4	Shanghai	16 Valparaiso
Antelope	Harding	"	372 <sup>6</sup>	"	5	"	10 Calcutta
Bombay	Walter	Ship	466	"	19	Boston	30 Boston via Manila
Boquette	Prescott.	Barque	460	"	29	Bombay	7 Shanghai
Don Juan	Hamilton	Schooner	123 <sup>7</sup>	June.	16	Shanghai	27 "
Oriskany	King	Ship	572 <sup>7</sup>	"	22	Liverpool	} In Port. + tonnage carried to next report.
Wharves.	Paker.	"	467 <sup>7</sup>	"	28	Boston	

10300 Tons.

C + O. Canton June 30. 1847.

Am. Consul H. C. Green



from the 1st July 1847 to the 31st December 1847 - (inclusive)

Name	Master	Class	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Date of departure	Where bound	
Ariel	King	Ship	572	June.	22	Liverpool	July 6	New York
Albion	Baker	"	467	"	28	Boston	"	Boston
Montauk	Mac Michael	"	595	July	15	New York	August 4	Shanghai.
Montreal	Brace	"	542	"	19	Oahu.	"	New York.
Coquette	Prescott	Barque.	460	"	28	Shanghai.	July 31	Batavia
Lucas Drew	Putnam	Ship	696	August.	5	Manila	October 5	New York
Angelo	Hadings	"	416	"	7	Amoy.	August 31	"
Heben	Patterson	"	434	"	"	Boston	December 27	"
Gumchi	Canfield	"	419	September	10	Singapore	"	"
Inca	Burton	Barque.	376	"	"	Baltimore	"	"
Navigator	Putnam	Ship	468	"	20	Singapore	September 20	Shanghai.
St. Louis	Olding	"	499	"	21	Boston.	"	Boston.
Countess	Spring	"	546	October	5	New York.	November 8	New York.
Camion	Marshall	"	747	"	12	"	December 2	"
Demopere.	Lowell	"	499	"	16	Amoy	November 9	Batavia.
Panama.	Kimball	"	612	"	17	New York	December 13	New York.
Eliza Warrick	Williams	"	520	"	19	Batavia.	"	"
John S Adams	Nichols	"	661	"	20	Bat & Manila	"	"
Star	Harvey	"	573	"	25	Amoy.	"	"
Sanquin	Wells	"	496	November.	4	Liverpool	November 24	"
Orinda	Breezy	"	420	"	6	New York.	December 13	"
Goodburg.	Porter	"	542	"	8	"	November 20	"
Sappho.	Rogers	Barque.	319	"	16	Robert Town	"	"
Ashburton	White	Ship	449	"	22	Singapore	In Port.	"
Indiana	Brush	Boatman.	87	"	29	Oahu	December 17	W & S America.
Dea Wicks	Waterman	Ship	908	December.	1	New York & Manila	"	New York.
Congress	French	"	376	"	"	W & S America	In Port.	"
Coquette	Prescott	Barque.	460	"	6	Batavia.	"	"
Harcour.	Gutter	Ship	518	"	19	Boston	"	"
Baronville	Barber	Barque	432	"	22	Liverpool	"	"
Arctica	Stark	Ship	595	"	31	"	"	"
			15614	Cons.				

6 + 06  
Canons 31<sup>st</sup> December 1847

Paul J. Enby  
N. W. Enby

Consular & Examinations of Vessels

Received at Canton from 1st January 1847 to the 30 June 1847 inclusive.

Names	Certificates No	Certificates Amt	Noting Protests	Outstanding Protests	Deposits of Ship's Papers	Report to Consul-house	Landings Certificates	Sum total received on this vessel.
Buntres	2	4			4	4		\$ 12
Panama	3	6			4	4		14
Shilo					4	4		8
Alpha	2	4			4	4		12
Natchez	6	12			4	4		20
Mides					4	4		8
Horatio	4	8			4	4		16
Griffin	6	12			4	4		20
Bayuga					4	4		8
Brooklyn	4	8			4	4		16
Ship's Ann	1	2			4	4		10
Woodside	8	16	2	16	4	4		42
Manfred					4	4		8
Lucas	2	4			4	4		12
Panama					4	4		8
Bayuga					4	4		8
Boyle					4	4		8
Bohemian					4	4		8
Bismarck	1	2			4	4		10
Bygones	6	12			4	4		28
Caroline Augusta					4	4		8
Paul Louis	11	22			4	4		30
Gandara	2	4			4	4		12
Travis					4	4		8
Port					4	4		8
Thomas Perkins					4	4		8
Sea Witch	8	16	2		4	4		26
Conque	11	22			4	4		30
Caroline Bates	5	10		16	4	4		34
Bayuga					4	4		8
Antelope				16	4	4		24
Bombay					4	4		8
Boquette					4	4		8
Don Juan					4	4		8

\$ 488. over

(Remained at Canton from the 1st Landing 1847 to the 31st Dec. 1847, on the arrival.)

Names	No. of Passes		Noting Partials	Landing Partials	Disposing Ship Papers	Refund to Customs	Landing Partials	Sum Total received on this vessel.
	No.	Am't						
Am. 1	8	10		16	4	4		34.
Shenoh	9	18		16	4	4	4	46
Montreal	7	17			4	4		25.
Montreal			Scapins 6		4	4		14.
Boquette					4	4		8.
Levan. Drew	6	12			4	4		20.
Angelo	4	8			4	4		16.
Behari	3	6			4	4		14.
Bumehi					4	4		8.
Inca					4	4		8.
Navigation					4	4		8.
SW. Shaw					4	4		8.
Combes					4	4		8.
Am. 2					4	4		8.
Am. 3					4	4		10.
Am. 4					4	4		12.
Am. 5					4	4		12.
Am. 6					4	4		10.
Am. 7					4	4		18.
Am. 8	5	10			4	4		8.
Am. 9					4	4		12.
Am. 10					4	4		8.
Am. 11					4	4		16.
Am. 12	4	8			4	4		8.
Am. 13					4	4		28.
Am. 14	2	4		16	4	4		24.
Am. 15				16	4	4		8.
Am. 16					4	4		26.
Am. 17	1	2			4	4		20.
Am. 18	6	12			4	4		8.
Am. 19					4	4		

Reporting 7 Foreign Ships to Customs house there  
being no honor of their Nations at Canton & Sea. 56.  
Protectors bills of Exchange for various parties. 5 partials & Sea. 10.  
Protectors of Am. Reg. Boquette. 16 & Am. Reg. Eagle 16.  
Letter not entered at the house but 32. \$575.-

B + O. C.  
Canton 31st December 1847.  
Paul. J. Kirby  
W. S. Conard

Subsidiary report of Exports from Canton to other Ports & to other Ports of the Empire  
from January 1st 1847 to December 31, 1847.

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>cts</u>		<u>Doys</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>cts</u>	
Young & Son	9345890	@ 50	\$ 4671.945	Cowhony	3269060	@ 16	\$ 521.770
Young	932714	, 50	466857	Cowon			
Young & Son	2625685	, 30	757.075	Cowhony	374.410	, 20	74.882
Frankon	1079890	, 30	325.967	Pearo	61.702	, 40	24.681
Samson & Co.	1447899	, 65	941.134	Orange Pearo	125.051	, 40	50.020
Imperial	1125.695	, 60	674.214	Onion	652.881	, 40	261.152
Others	16452673	value	\$ 7435.192	Blacko	4475107	value	\$ 932.505

Merchandise			
Paper	84986 pcs		19735
Handkerchiefs	33829		12240
Handkerchiefs	52		60350
Shirts	825		31200
Shirts	11833		45243
Shirts	1208		29960
Shirts	8465		94124
Shirts	1225	1.268.900	
Shirts	750		
Shirts & Scarfs	96524		71220
Shirts	50		
Shirts	122		
Shirts	268 pcs		
Shirts	3900 pcs		
Shirts	2975		
		\$ 1268.900	\$ 384072

Value of Goods \$ 8.767.697  
 " of Merchandise " 1.652.972  
 Total value of Exports \$ 10.420.669

Canton July 31st 1848.  
 M. S. Smith

Statement of accounts in Canton from the United States of America  
from January 1st. 1847 to December 31st. 1847.

Drills, Brown.	pieces.	385.026
" White	"	2555
Leaves.	"	54141
Sheetings	"	17.718
Drills	"	236
Woolless	"	none
Yarns.	pieces	3972.
Drills, Cotton.	pieces.	40
Shirts.	pieces	10069
Shirts	pieces.	2050
Lead.	"	7991.
Shirts.	bbls.	951
Shirts	pieces.	1
Shirts	"	2170
Silver	<del>pieces</del>	\$ 25400
Copper.	"	79
Brown	"	1360
Shirts.	feet.	<del>507</del> 507

— C + O C —  
Canton July 31st. 1848.

Paul. S. Parker  
N. S. Parker

Recd 14 May 49.

Mr. Buchanan.

Consulate United States of America

Canton February 24. 1849.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter of September 1. 1848. and in reply beg to state that at present there are no destitute American Seamen at this Consulate. nor have there been any of consequence for the past 3 years

I have the honor to be

with great respect

Yours most obedt Servt.

Gilman Meredith acting

for Paul S. Forbes.

United States Consul.

To

The Honorable James Buchanan.

Secretary of State for the United States.

Washington

D. C.

Rec'd. 5. July. 50.

dated: July 5<sup>th</sup> 1850.

Yes -

No 49 R.

Minister of the U.S.A

(London 27 October 1849)

Sir.

After a residence of nearly seven years in China. & of which I have acted as U.S. Consul. I find that my health will require me to make a visit to the United States; and at the same time I am desirous of accompanying my family <sup>also</sup> ~~on a visit~~.

I would therefore request the indulgence of the Government; and have less hesitation in doing so as the duties of the Office will be performed during my absence by Mr R. B. Forbes of Boston, a gentleman who is well known to both Mr Pakenham and Mr Wintthrop, and who has been approved of pending the pleasure of the President of our Minister

Minister

here the Hon Chas. Davis.

I would merely remark that Mr R. B. Inge has been a resident in China for many years since the year 1819 when he first visited China - and there are few persons whose experience in China affairs would enable them to perform the duties with more advantage to his Countrymen.

I have perused by Sirp Statement of Trade and have so far managed the finances of the Consulate as to make the support of distressed seamen no burden to the Government.

I have the honor to be with great respect Your Obedient Servant

Honorably

Wm. Inge

John M. Clayton

U. S. Consul

Secretary of State of the U.S.  
Washington. D.C



*Rec'd 6 aprie.*

*Mr. La Riviere*

*N<sup>o</sup> 50 R.*

*Consulate U.S. America  
Canton 1<sup>st</sup> December 1899*

*Sir,*

*I take leave to inform you, that my predecessor, Mr. Paul S. Forbes United States Consul for the city of Canton, having left this Consulate under my charge, with the approbation of J. H. Davis United States Commissioner for China, I have this day assumed the duty of United States Vice Consul for the city of Canton, after presenting my Credentials, and obtaining an exequatur from the proper authority at this place.*

*I am Sir, respectfully*

*Your Obedient Servant.*

*T. W. Forbes*

*Vice Consul*

*To the Honorable*

*John M. Clayton*

*Secretary of State of the U.S.A.  
Washington D. C.*

Recd 6 April 50.

Mr. Lecomte.

N<sup>o</sup> 51. R.

Consulate U.S. America  
Canton 18 December 1849

Sir,

In conformity with the requirements of the State Department, I have the honour to hand you herewith N<sup>o</sup> 52 the usual report of American Vessels arriving at and departing from Canton, from 1<sup>st</sup> July, to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1848, being 31 Vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 15130. N<sup>o</sup> 53 from 1<sup>st</sup> January, to 30<sup>th</sup> June 1849, being 24 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage is 11548.

I also beg to inclose N<sup>o</sup> 54, a statement of Exports from Canton to the United States, their average value, and Exchange, during the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1848, to the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1849, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, dated 8<sup>th</sup> March 1843, and N<sup>o</sup> 55, a Report of Imports into Canton from the United States from 1<sup>st</sup> January, to 30<sup>th</sup> June 1849. Also

Also Consular Returns of British Trade with  
China for the years 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848,  
in four separate pamphlets N° 56 & N° 59

I am Sir respectfully

Your Obedient Servant

R. B. Forbes

Vice Consul

To the Honourable

John M. Clayton

Secretary of State of the U.S.A.  
Washington D.C.

N<sup>o</sup> 55.

Statement of Imports into Canton from the  
United States from 1<sup>st</sup> January to 30<sup>th</sup> June 1849.

Brown Drills pieces	132.123.
Blue do	1.200.
Scam	980.
Shirting	3.500.
Sheeting	62.140.
Yarn	871.
Cotton	1.290.
Fur	600.
Black	60.
Cochineal	75.
Linens	206.
Leads	2.900.
Spelter	570.
Bread	542.
Butter	22.
Flour	65.
Viniger	13.
Whisk	82.

Consulate United States America

Canton 18<sup>th</sup> December 1849.

W B Forbes  
Vice Consul

*N<sup>o</sup> 56*

CONSULAR RETURNS  
OF  
BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.  
FOR THE YEAR 1845.



HONGKONG:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.  
1846.

# CONSULAR RETURNS

OF

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE

AT THE

### PORT OF CANTON.

#### No. 6. GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of CANTON during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 3d February, 1845.

A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels of all Nations, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-house of CANTON during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, proceeding from, or bound for, the Ports and Places undermentioned, viz:—

ARRIVED									DEPARTED									
British	American	French	Dutch	Belgian	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscellaneous	Total	NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES								Total
15							1		16	London	79							79
30	5				1		1		37	Liverpool and Newport	20							20
1									1	Glasgow, Greenock, Leith & the Clyde	2						2	
										Dublin and Cork	7						7	
		1							1	Havre and Bordeaux	5						5	
										Amsterdam and Rotterdam	5						5	
										Copenhagen				1			1	
										Gottenburg					1		1	
							4		4	Hamburg						5	5	
							1		1	Bremen				1		2	2	
										Cape of Good Hope	1						1	
63	2					4			69	Bombay	29						29	
4	4								8	Calcutta	10	4					14	
5									5	Madras	2						2	
9									9	Tutucurin and Chippicollum								
										Colombo	1						1	
									1	Siam	1						1	
15	6	1			1				23	Penang, Singapore, and the Straits	5			1	1	1	15	
	2		9			1			12	Batavia, Sourabaya, Samarang, Menado	2		4				6	
1	2		1						4	Bali and Lombok	1		1				2	
1	19	1							25	Manila and the Philippine Islands	10	14				1	28	
										Halifax in N. S.	1						1	
13									13	New York		39				1	40	
6									6	Boston	3						3	
2									2	Philadelphia								
5									5	Baltimore and Salem								
2									2	New Orleans and Mobile								
2							1	1	4	Mazatlan and Mexico	2					1	4	
3								1	5	Callao and Lima	1			1			2	
1									1	Valparaiso					1		1	
2	3								5	Sandwich Islands and Polynesia	1						1	
4									4	Sydney, Port Philip, & Hobart Town	14						14	
25									25	Hongkong	15						15	
3	1								4	Macao	2						2	
4	5		1			1	1		12	Amyoy, Chusan, Ningpo, and Shanghai	5	12			2		19	
182	83	3	11		3	6	9	5	302		204	85	4	11	1	4	5	327

Total of Tonnage Inwards, 136,850

Total of Tonnage Outwards, 148,273

Canton, January 28th, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,  
H. M. Consul.

REMARK.—The Column headed "Miscellaneous" includes 2 Spanish, 1 Columbian, and 1 Ship under Siam Colours.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which arrived at, and departed from, the Port of CANTON during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz.

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
Under what Colours	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Under what Colours	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
British, ...	182	86,087	British, ...	204	98,277
American, ...	83	38,638	American, ...	85	37,959
French, ...	3	799	French, ...	4	1,176
Dutch, ...	11	2,972	Dutch, ...	11	3,343
Belgian, ...			Belgian, ...	1	305
Danish, ...	3	948	Danish, ...	4	1,320
Swedish, ...	6	2,066	Swedish, ...	5	1,674
Austrian, ...	2	567	Austrian, ...	2	567
Hamburg, ...	5	1,484	Hamburg, ...	5	1,484
Bremen, ...	2	520	Bremen, ...	2	520
Spanish, ...	2	1,406	Spanish, ...	2	1,406
Columbian and Peruvian, ...	2	243	Columbian and Peruvian, ...	2	243
Siam, ...	1	1,100	Siam, ...		
Total, ...	302	136,850	Total, ...	327	148,273

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,  
H. M. Consul.

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

A STATEMENT exhibiting the Movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of CANTON during the Year 1845, distinguishing British and Country Ships, and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December.

NAMES OF PORTS OR PLACES.	ARRIVALS						DEPARTURES						SUMMARY
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
London ... ..	15	6,761			15	6,761	79	37,662			79	37,662	Entered. British 118 Vessels 50,199 Tons Country 64 " 35,888 " Total 182 Vessels 86,087 Tons.
Liverpool ... ..	30	12,933			30	12,933	20	8,243			20	8,243	
Glasgow, Leith, } and the Clyde }	1	574			1	574	2	734			2	734	
Dublin and Cork							7	2,995			7	2,995	Total 182 Vessels 86,087 Tons.
Bombay ... ..	26	11,180	37	30,039	63	41,219	2	509	27	22,639	29	23,148	
Calcutta ... ..	2	1,012	2	803	4	1,905			10	5,932	10	5,932	
Madras ... ..	5	2,572			5	2,572			2	854	2	854	Cleared. British 137 Vessels 59,124 Tons. Country 67 " 39,153 " Total 204 Vessels 98,277 Tons.
Tutocorin ... ..	8	3,752			8	3,752							
Chippicollum ...	1	316			1	316							
Colombo ... ..							1	424			1	424	Of which number entered in Ballast, British 12 Vessels 4,886 Tons. Country 12 " 2,378 " Total 24 Vessels 7,264 Tons.
Panang ... ..			1	147	1	147							
Singapore ... ..	7	2,277	7	1,361	14	3,638			5	1,054	5	1,054	
Manila ... ..			1	123	1	123	5	2,053	5	3,376	10	5,429	And Cleared in Ballast. British 13 Vessels 4,342 Tons. Country 10 " 3,656 " Total 23 Vessels 7,998 Tons.
Lombok ... ..	1	629			1	629							
Polynesia ... ..			2	586	2	586							
Sydney ... ..	2	513	1	123	3	636	7	1,846	2	606	9	2,452	At Whampoa on 31st December. British 3 Vessels 1,325 Tons. Country 1 " 123 " Total 4 Vessels 1,448 Tons.
Hobart Town ...			1	86	1	86	1	222	3	433	4	655	
Port Philip ...							1	304			1	304	
Siam ... ..									1	826	1	826	
Cape of Good Hope									1	106	1	106	
Victoria ... ..	16	5,928	9	2,022	25	7,950	9	3,078	6	1,811	15	4,889	
Macao ... ..	1	388	2	806	3	694			2	465	2	465	
Amoy ... ..	1	541			1	541	1	542	2	904	3	1,446	
Chusan ... ..	1	608			1	608							
Shanghai ... ..	1	215	1	202	2	417	2	512			2	512	
Halifax, N. S.									1	147	1	147	
Total.....	118	50,199	64	35,888	182	86,087	137	59,124	67	39,153	204	98,277	

Canton, 28th January, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,  
H. M. Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 158 British vessels of 78,823 Tons, and in 60 Hongkong Lorchas of 3508 Tons Barthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, viz:—

No. in the Tariff.	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities.	From what Countries and Places imported.	Estimated value in Spanish Dollars.	Remarks.
<b>I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.</b>					
47	1.—Manufactures of Wool.				The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Consulate, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avordupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ lbs. in England. 1 chong is a English yard, nearly. The Value given has been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market. The Spanish Dollars have been reduced to Sterling at the rate of 4s. 4d. per Dollar.
	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium cloth, ...	Change 145,472		\$800,257	
	Narrow woollens, not described, ...	377,240		503,289	
	Long Ells, ...	212,097		283,852	
	Camlets, ...	119,754		232,526	
	Bonhazets, ...	15,258		22,988	
	Bunting, ...	987		1,236	
	Blankets, ...	Pairs 3,916		23,369	
	Woollens not enumerated, ...	Value \$ 7,536		7,536	
13	2.—Manufactures of Cotton.			1,867,982	
	Long cloths, grey, ...	Pieces 679,412		458,464	London, Liverpool, Glasgow, the Clyde, and Hongkong.
	Do. white, ...	166,735		3,134	
	Do. twilled, ...	3,020		7,274	
	Cambrics and Muslins, ...	2,427		58,872	
	Chintzes and Prints, ...	23,426		29,236	
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dozens 14,126		19,050	
	Ginghams, Pulicotes, dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteen, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Wool and Cotton mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods, ...	Value \$ 19,050		318,835	
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, ...	Peculs 20,446			
	4.—Miscellaneous Articles, raw and manufactured.				
8	Clocks and Watches, including Telescopes, Writing desks, and Dressing cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c. ...	Value \$ 28,546		28,546	
	Earthenware of all kinds, ...	Value \$ 1,840		1,840	
19	Flints, ...	Peculs 15,411		7,860	
20	Glass and Glass ware, ...	Value \$ 3,927		3,927	
30	Iron in Bolts, Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c. ...	Peculs 24,083		60,405	
	Steel, raw, ...	7		30	
	Tin plates, ...	Boxes 1,006		7,082	
	Lead, ...	Peculs 716		3,537	
40	Snails, ...	280		12,674	
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ...	Value \$ 5,650		5,650	
<b>II. PRODUCTIONS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.</b>				\$4,770,960	
3	Betel-nuts, ...	Peculs 15,935		60,154	
4	Biche de Mer, ...	420		10,428	
5	Birds' nests, edible, ...	Catties 125		3,267	
12	Cotton, viz: Bombay, 450,440 Bengal, 12,599 Madras, 87,988 Miscellaneous, 6,531	Peculs 527,201		4,727,884	
15	Cow Beshar, ...	Catties 10		176	
17	Elephants' teeth, ...	15,371		14,963	
18	Fishmaws, ...	Peculs 1,696		75,235	
22	Ginseng, ...	246		14,266	
24	Gum Olibanum, ... Myrrh, ... not enumerated or described, ...	4,089 6 4,355		28,545 32 4,355	
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock, ...	45		1,195	British India, Singapore, Penang, Bali, Lombok, Manila, Sydney, and Sandwich Islands.
	Horns, Unicorn and Rhinoceros, ...	54		2,780	
29	Mother o'Pearl-shells, ...	419		3,927	
30	Metals, Copper in Rods, Sheets, &c. Do. Tin in Blocks, ...	2 225		40 4,056	
32	Pepper, ...	4,865		24,635	
33	Patchuck, ...	902		2,082	
34	Pattans, ...	9,381		9,752	
36	Rice, ...	26,867		53,120	
36	Rose Maloes, ...	Catties 5,646		2,675	
37	Saltpetre, ...	Peculs 152		1,136	
38	Shark fins, ...	6,084		126,864	London, Liverpool, and Penang
39	Skins and Furs, viz: Ox Hides, Land-ottre, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins, ...	No. 9,946		19,654	
41	Soap, common, ...	Catties 63,933		6,125	
43	Sea Horse Teeth, ...	103		35	
46	Wood, Santal, ... Do. Sapan, ...	Peculs 22,593 395		202,640 763	
<b>III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.</b>					
	Including Agar-agar, Agates, Alum, Amber, Amethysts, Black-lead, Blue Stone, Books, Carpets, Cloves, Coals, Coral rough, and Coral Beads, Corks, Cornelians, and Cornelian Beads, Cudbear, Furniture, Glass (broken), Goat skins, Gold and Silver Thread, Gunpow, Paper and Stationery, Pearls and Precious Stones, Provisions, Raisins, Snuff, Tinware, Tobacco, Wearing Apparel, and a number of small articles belonging to the trade of India, ...	Value \$ 215,650		215,650	
<b>IV. TREASURE, ...</b>				\$10,392,034 322,568 \$10,714,602	
Total of Imports in British Ships, ...				£2,321,692	

Canton, January 28th, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,  
H. M. Consul.



**A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of CANTON in 181 British Vessels of the burthen of 90,279 Tons, and in 24 Lorchas of the burthen of 1440 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845.**

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles.	Quantities	To what Countries and Places Exported	Estimated Value in Spanish Dollars	Remarks.
<b>I. RAW PRODUCE.</b>					
1	Alum, ... ..	Piculs 30,782	Calcutta and Bombay	53,986	The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 16 pound avoirdupois and 100 Catties correspond with 133 lbs in England. 1 Ching is 4 English yards nearly. The Value given has in most instances been compiled upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market, and where this has been impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollar into Sterling has been made at the exchange of 4s. 4d. per Dollar.
2	Aniseed Stars, ... ..	" 106	Singapore	1,054	
9	Camphor, ... ..	" 1,202	London, Madras, Bombay	24,123	
10	Canes, ... ..	Mille 117	London, Liverpool, Leith, Bombay	1,437	
12	Cassia Ligna, ... ..	Piculs 15,897	London, Singapore, Bombay	171,230	
	Cassia Buds, ... ..	" 502	London, Manila, India	8,246	
13	China root, ... ..	" 3,016	London, Liverpool, Bombay	9,123	
28	Hartall or Orpiment, ... ..	" 207	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	2,528	
37	Muak, ... ..	Catties 106	Bombay	8,174	
45	Quicksilver, ... ..	Piculs 130	Calcutta and Bombay	16,524	
	Rhubarb, ... ..	" 1,505	London, Manila, Singapore, India	60,854	
46	Silk, raw, Nankin, ... 3467 } Do., Canton, ... 1725 }	" 5,192	London, Liverpool, Calcutta, Bombay	2,004,260	
	Silk, coarse and refuse, ... ..	" 4,191	Bombay	420,687	
52	Sugar, raw, ... ..	" 186,283	{ London, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay, Hobart Town	685,864	
55	Tea, viz:— Congou, ... 289,160 Souchong, ... 10,856 Pekoe, ... 5,248 Orange Pekoe, ... 16,734 Caper, ... 10,481 Miscellaneous sorts, 7,752 Twankay, ... 24,137 Hysan, ... 11,786 Hysan Skin, ... 1,463 Young Hysan, ... 25,998 Imperial, ... 8,154 Gunpowder, ... 18,062	" 429,867	{ Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Singapore, Manila, Australia, British America, Cape of Good Hope	15,823,954	
56	Tobacco, ... ..	Piculs 278	London, Calcutta, Bombay	2,496	
<b>II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>				19,293,262	
4	Bangles or Glass Armlets, ... ..	Boxes 127	Bombay, Calcutta, the Cape	7,867	
5	Bamboo ware, ... ..	Piculs 138	London, British India, Australia	2,520	
6	Brass leaf, ... ..	Boxes 117	Bombay and Madras	2,665	
8	Bone and Horn ware, ... ..	Catties 329	London, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	582	
14	China ware, ... ..	Piculs 4,718	{ London, Liverpool, British India, Australia, Manila	94,628	
	Crockery, ... ..	Value \$1,055		1,055	
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware, ... ..	Piculs 173	London, Liverpool, British India	7,652	
18	Crackers and Fireworks, ... ..	" 791	British India, Australia	3,843	
20	Fans of all sorts, ... ..	Catties 5,496	Great Britain, British India, Australia	6,240	
21	Furniture and Wood ware, ... ..	Piculs 268	Great Britain, British India, Australia	5,652	
24	Glass and Glass ware, ... ..	" 275	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	4,963	
25	Glass Bells, ... ..	Boxes 1,639	Calcutta, Madras, Bombay	31,985	
27	Grass Cloth, ... ..	Catties 2,256	London, Liverpool, British India	5,860	
29	Ivory, Mother of Pearl, Sandal } Wood, and Tortoiseshell ware, }	" 878	Great Britain, British India, Australia	4,392	
30	Kittysols, ... ..	Boxes 935	Madras, Bombay, Colombo	11,767	
31	Lacked ware, ... ..	Piculs 263	Great Britain, British India, Australia	12,583	
35	Mats and Matting, ... ..	" 1,766	British India, Australia, the Cape	10,556	
38	Nankeens and Cotton cloth, ... ..	" 253	London and Bombay	12,756	
2	Oil of Aniseed, ... ..	" 24	{ London, Singapore, British India, Manila	3,254	
12	Do. Cassia, ... ..	" 85		8,646	
41	Paper of all sorts, ... ..	" 2,149	London, British India, Australia	32,186	
43	Preserves and Sweetmeats, ... ..	Boxes 5,003	Great Britain, British India, Australia	22,512	
44	Rattan work, ... ..	Piculs 148	Bombay, Sydney, the Cape	2,975	
46	Silk thread and Ribbons, ... ..	Catties 2,831	London, Madras, Bombay	19,736	
	Silk manufactures, ... ..	" 69,549	{ Great Britain, British India, Australia, the Cape	483,848	
47	Silk and Cotton mixtures, ... ..	" 24,487		72,520	
50	Soy, ... ..	Piculs 430	London, British India, Manila	4,258	
53	Sugar Candy, ... ..	" 42,614	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	319,127	
59	Trunks of Leather, ... ..	Nests 262	London, Bombay, Calcutta	5,670	
61	Vermilion, ... ..	Boxes 560	Bombay, Calcutta, the Cape	28,946	
<b>III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.</b>				20,524,494	
	Including Bees' Wax, Cochineal, Capoor Cutchery, Curiosities and Fancy Articles, Ready-made Clothes, Drums, Dragon's Blood, Artificial Flowers, Glass Pictures, Hats and Caps, Glue, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Galls, Gamboge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Lead white and red, Mace, Marble slabs, Mirrors, Paintings in Oil, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls facitious, Shoes women's, Silvermith's work, Smalts, China Tinfoil, Turmeric, Umbrellas, Silk, &c.	Value estimated at \$ 209,524	Great Britain, British India, Australia, and Manila	209,524	
<b>Total of Exports in British Ships,.....</b>				\$20,784,018	
				\$4,492,370	

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR,  
H. M. Consul.

Canton, 28th January, 1846.





# GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British Trade at the Port of AMOY during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 8th February, 1845.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in Thirty-three British Vessels of 6655 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, viz:—

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	From what Countries and Places Imported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in <i>Stg.</i>		
				£	s.	d.
3	Betal Nut ... ..	100 Bags	Hongkong	96	0	0
4	Bicho de Mar... ..	119,376 Catties	Straits and Manila	1,722	19	6
5	Birds Nests ... ..	1,876 Do.	Do. Do.	3,895	13	4
12	Cotton ... ..	7,080 Bales	British India	42,327	1	10
13	White Longcloths ... ..	37,278 Pieces	England via Hongkong	25,555	14	10
Do.	Grey Do. ... ..	45,482 Do.	Do. Do.	28,576	8	0
Do.	Chintzes and Prints ... ..	4,517 Do.	Do. Do.	3,858	4	9
Do.	Handkerchiefs ... ..	1,488 Do.	Do. Do.	441	0	0
Do.	Velvets &c. ... ..	592 Do.	Do. Do.	1,218	6	8
Do.	Cotton Flannel ... ..	380 Do.	Do. Do.	407	6	8
Do.	Spotted Cambrics ... ..	40 Do.	Do. Do.	54	13	4
Do.	Cotton, Damask ... ..	1 Case	Do. Do.	37	18	4
14	Do. Yarn ... ..	1,188 Bales	Do. Do.	24,812	17	0
Do.	Do. Thread ... ..	24 Peculs	Do. Do.	19	10	0
18	Fish Maws ... ..	84 Do.	Straits	73	16	0
19	Flints ... ..	30 Tons	England via Hongkong	93	3	4
20	Glass ... ..	4 Cases	Do. Do.	28	13	4
30	Tin ... ..	259 Peculs	Banco Straits	779	12	0
Do.	Rod Iron ... ..	147 Do.	England via Hongkong	76	12	0
32	Pepper ... ..	882 Do.	Straits	381	19	8
34	Resins ... ..	880 Do.	Do.	518	10	0
35	Rice ... ..	10,021 Do.	Straits and Bally	2,179	1	0
37	Saltpetre ... ..	20 Do.	Straits	32	10	0
38	Sharks' Fins ... ..	83 Do.	Do.	78	0	0
39	Skins ... ..	20 Do.	Do.	41	16	0
42	Dried Fish, &c. ... ..	520 Do.	Do.	461	14	4
Do.	Beer ... ..	5 Casks	England via Hongkong	21	13	4
Do.	Wines ... ..	3 Cases	Do. Do.	19	16	0
46	Sandal Wood, &c. ... ..	50 Peculs	Straits	187	4	0
47	Camlew ... ..	950 Pieces	England via Hongkong	5,234	13	4
Do.	Spanish Stripes ... ..	150 Do.	Do. Do.	780	0	0
Do.	Habit Cloths ... ..	174 Do.	Do. Do.	754	0	0
Do.	Long Kils ... ..	920 Do.	Do. Do.	1,940	15	6
Unassorted Articles	Gilt Buttons ... ..	733 Gross	Do. Do.	397	6	5
Do.	Muskets ... ..	343 Pieces	America	173	6	8
Do.	Raisins ... ..	509 Boxes		220	11	4
Do.	Sundries ... ..			173	6	4
Total.....£				147,494	10	0

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1845.

G. G. SULLIVAN,  
H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in Charge.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY, in Thirty-three British Vessels of 6655 Tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1845, viz:—

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	To what Countries and Places Exported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in <i>Stg.</i>		
				£	s.	d.
7	Building Materials ... ..		Straits	162	2	0
14	Crockery-ware ... ..	522,040 Pieces	Do.	1,094	18	8
20	Fans ... ..	1 Package	Do.	0	13	4
30	Umbrellas ... ..	32,300 Do.	Do.	518	18	4
41	Paper of all kinds ... ..	574 Packages	Do.	1,092	12	8
43	Preserves ... ..	129 Boxes	Do.	186	15	4
48	Shoes (various kinds) ... ..	55 Do.	Do.	89	14	0
52	Sugar ... ..	1,306 Peculs	Hongkong	1,396	14	0
53	Do. Candy ... ..	5,052 Do.	Do. and Straits	6,827	10	6
55	Tea ... ..	402 Chests	Straits	544	5	4
56	Tobacco ... ..	240 Packages	Manila and Straits	573	6	0
Unassorted Articles	Medecines ... ..	11 Do.	Straits	164	15	8
Do.	Vermicelli ... ..	243 Do.	Do.	505	9	0
Do.	Joesticks, Lingans ... ..		Do.	321	5	0
	Japes, Ornaments, &c. ... ..					
	The "Wave's" Original Cargo ... ..		Foo-chow-foo	2,000	17	7
Total.....£				15,478	17	5

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1845.

G. G. SULLIVAN,  
H. B. M. Vice-Consul, Amoy, in Charge.





No. 7.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British Trade at the Port of NINGPO during the Year ending 31st December, 1845, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 8th February, 1845.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of NINGPO in British Vessels, of 962 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned during the Half Year ending the 31st December, 1845,—viz :

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	From what Places and Countries Imported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in Stg.		
13	Long Cloths (White)...	295 Pieces	Chusan	£	s.	d.
13	Long Cloths unbleached...	700 "	"	177		
18	Grey American drills...	815 "	"	350		
47	Spanish Stripes...	225 Yards	"	407	10	
47	Camlets...	10 Pieces	"	56	10	
				45		
				1,036		
			Half Year ending 30th June	9,362	5	
	<i>Per Bremen Vessel "Pauline" Landed, of 288 Tons (paid Tonnage dues at Amoy.)</i>		Total Imports in British Vessels for the Year 1845	£10,398	5	
	Pepper (Malay)...	550 Piculs	Singapore	717		
	Rattans...	650 "	"	520		
	Tin...	127 "	"	445		
	Mangrove Bark...	577 "	"	185		
	Sapan wood...	126 "	"	84		
	Gambier...	266 "	"	160		
	Flints...	180 "	"	26		
	Woolens...	29 Pieces	"	203		
	Dyed Cloths (Cotton)...	100 "	"	120		
	Watches...	5 Watches	"	130		
	Birds' nests...	146 Catties	"	292		
	<i>Imported in three Chinese boats under the American Flag, during the year 1845.</i>		Total Imports in Bremen Vessels for the Year 1845	£2,882		
	Rattans...	98 Piculs	Chusan	78		
	Spanish Stripes...	648 Yards	"	167		
	Grey Long Cloths...	822 Pieces	"	311		
	American Cotton drills...	45 "	"	22	10	
	Do. Flannel...	3 "	"	7		
	Cotton Yarn...	22 Piculs	"	550		
	Brown Soap...	1 "	"	2	10	
			Total Imports under the American Flag during the Year 1845.....	£1,128		

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM,—Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of NINGPO in British Vessels, of 962 Tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Half Year ending the 31st December, 1845,—viz :

No. in the Tariff	Denomination of Articles	Quantities	To what Countries and Places Exported	Reported or Estimated Invoice Value in Stg.		
1	Alum...	16,170 Piculs	Singapore & Hongkong	£	s.	d.
	China ware...	157 "	Singapore	3,638	10	
	Hartall...	106 "	Hongkong	200		
	Rhubarb...	58 "	"	118		
	Mushrooms (dried)...	6 "	Singapore	232		
	Vermicelli...	26 "	"	28		
	Pickled Cabbage...	21 "	"	25		
	Garlic...	50 "	"	33		
	Paper Umbrellas...	4 "	"	5		
	Straw mats...	12 Bundles	"	8		
	Vegetable tallow...	3 Piculs	Hongkong	12		
	Tea,—viz :			6	10	
	Gunpowder 7 1/2	6,234 lbs.	"	413		
	Young Hyson 22 1/2					
	Twankay 16 1/2					
	<i>Exported in the Bremen Ship "Pauline," Landed, of 288 Tons.</i>					
	Alum...	2,052 Piculs	Singapore	462		
	<i>Exported in three Chinese boats under the American Flag in 1845</i>					
	Alum...	232 Piculs	Chusan	52		
	Rhubarb...	266 "	"	1,064		
				£1,116		
			Exported Half Year ending 30th June, 1845.....	4,719		
			Total Exports in British Vessels for the Year 1845	12,776	3	
				17,495	3	

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM,—Consul.

RETURN of the British Trade at the Port of NINGPO during the Half Year ending the 31st December, 1845.

ARRIVED.							DEPARTED.							
Name of Vessel	Date of Entry 1845	Ton- nage	No. of Crew	Where from	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo			Date of clearance 1845	Where bound	Nature of Cargo	Value of Cargo		
						£	s	d.				£	s.	d.
A. Johnston* ...									Aug. 7	Singapore	Alum &c.	1356	--	--
Alligator ... ..	July 1	198	20	Shanghai	Ballast				July 7	Hongkong	Fes Alum &c.	1205	--	--
Dido ... ..	" 22	32	6	Chusan	Cotton goods	407	10	--	" 24	Chusan	Alum & Shubar	246	--	--
Amazon ... ..	" 24	424	43	Shanghai	Ballast				" 29	Hongkong	Alum	1390	10	--
Sarah Louisa ...	" 26	215	11	--	--				" 28	--	--	821	10	--
Dido ... ..	Aug. 13	32	6	Chusan	--				Aug. 15	Chusan	{ Unsale- able Bri- tish goods }			
Dido ... ..	" 19	32	6	--	--				" 20	--	--			
Shunnie ... ..	Sep. 15	29	3	--	{ Cotton & Woollen goods }.	628	10	--	Sep. 18	--	Ballast			
In a China boat }	Nov. 23			--	Long Cloths				Dec. 22	--	{ Reshipped for want of a market }			
		962				£1036	--	--				£4719	--	--
For the half Year ending 30th June }		964½				9362	5	--				£12776	3	--
For the year 1845 }		1926½				£10398	5	--				£17495	8	--

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM,—Consul.

\* For Imports, see half year ending 30th June.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues and Import and Export Duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of NINGPO for Six Months, ending the 31st December, 1845.

No.	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Tonnage dues				Import and Export duties				Total			
			Taels	m	c	c	Taels	m	c	c	Taels	m	c	c
25	Alexander Johnston ...						561	7	5	1	561	7	5	1
26	Alligator ...	198					460	4	2	2	460	4	2	2
27	Dido ...	32	3	2			81	5			155	8		
28	Amazon ...	424					70	6			618			
29	Sarah Louisa...	215					618				231	7	5	
	Dido ...	32	3	2			231	7	5		5	2		
30	Dido ...	32	3	2							3	2		
31	Shunnie ...	29	2	9			158	1	7	2	156		7	2
32														
		962	12	5			234	6	7	2	2,189	6	9	5
½ Year ending 30th June		964½	156	9	7	5	1,942	5	2	3	6,082	7	3	6
For the Year 1845.		1,926½	169	4	7	5	5,925	7	6	1	8,272	4	3	1
	Bremen Trade													
	Pauline	288					{ 629 205 }	5 1	6 7	5 6	{ 834 }	7	4	1
	American Trade													
	3 Chinese boats						{ 133 289 }	3 7	1 1	1 8	{ 428 }		1	8

Ningpo, 31st December, 1845.

R. THOM.—Consul.





STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues and Import and Export duties paid by British Vessels in the Port of Shanghai, for Half Year ending the 30th of June, 1845.

No.	Vessel's Name	Tonnage	Tonnage dues				Import and Export duties				Total.			
			Tsels	m.	c.	c.	Tsels	m.	c.	c.	Tsels	m.	c.	c.
43	Gem, ...	226	113	7	7	9	1467	7	7	9	1580	7	7	9
43	Sam, ...	124	12	4	7	0	1950	2	7	0	1962	6	7	0
44	Kelpie, ...	264	132	5	1	8	3518	5	1	8	3650	5	1	3
45	Thomas Crisp, ...	175	87	5	7	0	3036	4	7	0	3123	9	0	0
46	Mazeppa, ...	171	85	5	7	0	1235	6	5	7	1321	1	5	7
47	Sidney, ...	184	92	7	5	3	5334	3	5	3	5426	3	5	3
48	Wanderer, ...	404	202	1	5	4	10,902	1	5	4	11,104	1	5	4
49	Tory, ...	608	304	7	6	0	1562	7	6	0	1666	7	6	0
50	Harlequin, ...	237	118	5	5	5	2272	8	5	5	2391	3	5	5
51	Vixen, ...	105	10	5	6	6	1047	2	8	6	1057	7	3	6
52	Pantaloon, ...	202	101	7	2	0	4373	0	2	0	4474	0	2	0
53	Charles Jones, ...	370	185	7	0	9	14,495	5	0	9	14,680	5	0	9
54	Sylph, ...	251	125	0	2	5	1674	0	2	5	1674	0	2	5
55	Litherland, ...	305	152	7	2	0	16,132	3	2	0	16,284	3	2	0
56	Will O' the Wisp, ...	101	10	1	6	2	416	2	6	2	426	3	6	2
57	Rob Roy, ...	352	176	7	3	5	5371	9	3	5	5547	9	3	5
58	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	9	1	3216	5	9	1	3324	0	9	1
59	Mazeppa, ...	171	85	5	7	0	1053	4	7	4	1138	9	7	4
60	Sam, ...	124	12	4	7	0	3575	5	7	0	3587	9	7	0
61	Monarch, ...	337	168	5	6	9	18,249	3	6	9	18,417	8	6	9
62	Possidone, ...	595	197	5	6	2	2903	0	6	2	3100	5	6	2
63	Alligator, ...	198	99	7	8	2	5065	5	8	2	5164	5	8	2
64	Thos. Worthington, ...	203	101	5	7	7	10,001	9	6	7	10,103	4	6	7
65	Velore, ...	484	242	7	5	2	15,335	4	5	2	15,567	4	5	2
66	Isabella Anna, ...	228	113	7	0	0	126	0	0	0	239	0	0	0
67	Thomas Crisp, ...	175	87	5	7	0	584	7	6	0	672	2	6	0
68	Richard Cobden, ...	461	230	5	7	0	1469	1	6	0	1699	6	0	0
69	Amazon, ...	424	212	7	7	0	779	8	0	0	789	9	0	0
70	Warlock, ...	101	10	1	7	0	3551	1	2	0	3650	1	2	0
71	Alligator, ...	198	99	7	8	2								
72	Vixen, ...	106	53	7	7	0								
		7897	3335	5	0	0	145,692	8	9	5	149,028	3	9	5
		@ 72 p. ct.	\$4632				\$202,350				\$206,985			
		@ 4s. 2d.	£965				£42,156				£43,121			

G. BALFOUR, H. B. M. Consul.

*N<sup>o</sup> 37*

**CONSULAR RETURNS**  
**OF**  
**BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1846.**



**HONGKONG:**  
**PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.**  
**1847.**

# CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF CANTON.



### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

*Diplomatic Department.*

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns, furnished by Consul Macgregor, of the British Trade at the Port of Canton during the Year 1846, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 23d February, 1847.

A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels, of all Nations, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-House ANTON, during the Year ending 31st of December, 1846, proceeding from or bound to, the Ports and Places undermentioned, viz :—

ARRIVED								NAMES OF PORTS AND PLACES	DEPARTED										
AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	BELGIAN	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN		TOTAL	BRITISH	AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	BELGIAN	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN	TOTAL
1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	12	London	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	Liverpool and Bristol	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glasgow, Leith and the Clyde	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Dublin and Cork	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Havre and Bordeaux	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	Amsterdam and Rotterdam	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Antwerp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stockholm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Hamburg	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cape of Good Hope	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	Bombay	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	Calcutta	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Madras	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	Tutocorin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Siam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	20	Singapore and the Straits	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	Batavia and Sourabaya	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	Bali and Lombok	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Manila and the Philippines	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	New York	8	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	14
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	Boston and Baltimore	—	37	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	40
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	Mazatlan and Mexico	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Callao and Lima	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Valparaiso	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	Sydney, Port Philip, and Hobart Town	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, & Marquesas	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	Hongkong	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Macao	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	32	Amoy, Ningpo and Shanghai	18	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	29
84	4	8	1	1	6	5	1	304		207	65	4	8	1	1	6	4	1	297
22,049	1,283	2,742	300	305	1,281	1,349	550	150,170 Tons	88,880 Tons	29,788	1,283	2,574	300	305	1,978	1,097	550	26,755 Tons	

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of CANTON, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE
British, ... ..	214	92,896	British, ... ..	207	88,880
American, ... ..	64	29,049	American, ... ..	65	20,780
French, ... ..	4	1,283	French, ... ..	4	1,283
Dutch, ... ..	8	2,747	Dutch, ... ..	8	2,574
Belgian, ... ..	1	300	Belgian, ... ..	1	300
Danish, ... ..	1	305	Danish, ... ..	1	305
Swedish, ... ..	6	1,791	Swedish, ... ..	6	1,978
Hamburg, ... ..	4	1,097	Hamburg, ... ..	4	1,097
Bremen, ... ..	1	152	Bremen, ... ..	1	152
Prussian, ... ..	1	550	Prussian, ... ..	1	550
Total	304	130,170	Total	297	126,733

A STATEMENT exhibiting the movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of CANTON during the Year 1846, distinguishing British and Country Ships; and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December.

PLACES AND PORTS	ARRIVED						SAILED						SUMMARY
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
London, ... ..	12	5,417	..	..	12	5,417	57	27,247	4	3,055	61	30,302	Entered. British 137 Vessels 56,566 Tons Country 77 " 36,330 " Total 214 " 92,896 "
Liverpool, ... ..	28	10,633	..	..	28	10,633	19	6,902	..	..	19	6,902	
Bristol, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	421	..	..	1	421	
Glasgow and Leith, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,264	..	..	6	2,264	Of which number entered in Ballast. British 12 Vessels 5,374 Tons Country 20 " 3,585 " Total 32 " 8,959 "
Dublin and Cork, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,064	..	..	3	1,064	
Bombay, ... ..	44	20,884	28	24,014	72	44,898	6	2,340	33	21,125	39	23,465	
Calcutta, ... ..	4	1,958	13	5,176	17	7,134	..	..	7	3,202	7	3,202	And cleared in Ballast. British 15 Vessels 5,919 Tons Country 17 " 4,587 " Total 32 " 10,506 "
Madras, ... ..	2	751	..	..	2	751	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tutocorin, ... ..	11	5,206	2	878	13	6,083	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Singapore, ... ..	8	2,961	4	945	12	3,906	..	..	3	482	3	482	At Whampoa on 31st December. British 11 Vessels 5,463 Tons
Siam, ... ..	1	320	..	..	1	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manila, ... ..	2	688	2	436	4	1,124	7	3,042	1	530	8	3,572	
Lombok, ... ..	3	1,116	..	..	3	1,116	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total 32 " 6,959 "
Bali, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	400	..	..	1	400	
Australia, ... ..	2	785	4	518	6	1,303	7	2,146	9	1,732	16	3,878	
New Zealand, ... ..	1	325	..	..	1	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total 32 " 10,506 "
Sandwich Islands, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	..	1	150	
Cape of Good Hope, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	337	..	..	2	337	
Lima, ... ..	1	176	..	..	1	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total 32 " 10,506 "
Calao, ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	315	..	..	1	315	
Victoria, ... ..	10	3,418	18	3,028	28	6,446	5	1,621	16	5,376	21	6,997	
Macao, ... ..	1	293	..	..	1	293	..	..	..	..	..	..	Total 32 " 10,506 "
Amoy, ... ..	1	589	3	929	4	1,518	5	2,102	4	850	9	2,952	
Shanghai, ... ..	6	1,047	3	406	9	1,453	7	1,889	2	338	9	2,227	
Total, ... ..	137	56,566	77	36,330	214	92,896	128	52,240	79	36,540	107	88,880	

A RETURN of the Quantities of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures, Cotton Yarn and Raw Cotton, which were re-exported from CANTON to SHANGHAI and the other privileged northern Ports of CHINA in the Year 1846, under Customhouse Certificates of the Import Duties thereon having been paid at the Place of re-exportation.

IN WHAT SHIPS RE-EXPORTED	WHERE BOUND	RAW COTTON	COTTON YARN	COTTON SHIRTINGS WHITE	COTTON SHIRTINGS GREY	COTTON CLOTH TWILLED	CHINTZ	BROAD WOOLLENS	NARROW WOOLLENS	LONGELLS	BLANKETS
		Piculs	Piculs	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Pieces	Change	Change	Change	Pieces
Angloona, ... ..	Amoy	—	—	1,400	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kelpie, ... ..	Do.	2,516	—	3,700	999	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warlock, ... ..	Do.	—	845	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Captain, ... ..	Do.	594	—	1,500	2,984	—	—	—	—	—	1,200
Sydney, ... ..	Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helen Stewart, ... ..	Amoy	3,995	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maggie, ... ..	Do.	1,192	129	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Torrington, ... ..	Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	—	—	—
Inchinuan, ... ..	Do.	—	—	12,788	9,480	—	—	967	—	—	—
Donnan, ... ..	Do.	—	—	—	8,190	—	—	6,860	—	—	—
John o'Gaunt, ... ..	Do.	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Angloona, ... ..	Amoy	—	—	—	2,280	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spec, ... ..	Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	—	—
17 Lorchas, ... ..	H.kong	503	—	24,606	15,037	4,640	2,845	2,504	15,048	15,860	—
Total, ... ..		8,800	474	44,184	39,970	4,640	2,845	11,180	17,048	15,860	1,200

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 182 British Vessels of 85,937 Tons, and 100 Hongkong Lorchas of 5,510 Tons burthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, viz:—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH DOLLARS
I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.				
1.—Manufactures of Wool.				
47	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, ...	Changs 113,936		684,661
	Narrow Woollens, not described, ...	" 805,603		406,723
	Long Ella, ...	" 81,978		109,567
	Camlets, ...	" 71,913		122,452
	Bombazets, ...	" 20,910		31,560
	Buntings, ...	" 5,723		8,025
	Blankets, ...	" 5,297		15,960
	Woollens, not enumerated, ...	Value \$ 7,586		7,586
13	2.—Manufactures of Cotton.			
	Long Cloth, white, ...	Pieces 102,631		280,243
	Do. grey and twilled, ...	" 580,735		1,554,285
	Cambrics and Muslins, ...	" 550		1,580
	Chintzes and Prints, ...	" 14,219		42,750
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dozens 8,672		17,549
	Gingham, Piques, Dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods, ...	Pieces 16,911	London, Liverpool, Hull, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Hong-kong.	65,940
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, ...	Peculs 23,941		792,876
3.—Miscellaneous articles, raw and manufactured.				
8	Including Clocks and Watches, Telescopes, Writing desks, and Dressing-cases, Hardware, Ironmongery & Cutlery, Perfumery, &c. }	Value \$ 20,786		20,786
	Earthenware of all kinds, ...	Value \$ 1,256		1,256
19	Flints, ...	Peculs 6,690		2,425
20	Glass and Glassware, ...	Value \$ 5,965		5,965
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c., ...	Peculs 10,898		39,156
	Steel, raw, ...	" 299		1,382
	Lead, pig, ...	" 780		3,572
	Tin plates, ...	Boxes 2,248		13,212
40	Smalts, ...	Pecula 115		5,171
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ...	Value \$ 8,300		8,300
II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.				
3	Betel-nut, ...	Peculs 13,911		\$4,242,982
4	Bicho de Mar, ...	" 165		42,124
5	Birds' nests, edible, ...	Catties 89		5,815
12	Cotton, viz.—			2,253
	Bombay, ...	425,496		
	Bengal, ...	43,642		
	Madras, ...	70,915		
	Miscellaneous, ...	5,385		
15	Cow Bazaar, ...	Catties 52		482
17	Elephants' teeth, ...	" 13,194		12,965
18	Fishmaws, ...	Peculs 1,365		58,425
22	Ginseng, ...	"		
24	Gum Olibanum, ...	" 2,529		14,212
	" not further described, ...	" 5,178		20,745
25	Horns, Buffalo, and Bullock, ...	" 113		2,640
	Unicorn and Rhinoceros, ...	" 10		484
29	Mother o' Pearl shells, ...	" 166		1,280
30	Tin in Blocks, ...	"		
32	Pepper, ...	" 959	Great Britain, British India, Singapore, Siam, Bali, Lombok, Manila, and Sydney.	4,852
33	Patchuck, ...	" 7,415		65,435
34	Rattans, ...	" 7,362		25,648
35	Rice, ...	" 28,016		49,228
36	Rose Maloes, ...	Catties 5,297		2,480
37	Salpêtre, ...	Peculs		
38	Shark fins, ...	" 6,893		126,236
39	Skins and Furs, viz.—			
	Ox Hides, Land-otter, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins, ...	No. 12,998		25,837
41	Soap, common, ...	Peculs 51		442
43	Sea Horse Teeth, ...	Catties 1,353		482
46	Wood, Sandal, ...	Peculs 15,637		157,831
	" Sapan, ...	" 1,565		2,937
III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.				
	Including Agar-agar, Alum, Asbestos, Amber, Asafoetida, Black-lead, Blue Stone, Books, Canes, Carpets, Cloves, Coals, Cocaine, Coral rough and Coral beads, Corals, Cudbear, Cornelian stones and beads, Couch, Furniture, Gambier, Glass (broken), Goat skins, Gold and Silver Thread, Guano, Nutmegs, Palm, Paper and Stationery, Pearls and Precious Stones, Provisions and Stores, Raisins, Rosewood Snuff, Timber, Tobacco, Wearing Apparel, and a number of small articles belonging to the Trade of India, ...	Value \$206,750		206,750
IV. TREASURY,				
				\$9,997,588
				216,800
Total of Imports in British Ships, ...				\$10,214,383

At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, £2,213,116. 6s. 4d.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of CANTON, in 178 British Vessels of the burden of 78,874 Tons, and in 58 Hongkong Lorchas of 3,466 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846, viz:—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH DOLLARS
<b>I. RAW PRODUCE.</b>				
1	Alum, ...	Peculs 2,334	Calcutta and Bombay	4,486
2	Aniseed, Star, ...	96	Do.	1,008
10	Cane, ...	Mills 135	London, Glasgow, Bombay	1,590
12	Cassia Ligna, ...	Peculs 12,461	{ London, Liverpool, Glasgow.	125,682
13	Cassia Buds, ...	259	{ Bombay, and Calcutta	4,612
18	China Root, ...	165	Bombay	465
28	Hartall, or Orpiment, ...	482	Calcutta and Bombay	5,812
	Quicksilver, ...	306	London, Bombay, Calcutta	37,244
45	Rhubarb, ...	850	Do.	36,208
46	Silk, raw, Nankin, ...	1,548	Do.	956,726
	" Canton, ...	1,022		
	" Coarse or refuse, ...	4,084		
52	Sugar, raw, ...	277,814	{ London and Bombay	387,560
			{ Great Britain, British	1,416,237
			{ India, Australia, {Cape,	
			{ and Sandwich Islands	
55	Tea, viz,—			
	Congou, ...	247,176	{ Great Britain, British	11,112,627
	Souchong, ...	7,032		
	Flowery Pekoe, ...	4,092		
	Orange do., ...	11,157		
	Caper, ...	2,047		
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,820		
	Hyson, ...	3,042		
	—Do. Skin, ...	102		
	Young Hyson, ...	12,141		
	Imperial, ...	3,162		
	Gunpowder, ...	9,087		
	Twankay, ...	6,122		
56	Tobacco, ...	75	London and Bombay	762
<b>II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.</b>				
4	Bangles, or Glass Armlets, ...	Boxes 69	Bombay	4,487
5	Bamboo ware, ...	Peculs 79	Bombay, Calcutta, Sand. Is.	1,208
6	Brass leaf, ...	Boxes 223	Bombay	6,743
8	Bone and Horn ware, ...	Catties 309	London, Bombay, Sydney	382
14	China ware, ...	Peculs 2,541	{ London, Liverpool, Calcutta.	49,745
	Crockery, common, ...	Value \$ 1,260	{ Bombay, Sydney, and Sand-	1,260
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware, ...	Peculs 312	{ wich Islands	12,160
18	Crackers and Fireworks, ...	692	Calcutta, Bombay, the Cape	4,725
20	Fans of all sorts, ...	Catties 5,326	London, Calcutta, Bombay	5,562
21	Furniture and Wood ware, ...	Peculs 397	Br. India, Cape, and Sandw. Is.	7,940
24	Glass and Glass ware, ...	365	London, Calcutta, Bombay	7,308
25	Glass Beads, ...	Boxes 1,548	Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney	30,967
27	Grass Cloth, ...	Catties 2,873	London, Bombay, Sydney	6,380
29	Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Sandal Wood, and Tortoise-shell ware, ...	987	{ London, Liverpool, Bom-	4,724
			{ bay, Calcutta, Sydney,	
			{ and Sandwich Islands	
30	Kittysols, ...	Boxes, 1,246	Do.	14,308
31	Lacquered ware, ...	Peculs 279	Do.	11,653
35	Mats and Matting, ...	3,652	Do.	28,632
38	Nankeens and Cotton Cloth, ...	214	London, British India, Sydney	16,956
2	Oil of Aniseed, ...	120	London, Calcutta, Glasgow	16,842
12	" Cassia, ...	110	Calcutta and Bombay	26,460
41	Paper of all sorts, ...	2,452	British India and Sandw. Is.	32,762
43	Preserves, ...	6,824	Britain, Br. India, Cape, Sydney	27,926
44	Rattan work, ...	249	Calcutta, Cape, Sandwich Is.	5,930
46	Silk thread and Ribbons, ...	Catties, 7,922	London, Bombay, do.	34,736
	Silk manufactures, ...	54,727	{ London, Liverpool, Sydney,	292,653
47	Silk and Cotton mixtures, ...	57,862	{ Br. India, Sandwich Islands	93,112
50	Soy, ...	Peculs 408	London, Sydney, do.	4,120
53	Sugar Candy, ...	38,584	Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney	306,742
59	Trunks of Leather, ...	Nests 356	Do., do., Sandw. Is.	7,830
61	Vermilion, ...	Boxes 792	Calcutta and Bombay	40,822
<b>III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.</b>				
Including Arsenic, Bees' Wax, Camphor, Capoor Outphery, Curioities and Fancy Articles, Drums, Ready-made Clothes, Dragon's Blood, Artificial Flowers, Hair and Caps, Gine, Galangal-root, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Galls, Gamboge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Lamps, Lamp-Oil, Lead white and red, Mace, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls factitious, Women's Shoes, Silversmith's work, Smalts, Tinof, Turmeric, Silk, Umbrellas, &c.			{ Great Britain, British India,	186,760
Value \$ 186,760			{ Australia, Cape, Sandwich Islands, Manila	
Total of Exports in British Ships, ...				\$15,378,560

At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, £3,332,021 6s. 8d.

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ lbs. in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards, nearly. The Value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been at the average Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar.

Canton, 31st December, 1846.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Consul.

## CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF SHANGHAE.



Diplomatic Department.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency H. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Shanghai for the Year 1846 be published for general information, with the subjoined extract of a despatch from Mr Consul Alcock:—

"In cotton Goods the increase since the first year has been from 472,903 Pieces to 1,248,584. Three millions have been disposed of, in addition to some 50,000 dozen of Handkerchiefs, from the opening of the Port. Woollens, never in great request in China, have found but a limited market: some 200,000 Chang of 12 feet having been the annual consumption.

"In Tea and Silk, the two great Staples of our Chinese Exports, the progress has been marked. From a million and a half of lbs shipped in 1844 an advance has been made to ten millions. In Silk from 1815 bales, the shipments have increased to 15,926.

"Thus in three years 21,020,533 lbs of Tea and 30,834 bales of Silk have been shipped on British account. The last year shows an Exportation of probably one-fifth of the whole supply of Tea required for British consumption, and two-thirds of the total shipments of Raw Silk from China."

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 4th February, 1847.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at and Departed from the Port of SHANGHAE during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED.			DEPARTED.		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE
British, ... ..	54	15,069	British, ... ..	50	14,159
American, ... ..	17	5,322	American, ... ..	17	5,322
Spanish, ... ..	2	750	Spanish, ... ..	2	750
Swedish, ... ..	1	206	Swedish, ... ..	1	206
Bremen, ... ..	1	152	Bremen, ... ..	1	152
Hamburgh, ... ..	1	260	Hamburgh, ... ..	1	260
	76	21,759		72	20,849

A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom House of SHANGHAE, proceeding from or bound for the Ports and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

ARRIVED.						PORTS AND PLACES.	DEPARTED.					
BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	SWEDISH	BREMEN	HAMBURGH		BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	SWEDISH	BREMEN	HAMBURGH
21	1	3	1	1	1	London	7	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Liverpool	13	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	Glasgow	6	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Cork	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	Singapore	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	17	1	1	1	1	Manila	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	Sidney	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	Hobart Town	19	17	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	Hongkong	2	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	Chusan	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	Amoy	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	Ningpo	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	Canton	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	17	2	1	1	1		50	17	2	1	1	1

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of SHANGHAE in 54 British Vessels of 15,069 tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846.

No. OF TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
				£	s.	d.
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>					
"	White Long Cloth ... ..	Pieces 235,067	London, Liverpool, } Hongkong & Canton }	125,030	—	—
"	Grey do. ... ..	" 868,143	"	504,240	—	—
"	Chintz ... ..	" 15,374	"	9,608	—	—
"	Drills ... ..	" 2,880	"	1,800	—	—
"	Handkerchiefs ... ..	Doz. 20,722	"	4,216	—	—
"	Velvets ... ..	Value	"	1,368	—	—
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>					
"	Habit cloths, Sp. Stripes, &c. ... ..	Change 77,023	"	97,647	—	—
"	Long Ellis ... ..	" 59,407	"	15,511	—	—
"	Camlets, English ... ..	" 55,312	"	16,412	—	—
"	Do. Dutch ... ..	" 600	"	300	—	—
"	Blankets ... ..	Pairs 513	"	827	—	—
50	<i>Metals.</i>					
"	Iron bars, &c. ... ..	Piculs 3,057	"	2,144	—	—
"	Do. wire ... ..	" 840	"	525	—	—
"	Lead pigs ... ..	" 212	"	243	—	—
"	Tin plates ... ..	" 239	"	398	—	—
20	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
"	Glassware ... ..	Value	"	42	—	—
34	Rattans ... ..	Piculs 640	Singapore	320	—	—
37	Saltpetre ... ..	Value 300	"	487	—	—
"	Hardware ... ..	Piculs 85	Liverpool	1,000	—	—
41	Soap ... ..	" 3,601	Sydney	122	—	—
46	Sandal wood ... ..	Value	"	4,749	—	—
45	Wine, Beer, &c. ... ..	Value	Liverpool and Hongkong	3,549	—	—
"	Miscellaneous ... ..	Including 30,000 Pieces of damaged Shirtings	"	18,312	—	—
				£210,200		

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of SHANGHAE in 50 British vessels of 14,159 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846.

No. OF TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
				£	s.	d.
1	Alum... ..	Piculs 204	England	25	—	—
38	Nankeen Cloth ... ..	" 181	"	1,809	—	—
46	<i>Raw Silk, viz:—</i>					
"	Tsatlee, ... ..	Bales 7,364				
"	Taysam, ... ..	" 6,494				
"	Yuenfa, ... ..	" 901				
"	Sorts, ... ..	" 967				
"	Silk Piece Goods ... ..	" 52		3,335	—	—
55	<i>Teas, viz:—</i>					
"	Congou, ... ..	Bales 6,379,573				
"	Souchong, ... ..	" 453,359				
"	Hung Muey, ... ..	" 53,104				
"	Pekoe, ... ..	" 18,568				
"	Hyson, ... ..	" 210,816				
"	Young Hyson ... ..	" 699,941				
"	Hyson Skin, ... ..	" 377,111				
"	Twankay, ... ..	" 710,378				
"	Imperial, ... ..	" 161,909				
"	Gumpowder, ... ..	" 308,550				
"	Hemp, ... ..	Bales 694		1,311	—	—
"	Gypsum ... ..	Piculs	Hongkong	110	—	—
"	Raw Cotton ... ..	Value	Canton	200	—	—
"	Miscellaneous ... ..	"	England	300	—	—
				£1,352,530		

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, Import and Export Duties, paid by Foreign Vessels in the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NATION	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES				TOTAL			
		T.	m.	c.	d.	T.	m.	c.	d.	T.	m.	c.	d.
American ... ..	5,322	1,282	—	—	—	67,442	—	1	—	68,724	—	1	—
Spanish ... ..	750	300	—	—	—	2,149	9	3	3	2,419	9	3	3
Swedish ... ..	204	—	—	—	—	4,692	4	4	5	4,692	4	4	5
Bremen ... ..	132	76	—	—	—	4,374	2	4	6	4,450	2	4	6
Hamburgh ... ..	260	130	—	—	—	11,114	5	4	3	11,244	5	4	3
	6,668	1,788	—	—	—	89,742	9	7	7	91,580	9	7	7
		@ 72 ¢ cent, \$2,483				\$124,642				\$127,125			
		@ 4s. 2d. £317				£25,967				£26,484			



STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, Import and Export Duties, paid by British Vessels in the Port of SHANGHAI during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846.

No.	Vessel's Name	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Tons	m.	c.	d.	Tons	m.	c.	d.	Tons	m.	c.	d.
108	Nimrod	234	117				3,875	2		1	3,892	2		1
109	Kelgie	264	132				4,812	1	7	2	4,844	1	7	2
110	Annie	177	88				7,198	7	5	1	7,287	2	5	1
111	Gleanings	610												
112	Martins	338	169				17,088	4	9	4	17,392	4	9	4
113	Bleng	231	115				8,317	7	4		8,453	2	4	
114	Mary Ann Webb	338	169				14,300	9	2	7	14,469	9	2	7
115	Matilda	318	159				13,447	7	5		13,608	7	5	
116	Torrington	144	72				1,430	9	3	6	1,445	8	3	6
117	Marion	343	171				17,229	5	8	5	17,463	5	8	5
118	Gardner	320	160				11,952	4	2		12,112	4	2	
119	Janet Wilson	279	139				10,522	9	7	8	10,662	4	7	8
120	Dido	81	40											
121	Tomatin	429	214				17,309	8	2	9	18,024	5	2	9
122	Osney	149	74				1,832	9	2	5	1,847	8	2	5
123	Slater	130	65								13			
124	Joseph Gannett	447	223				20,761	5	4		20,985	1	4	
125	New Margaret	411	205				15,182	3	2	8	15,367	8	2	8
126	Torrington	144	72				1,656	5	2	6	1,670	9	2	6
127	Old England	503	251				23,846	8	3	3	24,097	3	3	3
128	Poppy	146	73				997	7	4		1,011	7	4	
129	Gem	228	113				5,488	2	5		5,601	2	5	
130	Pearl	118	59				915	5	2	5	928	3	2	5
131	Torrington	144	72				2,813	3	6	8	2,827	7	6	8
132	Wm. Adams	327	163				3,983	1	1	1	4,146	6	1	1
133	Monarch	337	168				18,109	8	2	8	18,278	3	2	8
134	Spec	103	51				131	4	4		191	9	4	
135	Sidney	184	92				4,158	8	1	4	4,250	8	1	4
136	Corinthian	173	86				13,642	2	4	8	13,728	7	4	8
137	Aqua Marina	518	259				23,420	7	4	9	21,470	7	4	9
138	Holm	630	315				3,217	3			3,582	3		
139	Bowthorpe	373	186				16,430	4		2	16,816	9		2
140	Vindictor	327	163				11,247	5	2	8	11,411		2	8
141	Sidney	184	92				2,831	3	2		2,923	3	2	
142	Lithedand	305	152				15,268	8			15,421	5		
143	Warlock	330	165				22,486	5	9	4	22,486	5	9	4
144	Alfred	125	62				2,870	6	9	5	2,892	9	9	5
145	John Bagdale	407	203				12,660	9	8	9	12,660	9	8	9
146	Valore	484	242				22,401	3	5		22,643	3	5	
147	Captain	316	158				17,926	8	7		17,926	8	7	
148	Emitt	253	126				14,686	2	6	1	14,812	7	6	1
149	Chiefain	389	194				12,668	4	8	2	12,862	9	8	2
150	Chiefain	389	194											
151	Torrington	144	72				1,321	4	1	4	1,235	8	1	4
152	Dumfries	463	231				20,497	5	8	5	21,151	5	8	5
153	Eleanor Russell	386	193				12,148	2	8	7	12,301	2	8	7
154	Will o' the Wisp	491	245				3,422				3,482	1		
155	Margie	186	93				469	9			562	9		
156	Lady Sydney	322	161				14,503	9	2	9	14,564	9	2	9
157	John Bagshaw	306	153				4,300	6			4,408	6		
158	Torrington	144	72				3,911	2			3,925	6		
159	Bonanza	176	88											
160	Dhur	300	150											
161	Nymph	106	53											
Total		14,741	7,349	9			483,658	8	8	8	489,008	4	8	8
		@ 72.50 cent, \$7,430		\$671,748		\$679,178								
		@ 4s. 2d. £1,546		£138,947		£141,495								

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries at the Port of SHANGHAI, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities, as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Exported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES		QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED						AGGREGATE QUANTITIES EXPORTED	ESTD. VAL. IN STG. AT 4/2 EXCHANGE
		British	American	Spanish	Swedish	Danish	Hamburg		
Alum.	Piculs	204						204	£ 55
Nankeen Cloth		181						181	1,960
Raw Silk	Bales	15,926	301		7		129	16,356	945,915
Silk Piece Goods	Piculs	52						52	3,333
Tea	Pounds	19,075,768	2,510,944		5,320		208,411	12,798,433	550,296
Hemp	Value	£1,311						£1,311	£1,311
Camphor	Boxes		400					400	1,000
Cassia	Piculs		50					50	110
Copper Cash	Bags		12,781					12,781	21,260
Miscellaneous		£700			770		250	1,720	1,720

£1,526,960

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of SHANGHAI, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES, AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED						AGGREGATE QUANTITIES IMPORTED	ESTD. VAL. IN STG. AT 4/2 EXCHANGE
	British	American	Spanish	Swedish	Bremen	Hamburgh		
Birds' Nests, ... .. Cattie	—	—	448	—	—	—	448	£ 2,480
Bicho de Mar, ... .. Piculs	—	—	388	—	—	—	388	1,572
<i>Cotton,—</i>								
Long Cloths, Grey, ... .. Pieces	968,145	104,401	—	83,570	20,453	17,367	1,143,934	595,796
"    White, ... .. "	235,067	58,000	—	5,450	3,480	25,070	322,017	173,127
"    Coloured, ... .. "	—	7,020	—	—	—	—	7,020	2,925
Chintzes, ... .. "	15,374	355	300	—	—	150	16,179	10,110
Drills, Grey, ... .. "	2,880	96,239	—	—	—	—	99,119	49,919
Domestic, Grey, ... .. "	—	11,820	—	—	—	—	11,820	5,910
Jeans and Twills, ... .. "	—	5,400	—	—	—	—	5,400	2,925
Muslins, ... .. "	—	180	—	—	—	—	180	67
Cotton Flannel, ... .. "	—	4,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	1,833
Handkerchiefs, ... .. Doz	20,722	1,621	—	—	—	—	22,343	4,653
Velvets, ... .. Pieces	400	120	—	—	—	—	520	1,743
<i>Wool,—</i>								
Broad Cloths, &c., ... .. Chang	77,023	6,680	—	500	10,086	210	94,599	114,126
Long Ells, ... .. "	59,407	20,862	—	—	1,440	3,840	85,549	22,124
Camlets, English, ... .. "	55,312	1,875	—	—	1,650	1,787	60,524	17,986
"    Dutch, ... .. "	600	—	—	—	—	—	600	300
Blankets, ... .. Pairs	513	425	—	—	95	260	1,293	997
Bombazets, ... .. Pieces	—	—	—	—	—	114	114	118
<i>Metals,—</i>								
Iron Bars, &c., ... .. Piculs	3,057	—	—	98	—	—	3,155	2,215
"    Wire, ... .. "	840	—	—	—	—	—	840	525
Lead Pigs, ... .. "	212	3,200	—	—	—	—	3,412	4,243
Tin Plates, ... .. "	239	120	—	70	—	—	429	639
Swedish Steel, ... .. Boxes	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	5
<i>Miscellaneous,—</i>								
Glassware, ... .. Value	£42	£625	—	—	£218	£406	£1,291	£1,291
Rattans, ... .. Piculs	640	—	—	—	—	—	640	320
Saltpetre, ... .. "	300	—	—	—	—	—	300	437
Hardware, ... .. Value	£1,000	—	—	—	£156	—	£1,156	£1,156
Soap, ... .. Piculs	85	—	—	—	—	—	85	122
Sandalwood, ... .. "	3,101	9,575	—	—	—	—	12,676	19,712
Ebony wood, ... .. "	—	—	830	—	—	—	830	1,729
Sapanwood, ... .. "	—	—	3,978	—	—	—	3,987	2,486
Wine, Beer, &c., ... .. Value	£3,549	—	—	£395	£135	—	£3,879	3,879
Miscellaneous Sundries, ... ..	£18,312	—	380	—	—	—	£18,692	18,692
								£1,066,172

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the books kept at this office, and the quantities specified are those that have paid duty.  
The weights and measures stated are the same as the Standards in use at the Five Ports in China.  
The value given has been estimated according to reported sales prices.  
The reduction of Spanish Dollar into Sterling has been made at the exchange of 4/2 p. Dollar.  
A very considerable quantity of Treasure has been Imported from Wooang, but the amount unknown.

SUMMARY of the principal British Cotton and Woollen Manufactures Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI during the Years 1844-45-46, also the Quantity of Tea and Silk Exported during the same period.

COMMODITIES		FROM NOV. 1845 TO DEC. 1844, IN 44 VESSELS OF 10,415 TONS	1845 IN 62 VESSELS OF 15,971 TONS	1846 IN 54 VESSELS OF 15,069 TONS	TOTAL IN 160 BRITISH VESSELS OF 41,455 TONS	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING
Cotton,	Long Cloths, Grey, ... .. Pieces	275,244	911,911	998,143	3,001,794	£ 1,862,707
	"    White, ... .. "	176,819	341,581	235,067		
	Chintzes, ... .. "	20,839	26,816	15,374		
	Pieces	472,902	1,280,308	1,248,584		
	Handkerchiefs, ... .. Dozen	19,287	8,369	20,722	48,378	10,078
Wool,	Woollens, ... .. Chang	61,133	75,852	77,023	589,967	424,020
	Long Ells, ... .. "	97,477	48,904	59,407		
	Camlets, ... .. "	55,339	59,520	55,312		
	Chang	213,949	184,276	191,742		
Tea,	... .. Pounds	1,558,453	9,888,422	10,073,758	21,020,633	967,230
	Silk, ... .. Bales	4,815	10,093	15,926	30,834	2,132,690

Total Number of Ships (British) arrived 160 of 41,455 tons. Total departed 156 of 40,143 tons.  
Total Amount of Duties, Import and Export, and Tonnage Dues paid to the Chinese Government by British Merchant Vessels from the opening of the Port to the 31st December, 1846—1,104,471 Taels; @ 72 p cent, \$1,533,987; at 4/2 Exchange, £319,580.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1846.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

## CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF AMOY.



## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency, H. M. Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Amoy for the Year 1846 be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 15th February, 1847.

RETURN of British Trade at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

ARRIVED						DEPARTED					
SHIP'S NAME	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	
						\$	c.			\$	c.
Acicque, ...	Dec. 22	150	19	Six Islands,	None,	—	Jan. 6	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	4,550	90
Annite (Lorcha),	Feb. 13	27	8	Hongkong,	Cotton & Drills,	6,422 00	" 25	Foo-chow-foo,	Wrecked off Gho-see,	—	—
William the IV.,	" 16	176	16	Six Islands,	None,	—	Mar. 6	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	4,050	00
Alkark, ...	" 18	560	53	Calcutta & H. kong,	Cotton,	81,193 00	" 13	Whampoa,	Part of Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 19	142	18	Hongkong,	Cotton Twist, &c.,	20,070 00	Feb. 21	Hongkong,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 25	105	8	"	None,	—	" 27	Canton,	Returned Cargo,	—	—
Alkark, ...	April 2	105	8	"	Drills & Saltpetre,	5,550 00	April 5	Hongkong,	Sugar Candy,	2,486	00
Alkark, ...	" 25	108	15	"	G. & W. Shirtings,	6,000 00	" 30	Foo-chow-foo,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 29	291	33	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	17,798 00	May 12	Singapore,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	May 37	137	27	Chusan,	Cotton,	10,800 00	" 29	Hongkong,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	June 8	189	21	Canton,	"	4,293 00	June 10	Foo-chow-foo,	Part of Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 15	134	24	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	6,469 00	July 21	Manila,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 19	274	27	Penang,	"	13,091 00	Oct. 31	Penang,	General Cargo,	8,610	00
Alkark, ...	" 25	176	20	"	"	6,758 00	July 28	Hongkong,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 26	159	20	Singapore,	"	7,629 00	Nov. 3	Sing. & Penang,	General,	1,503	00
Alkark, ...	July 1	515	22	Hongkong,	General,	78,578 00	July 9	Shanghai,	Part of Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 5	264	30	Singapore,	"	16,946 00	Aug. 24	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	4,992	00
Alkark, ...	" 5	202	28	"	"	11,553 04	" 1	Whampoa,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 6	189	26	Foo-chow-foo,	Cotton,	6,147 81	July 8	Hongkong,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 8	189	23	Singapore,	General,	11,838 00	Nov. 15	Singapore,	Sundries,	1,634	00
Alkark, ...	" 11	264	50	Canton,	Cotton & Rice,	57,501 48	July 14	Canton,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 19	134	25	Shanghai,	Cotton,	4,700 00	" 20	Hongkong,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 29	264	50	Canton,	Cotton & Cot. Twist,	—	Aug. 1	Whampoa,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	Aug. 1	154	19	Singapore,	Sundries,	5,070 00	Dec. 14	Singapore,	Straits Cargo,	2,957	00
Alkark, ...	" 4	169	20	Hongkong,	"	distress	Aug. 8	Shanghai,	Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 4	327	16	"	"	30,156 85	" 11	"	Part of Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 8	316	14	Whampoa,	Cotton & Long Ella,	30,747 30	" 14	"	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 17	330	16	Hongkong,	Cotton Yarn,	11,012 40	" 17	"	Ballast,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 19	76	15	Singapore & Macao,	Straits Cargo,	3,618 00	" 27	Ningpo,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 28	407	22	Canton,	Manufactured Goods,	28,370 00	" 31	Shanghai,	Part of Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 29	227	30	Singapore & Macao,	Straits Cargo,	16,662 00	" 27	Singapore,	Straits General,	2,107	00
Alkark, ...	Sept. 6	202	28	Whampoa,	Cotton & Piece Goods,	34,430 00	Dec. 7	Sing. & Penang,	"	1,235	00
Alkark, ...	" 8	150	27	H. kong & Chimmo,	Cotton,	8,100 00	Sept. 9	Hongkong,	Ballast,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 14	186	12	Canton,	Cotton, &c.,	30,328 00	" 20	"	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 17	419	19	Whampoa,	Cotton,	37,592 00	" 15	"	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 17	291	33	"	" &c.,	31,698 00	Nov. 15	Singapore,	Sundries,	5,433	00
Alkark, ...	" 17	589	42	Calcutta,	"	85,736 00	Oct. 5	Hongkong,	None,	—	—
Alkark, ...	Oct. 2	240	29	Calcutta & Sing.,	" &c.,	35,944 00	Nov. 12	West Coast,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 10	108	8	Foo-chow-foo,	None,	—	Oct. 12	Hongkong,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 15	76	15	Ningpo,	"	—	Jan. 2	Singapore,	Straits General,	2,061	00
Alkark, ...	" 24	134	23	Manila,	Manila Gen. Cargo,	12,483 00	Nov. 24	"	"	2,320	00
Alkark, ...	" 30	110	14	Foo-chow-foo,	None,	—	" 31	Hongkong,	Part of Original,	—	—
Alkark, ...	Nov. 11	25	5	Hongkong,	Stores,	—	" 19	East Coast,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	Dec. 6	25	6	East Coast,	Part of Original,	—	Dec. 17	Hongkong,	"	—	—
Alkark, ...	" 22	193	20	Foo-chow-foo,	Treasure,	—	" 25	"	Treasure,	—	—
9,378 994						\$775,085 78					\$38,938 90

Total Spanish Dollars @ 4/4, \$814,024.68, equal to £176,372.02 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in 45 British Vessels of 9,378 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS
2	Bees Wax, ... ..	12 baskets	Singapore	\$ 800 00
3	Betel Nut, ... ..	35 piculs	Straits	185 00
4	Bicho de Mar, ... ..	1,386 do. 14 packages	"	12,660 00
5	Birds' Nests, ... ..	31 packages	"	6,940 00
8	Clocks and Watches, ... ..		France via Hongkong	7,000 00
12	Cotton, ... ..	18,517 bales	India	416,767 14
13	White Long Cloths, ... ..	24,974 pieces	England and America	62,494 00
"	Grey, do., ... ..	21,160 "	"	53,510 00
"	Drills and Domestic, ... ..	5,040 "	"	14,500 00
"	Chintzes, ... ..	600 "	England	1,800 00
"	Spotted Cambrics, ... ..	1,709 "	"	6,280 00
"	Velveteens, Woollen & Cotton Mixtures	120 "	"	500 00
14	Cotton Yarn, ... ..	1,318 bales	"	126,602 50
19	Flints, ... ..	440 piculs	"	400 00
21	Gambias, ... ..	85 packages	Straits	170 00
24	Gum Benjamin, ... ..	5 bales	"	100 00
24	Bullocks' Horns, ... ..	7 cases	"	80 00
30	Lead, ... ..	820 pigs	England	9,460 00
"	Tin, ... ..	2 piculs	Banca	36 00
32	Pepper, ... ..	93 do. 77 bags	Straits	841 00
33	Patchuck, ... ..	801 baskets	"	1,493 00
34	Rattans, ... ..	533 piculs	Singapore	1,700 00
"	Mats, ... ..	34 "	Straits	21 00
35	Rice, ... ..	18,398 "	Arrakan and Singapore	32,676 00
"	Peas, ... ..	195 do. 589 bags	Singapore	1,178 00
"	Sago, ... ..	3 bags	"	6 00
"	Beans, ... ..	70 piculs	"	160 00
"	Wheat, ... ..	30 bags	"	90 00
"	Paddy, ... ..	16 "	"	16 00
38	Sharks' fins, ... ..	10 packages 4 piculs	Straits and Singapore	280 00
39	Hides, ... ..	116 pieces	"	116 00
42	Dried Fish, ... ..	18 piculs 881 packages	"	5,243 00
46	Sapan Wood, ... ..	180 pieces	"	200 00
"	Black Ebony, ... ..	104 "	"	305 00
"	Joss Wood, ... ..	111 "	"	200 00
"	Java and Red Wood, ... ..	301 "	"	410 00
"	Grangee Timber, ... ..	34 "	"	60 00
"	Garoe, ... ..	6 packages	"	237 00
"	Mangrove, ... ..	800 bundles	"	300 00
47	Camlets, ... ..	60 pieces	England	1,200 00
Unenu- merated articles }	Salt Fish, Liquid Indigo, Seeds, } Tindar, Sinews, Sugar, &c., &c. }		Straits	8,047 14
Total, \$775,685				78

Exchange @ 4/4 p Spanish Dollar, £167,935.50 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY in 45 Vessels of 9,378 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS
1	Alum, ... ..	166 piculs	Straits	\$ 170 00
7	Building Materials, ... ..		"	30 00
14	Crockery, ... ..	4,233 pieces 106 packages	"	1,314 90
18	Crackers, ... ..	5 chests	"	100 00
30	Kittysols, ... ..	25 packages 61,600 pieces	"	4,990 00
41	Joss Papers (Mixed quality) ... ..	820 packages	"	5,591 00
43	Preserves, (all kinds) ... ..	322 "	"	3,070 00
48	Shoes, (Mixed quality) ... ..	43 "	"	846 00
51	Gold leaf, ... ..	2 boxes	"	150 00
52	Sugar Candy, ... ..	346 piculs	Hongkong and Straits	2,836 00
55	Tea, ... ..	503 packages	Straits	2,496 00
56	Tobacco, ... ..	293 chests	"	5,020 00
Unenu- merated articles }	Iron Pans, Vermicelli, Joss-sticks, } Medicines, Dried Fish, &c. &c., }		"	12,325 00
Total, \$39,938				90

Exchange @ 4/4 p Spanish Dollar, £8,486.15.2 Sterling.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export Duties, paid by 45 British Vessels in the Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

No.	SHIP'S NAME	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Tsols	m.	c.	d.	Tsols	m.	c.	d.	Tsols	m.	c.	d.
1	Cacique, ...	150	75	0	0	0	167	3	1	0	242	3	1	0
2	Shannie, (Lorcha) ...	27	7	5	0	0	9	1	0	0	16	6	0	0
3	William the Fourth, ...	176	88	0	0	0	105	3	2	0	193	3	2	0
4	Stalkart, ...	560	280	0	0	0	2,814	4	4	0	3,094	4	4	0
5	Royalist, ...	142	14	1	0	0	68	7	0	0	80	8	0	0
6	Spec, ...	105	10	5	0	0					10	5	0	0
7	Spec, ...	105	10	5	0	0	151	0	0	0	161	5	0	0
8	Anglona, ...	108	11	0	0	0	510	0	0	0	321	0	0	0
9	Sophia Fraser, ...	291	155	0	0	0	206	0	0	0	359	0	0	0
10	Denia, ...	187	13	4	0	0	333	0	0	0	346	4	0	0
11	Maid of Julpha, ...	189	95	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	238	0	0	0
12	Gues, ...	184	13	4	0	0	264	1	2	9	277	5	2	9
13	Hannah, ...	274	187	0	0	0	305	6	2	6	442	6	2	6
14	William the Fourth, ...	176	88	0	0	0	235	6	9	3	323	6	9	3
15	Louisa, ...	189	79	5	0	0	159	9	8	0	239	4	8	0
16	Aqua Marine, ...	515	256	5	0	0	2,871	7	0	0	3,128	2	0	0
17	Bintang, ...	264	132	0	0	0	711	6	6	5	848	6	6	5
18	Pantaloan, ...	202	101	0	0	0	457	4	5	2	558	4	5	2
19	Maid of Julpha, ...	189					39	0	0	0	39	0	0	0
20	King Henry, ...	159	13	9	0	0	344	8	7	4	358	7	7	4
21	Kelpie, ...	264												
22	Denia, ...	184	13	3	0	0	156	6	0	0	169	9	0	0
23	Kelpie, ...	264					546	0	0	0	546	0	0	0
24	Tyrone, ...	184	77	0	0	0	480	3	8	4	557	3	8	4
25	Snipe, (distress) ...	169												
26	Vindicator, ...	327	163	5	0	0	821	0	5	2	984	5	5	2
27	Captain, ...	316					735	0	0	0	735	0	0	0
28	Warlock, ...	380												
29	St Antonio, ...	76	7	6	0	0	71	6	9	8	79	2	9	8
30	John Dugdale, ...	407					862	0	0	0	862	0	0	0
31	Sir Wm. Wallace, ...	227	113	5	0	0	289	1	2	1	402	6	2	1
32	Pantaloan, ...	202	101	0	0	0	1,163	6	5	6	1,264	6	5	6
33	Audax, ...	180	75	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	345	0	0	0
34	Maggie, ...	186					275	0	0	0	275	0	0	0
35	Helen Stewart, ...	419												
36	Sophia Fraser, ...	291					1,354	4	6	4	1,354	4	6	4
37	Maiacca, ...	589	294	5	0	0	2,524	5	0	0	2,819	0	0	0
38	Water Witch, ...	240	124	5	0	0	1,171	8	8	9	1,296	3	8	9
39	Anglona, ...	108												
40	St Antonio, ...	76					79	6	8	1	79	6	8	1
41	Gues, ...	134	13	4	0	0	419	8	6	3	433	2	6	3
42	Petrol, ...	110												
43	Trader (Lorcha) ...	25												
44	Trader Do. ...	25												
45	Wave, ...	103												
45		9378	2,572	6	0	0	20,916	8	9	7	23,479	4	9	7

T. H. LAYTON, H. B. M. Consul, Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1846.

RETURN of the Foreign Trade at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

ARRIVED						DEPARTED				
SHIP'S NAME	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	IMPORT VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	EXPORT VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS
Hebe, (Hbg.)	In port	100	12	Singapore,	In last Report,	—	Jan. 3	Singapore,	General Straits Cargo,	2,846
Lorcha, (Pg.)	Feb. 25	40	9	Hongkong,	None,	—	Mar. 6	Hongkong,	Camphor & Sugar Candy	1,860
Gitana, (Sp.)	March 5	200	20	Manila,	Rice & C. Chow Cargo,	5,077	28	Manila,	General,	3,430
Carthage, (Am.)	Feb. 12	426	16	Canton,	None,	—	10	Singapore,	Tea & Sugar,	1,080
Narciso, (Sp.)	Mar. 20	145	18	Manila,	Rice & Sundries,	7,159	00	Manila,	General,	2,396
Oquendo,	April 4	350	25	"	" Cotton, &c.	10,348	00	"	"	4,063
Asia Felix,	" 18	130	20	"	" Sundries,	3,468	97	May 7	"	1,642
Narciso,	May 10	145	18	"	" Sapan Wood,	5,000	00	25	"	50
Gitana,	" 12	200	20	"	" Sundries,	4,824	00	June 1	"	—
N. Tropicus, (Fr.)	" 13	250	20	Arrakan	Rice,	10,000	00	" 1	Bourbon,	None,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 14	36	9	Hongkong,	Bichode Mar & Cotton	880	00	May 24	Hongkong,	None,
Velos, (Sp.)	June 3	270	28	Manila via Macao	Rice,	10,000	00	June 15	Manila,	Soda Cakes & Tea,
Sultan,	" 6	200	20	"	Rice, &c.	5,102	00	" 16	"	Sundries,
Joseph et Clara, (Fr.)	" 12	304	18	Penang,	Rice,	15,710	00	July 6	Bourbon,	None,
Vicoma, (Sp.)	" 20	145	25	Manila,	Rice & Sapan Wood,	11,450	00	" 7	Manila,	Coolies,
Bilbaino,	" 29	350	30	"	"	12,000	00	" 10	"	None,
Carthage, (Am.)	" 29	426	16	Singapore,	Rice, &c.	25,818	85	"	In Port,	"
Triui,	July 10	70	14	Manila,	Rice,	1,000	00	Aug. 1	Manila,	Passengers,
Mochlar, (Malay)	" 29	285	20	Singapore,	General,	22,004	25	Oct. 12	Singapore,	Salt, &c.
Syannum Muscour, (Pg.)	Aug. 6	222	18	" & Java	"	11,515	95	" 26	Java,	General,
Lorcha,	" 30	60	10	Macao,	"	3,688	45	Sept. 4	Macao,	None,
Lorcha,	" 30	50	8	"	"	2,120	40	" 12	"	"
Alla J. Barrie, (Du.)	" 30	205	20	Hongkong,	Rice & General,	20,327	00	Nov. 19	Chin-Chew,	"
Oquendo, (Sp.)	Sept. 8	350	25	Manila,	"	4,898	05	Oct. 27	Manila,	General,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 20	50	10	Macao,	"	6,007	71	Sept. 28	Macao,	None,
Pylades, (Du.)	" 20	330	22	Java,	"	24,292	20	Nov. 14	Straits,	General,
Ikaing,	" 21	200	18	"	Rice,	20,168	00	"	In Harbour,	None,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 28	50	8	Macao,	General,	3,151	20	Oct. 22	Macao,	"
Asia Felix, (Sp.)	" 22	130	16	Manila,	Rice,	4,880	00	" 5	Manila,	General,
Vishnu, (Du.)	" 26	219	23	Hongkong,	Cotton & Piece Goods,	23,564	00	" 15	Hongkong,	None,
Fatal Hair,	Oct. 5	203	20	Java,	Rice,	5,900	00	" 30	Java,	General,
L'Aigle, (Fr.)	" 5	464	24	Penang,	General,	11,163	70	" 28	Hongkong,	Part of Original,
Justina, (Du.)	" 13	235	20	Java,	"	12,208	90	" 27	Java,	General,
Lorcha, (Pg.)	" 22	62	10	Macao,	"	2,801	50	" 25	Macao,	None,
Lorcha,	" 22	50	10	"	"	2,807	11	" 29	"	"
Lorcha,	Nov. 2	50	10	"	"	3,613	60	Nov. 12	"	"
Lorcha,	" 9	50	10	"	"	1,064	20	" 19	"	"
Lorcha,	" 10	50	10	"	"	878	90	" 20	"	"
Lorcha,	" 10	40	8	"	"	1,960	90	" 22	"	"
Pasta Mumbark, (Du.)	Oct. 6	250	20	Hongkong,	"	27,248	40	"	In Harbour,	"
L'Avenir, (Fr.)	Nov. 19	290	16	Penang,	Rice,	9,581	59	Dec. 25	Bourbon,	Coolies,
Oquendo, (Sp.)	Dec. 28	350	25	Manila,	General,	9,719	00	"	In Harbour,	"
		8,017	395			\$361,998	07			\$29,708

Total Spanish Dollars @ 4/4, \$391,701.47, equal to £84,868.11.3 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in 42 Foreign Vessels of 8,017 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	WHERE FROM	IMPORTED VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS
3	Betel Nut, ...	Peculs 891	Manila and Straits	\$ 1,382
4	Bicho de Mar, ...	" 2,253	"	17,550
5	Birds' Nests, ...	Packages 9 Midg. 1 71 Pcs. 58 Catts. Peculs 6,929 1/4 Bales Dmgd. 24	"	14,684
12	Cotton, ...	Pieces 710	India	81,213
13	Grey, Long Cloths, ...	" 563	England and America	1,432
"	White, ...	" 150	Manila	1,178
"	(Coarse native), ...	" 384	England	150
"	Coloured, Long Cloths, ...	" 240	"	146
"	Drills, ...	Remnant 1	"	480
"	Chintz, ...	Pieces 49	"	—
"	Handkerchiefs, ...	Peculs 1,362	"	44
14	Cotton Yarn, ...	" 407	"	40,860
19	Flints, ...	2 Cases 9 1/4 Peculs	"	417
20	Glass, ...	" One	"	177
"	Vase, ...	Pecul 1	Straits	60
25	Cows Horns, ...	" 250	England	12
30	Lead, ...	Bundle 1	Java and Straits	2,000
33	Putchuck, ...	Peculs 695	"	8
34	Rattans, ...	" 2	"	3,117
"	Mats, ...	" 76,079	Arrakan and Manila	40
35	Rice, ...	" 683	"	182,168
"	Peanse, ...	Package 1	"	1,363
38	Sharks' Fins, (Mixed quality)	9 Pcs. 20 Cattles	Straits	580
39	Fish Skins, ...	Peculs 214	Manila and Straits	1,859
"	Birds' Skins, ...	Box 1	"	25
40	Stock Fish, &c. ...	Peculs 541	"	21
46	Sandal Wood, ...	" 83	"	5,197
"	Sapan Wood, ...	" 1,283	"	764
"	Bark Wood, ...	" 1,778	"	2,329
47	Camlets, ...	Pieces 210	England	1,781
"	Long Ella, ...	" 2	"	6,800
"	Bombasettes, ...	"	"	18
Unenumerated articles	Dried Shrimps, Dried beef, Hibi, Tuck-to-bo, Amber, Hides, Seeds, Grouse, Bones, Nerves		Manila and Straits	160
				Total, \$361,998 07

Exchange @ 4/4 Spanish Dollar, £78,451.16.7 Sterling.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY in 42 Foreign Vessels of 8,017 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	WHERE BOUND	EXPORT VALUE OF CARGO IN DOLLARS
5	Bamboo ware (coarse), ...	Peculs 4½	Manila	\$ 173 00
8	Horn and Bone ware, ...	Packages 20	Do.	57 00
9	Camphor, ...	Peculs 113	Macao	1,356 00
14	Crockery, ...	" 209	Manila and Straits	514 00
16	Metal Utensils, ...	"	Do.	627 00
21	Furniture, ...	Pieces 9	Do.	48 00
27	Grass Cloth, ...	Peculs 47	Manila	1,240 00
	Wicks, ...	Package 1	Do.	10 00
	Thread, ...	" 46	Do.	1,026 00
30	Kittysols, ...	Pieces 21,601	Manila and Straits	6,578 00
31	Lacquered ware, ...	Packages 14	Do.	827 00
41	Paper (mixed quality), ...	Peculs 1,547	Do.	6,371 00
43	Preserves (all kinds), ...	Cases 153	Do.	883 00
44	Rattan and Wood Utensils, ...	Packages 37	Do.	424 40
48	Shoes, ...	" 14	Do.	245 00
52	Sugar, ...	Peculs 155	Hongkong	620 00
53	Sugar Candy, ...	" 581	Straits and Hongkong	2,867 00
55	Tea, ...	Packages 105 Peculs 5½	Manila and Straits	1,478 00
57	Tobacco, ...	" 20½	Straits	196 00
Unenumerated Articles	Salt, Bags, Vermicelli, Medicine, Gynaure, Hazel nuts, Seeds, Mushroom &c., &c.,		Do.	4,866 00
Total,				\$29,708 40

Exchange @ 4/4 p. Spanish Dollar, £6,436.14.8 Sterling.

STATEMENT of Import and Export Duties, paid by 42 Foreign Vessels of 8,017 Tons, in the Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1846.

No.	SHIP'S NAME	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Hebe, ...	100	10	0	0	0	142	6	2	4	152	6	2	4
2	Lorcha, ...	40	7	5	0	0	194	4	0	0	201	9	0	0
3	Gilana, ...	200	100	0	0	0	170	3	7	1	270	3	7	1
4	Carthage, ...	426	Paid at Canton				94	1	5	0	94	1	5	0
5	Narciso, ...	145	14	5	0	0	328	4	9	6	341	9	9	6
6	Oquendo, ...	350	175	0	0	0	577	1	8	2	752	1	8	2
7	Asia Felix, ...	130	13	0	0	0	160	6	6	4	173	6	6	4
8	Narciso, ...	145	14	5	0	0	11	5	0	0	26	0	0	0
9	Gilana, ...	200	100	0	0	0	68	2	5	9	168	2	5	9
10	Nouveau Tropicque, ...	236					Rice Ship							
11	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	160	3	4	0	167	8	4	0
12	Velo, ...	270	135	9	0	0	108	9	6	0	343	9	6	0
13	Scitlan, ...	260	100	0	0	0	42	3	9	2	142	3	9	2
14	Joseph et Clare, ...	304					Rice Ship							
15	Yloanto, ...	145	14	5	0	0	21	1	0	0	34	6	0	0
16	Bibiano, ...	350					Rice Ship							
17	Carthage, ...	426	213	0	0	0	540	9	7	0	735	9	7	0
18	Trini, ...	70					Rice Ship							
19	Machlar, ...	266	133	0	0	0	110	5	9	6	243	5	9	6
20	Syanam Muscour, ...	222	111	0	0	0	310	0	2	9	421	0	2	9
21	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	126	5	3	4	134	0	3	4
22	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	122	5	0	4	130	0	0	4
23	Alta Judal Barrie, ...	205	102	5	0	0	460	3	2	8	562	8	2	8
24	Oquendo, ...	250	175	0	0	0	416	9	3	2	591	9	3	2
25	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	142	0	8	2	149	5	8	2
26	Pylades, ...	330	165	0	0	0	825	5	1	7	990	5	1	7
27	Iksing, ...	200	100	0	0	0	315	9	2	3	415	9	2	3
28	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	83	2	2	0	90	7	2	0
29	Asia Felix, ...	130	13	0	0	0	7	4	2	0	20	4	2	0
30	Vishnu, ...	219	109	5	0	0	813	6	0	0	923	1	0	0
31	Fatal Hair, ...	203	50	0	0	0	16	7	9	8	66	7	9	8
32	L'Aigle, ...	484	242	0	0	0	110	1	7	7	352	1	7	7
33	Justina, ...	235	117	5	0	0	801	5	2	0	919	0	3	0
34	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	197	6	6	8	205	1	6	8
35	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	139	9	0	3	147	4	0	3
36	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	123	9	6	1	131	4	6	1
37	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	53	5	2	3	61	0	2	3
38	Lorcha, ...	50	7	5	0	0	38	7	7	1	46	2	7	1
39	Lorcha, ...	40	7	5	0	0	73	9	6	4	81	4	6	4
40	Futta Mombarak, ...	250	125	0	0	0	In Harbour				125	0	0	0
41	L'Avenir, ...	290	145	0	0	0	60	3	7	8	205	3	7	8
42	Oquendo, ...	350	175	0	0	0	In Harbour				175	0	0	0
42		8,017	2,743	0	0	0	7,970	7	5	5	10,713	7	5	5

T. H. LAYTON, H. B. M. Consul, Amoy.

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1846.

## CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF NINGPO.

*Diplomatic Department.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, &c. &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed Returns of British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Ningpo for the Year 1846, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 2d March, 1847.

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of NINGPO, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Quantities and Description of Commodities, as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the ships in which they were Imported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED									AGGREGATE QUANTITY IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS AT 4/2 EACH
	British	American	French	Dutch	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscell. Flags	Portug. Lorchas		
Betel Nut, ... .. Peculs	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Piculs 2	6
Clocks, ... .. Value	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Value 24	24
Cottons,—											
Plain, ... .. Pieces	7,846	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pieces 7,951	24,338
Dyed and Printed, ... .. "	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 44	176
Cambrics and Muslins, ... .. "	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 30	120
Miscellaneous, ... .. Value	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Value 18	18
Cotton Yarn, ... .. Peculs	9	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Peculs 37	925
Flints, ... .. "	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 340	170
Rice and Paddy, ... .. "	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 50	150
Saltpetre, ... .. "	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	" 70	840
	\$25,854	\$933	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$26,767

Or at 4/2 £5,576.9.2.

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries from the Port of NINGPO, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1846, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the ships in which they were Exported, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED									AGGREGATE QUANTITY EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS AT 4/2 EACH
	British	American	French	Dutch	Danish	Swedish	German	Miscell. Flags	Portug. Lorchas		
Tea, ... .. Peculs	1,113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Peculs 1,113	\$27,780
	\$27,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$27,780

Or at 4/2 £5,787.10.

Ningpo, 31st December, 1847.

G. G. SULLIVAN, H. B. M. Offy. Consul at Ningpo.



*N<sup>o</sup> 58*

CONSULAR RETURNS  
OF  
BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.  
FOR THE YEAR 1847.



HONGKONG:  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.  
1848.

# CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

## AT THE

## PORT OF CANTON.



*Diplomatic Department.*

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of CANTON during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 22d February, 1848.

No. I.—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of CANTON, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE
British, ...	221	88,876	British, ...	213	84,787
American, ...	60	27,621	American, ...	66	28,990
French, ...	7	2,018	French, ...	7	2,018
Spanish, ...	2	580	Spanish, ...	2	580
Dutch, ...	7	2,548	Dutch, ...	7	2,404
Danish, ...	1	302	Danish, ...	1	302
Swedish, ...	—	—	Swedish, ...	1	206
Hamburgh, ...	3	870	Hamburgh, ...	2	680
Bremen, ...	2	469	Bremen, ...	3	621
Prussian, ...	2	405	Prussian, ...	1	250
Miscellaneous,*	7	2,237	Miscellaneous,	7	2,237
	312	125,926		310	122,975

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

\* Namely, 3 under Prussian, 1 under Danish, and 1 under Haw-a-yu colours; besides 2 Siamese and 1 Malay ship of an aggregate burthen of 1,480 tons.

No. II.—A RETURN of the Number of Merchant Vessels, of all Nations, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-house of CANTON, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, proceeding from, or bound for, the Ports and Places undermentioned, viz:—

ARRIVED								NAMES OF PORTS AND PLACES	DEPARTED								
AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN	MISCELLANEOUS		BRITISH	AMERICAN	FRENCH	DUTCH	DANISH	SWEDISH	HANSEATIC	PRUSSIAN	MISCELLANEOUS
							TOTAL									TOTAL	
	4						14	London	52							52	
							81	Liverpool, Hull, and Newport	21							21	
							1	Glasgow and the Clyde	4							4	
								Cork	1							1	
							4	Havre, Bordeaux, and Brest		1	6					7	
		4					2	Amsterdam and Rotterdam				3				3	
							4	Hamburgh and Bremen		1			1	5		8	
	3					2	68	Bombay	42	3						45	
	1						17	Calcutta	16	3						19	
							4	Madras	2							2	
							7	Tutocorin and Chippicollam									
							1	Colombo									
							2	Siam	1								
	5	1					15	Singapore and the Straits	1	2						3	
			5				7	Batavia and Sourabaya				4				4	
							2	Bali and Lombok	1							1	
	5	1				2	10	Manila and the Philippines	13	1					2	5	
								Halifax N. S.	2							2	
12							12	New York		38						38	
12							12	Boston and Baltimore		4						4	
							1	Maxatlan and St. Francisco		2						2	
1	1						4	Callao and Lima		3	1					4	
								Valparaiso								1	
1							13	Sydney and Hobart Town	21							21	
							1	New Zealand									
4			1				10	Sandwich and Polynesian Islands	3	1					2	6	
							32	Victoria, Hongkong	20							20	
								Macao	1							1	
11					1		38	Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai	23	7					1	31	
60	7	7	1		5	2	9		213	66	7	7	1	1	5	310	
27,621	2,018	2,448	302	—	1,339	405	2,317		84,787	28,990	2,018	2,404	302	206	1,331	280	
Total 125,926 tons									Total 122,975 tons								

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

No. III.—A STATEMENT exhibiting the movement of British Shipping in the Trade with the Port of CANTON during the Year 1847 distinguishing British and Country Ships, and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December :—

PLACES AND PORTS	ARRIVED						SAILED						SUMMARY
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	
London, ... ..	14	6,356	—	—	14	6,356	52	26,021	—	—	52	26,021	Entered. British 136 Vessels 54,071 Tons Country 85 " 34,805 "
Liverpool, ... ..	25	8,786	—	—	25	8,786	21	7,856	—	—	21	7,856	
Hull, ... ..	1	353	—	—	1	353	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Newport, ... ..	1	347	—	—	1	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total 221 Vessels 88,876 Tons
Glasgow and Leith, ... ..	1	149	—	—	1	149	3	917	—	—	3	917	
Clyde, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	378	—	—	1	378	
Cork, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	567	—	—	1	567	Cleared. British 131 Vessels 51,288 Tons Country 82 " 33,469 "
Halifax and Montreal, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	606	—	—	2	606	
Bombay, ... ..	30	15,818	35	22,068	65	37,886	6	2,694	36	18,719	42	21,413	Total 213 Vessels 84,757 Tons
Calcutta, ... ..	2	1,199	14	5,559	16	6,758	2	388	14	6,020	16	6,358	
Madras, ... ..	3	1,560	1	465	4	2,025	1	465	1	848	2	813	
Tutocorin, ... ..	4	1,867	2	797	6	2,664	—	—	—	—	—	—	Of which number entered in Ballast British 20 Vessels 7,161 Tons Country 17 " 2,932 "
Chippicollum, ... ..	1	384	—	—	1	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombo, ... ..	1	248	—	—	1	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Singapore, ... ..	5	1,747	3	696	8	2,443	—	—	1	126	1	126	Total 37 Vessels 10,093 Tons
Siam, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	826	1	826		
Manila, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	575	1	755	2	1,330	
Batavia, ... ..	1	220	—	—	1	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	And cleared in Ballast. British 15 Vessels 4,519 Tons Country 12 " 3,625 "
Bali, ... ..	1	297	—	—	1	297	—	—	1	139	1	139	
Sourabaya, ... ..	1	601	—	—	1	601	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total 27 Vessels 9,544 Tons
Australia, ... ..	9	2,679	3	366	12	3,045	12	3,434	9	1,557	21	4,991	
New Zealand, ... ..	—	—	1	118	1	118	—	—	1	120	2	304	At Whampoa on 31st Decemr. British 35 Vessels 9,409 Tons Country 2 " 681 "
Sandwich Islands, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	184	1	120	2	304	
South Sea Islands, ... ..	1	197	2	223	3	420	1	103	—	—	1	103	
Lima, ... ..	1	515	—	—	1	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total 26 Vessels 8,740 Tons
Victoria, ... ..	21	8,552	11	2,050	32	10,602	11	3,075	9	2,943	20	6,018	
Macao, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	177	—	—	1	177	
Shanghai, ... ..	12	2,192	10	2,033	22	4,225	11	3,264	4	1,077	15	4,341	
Amoy, ... ..	—	—	1	186	1	186	1	448	3	695	4	1,143	
Ningpo, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	589	—	—	2	589	
Cum-sing-moon, ... ..	1	204	2	244	3	448	1	102	1	144	2	246	
	136	54,071	85	34,805	221	88,876	131	51,288	82	33,469	213	84,757	

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Consul.

No. VI.—A RETURN of the Quantities of British Manufactures which were re-exported from CANTON to the undermentioned Ports in 1847 during the Year 1847 :—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	NAMES OF PORTS			TOTAL
		Shanghai	Amoy	Ningpo	
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>				
	Broad cloth and Spanish Stripes, ... ..	14,449	1,593	555	16,597
	Long Ella, ... ..	1,680	—	—	1,680
	Camlets, ... ..	3,807	—	—	3,807
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>				
	Long Cloth Grey, ... ..	42,418	21,850	3,450	67,718
	Do. White, ... ..	13,626	1,544	500	15,670
	Do. Twilled, ... ..	1,350	—	—	1,350
	Chints, ... ..	2,585	—	—	2,585
	Handkerchiefs, ... ..	68,613	—	—	68,613
	Dyed Cottons, ... ..	935	—	—	935
	Cotton Yarn, ... ..	—	5,107	—	5,107
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
8	Clocks, Fire-arms, Buttons, &c., ... ..	1,480	320	—	1,800
4	Bicho de Mar, ... ..	24	—	—	24
12	Cotton, ... ..	—	3,429	—	3,429
24	Gum Olibanum, ... ..	364	—	—	364
32	Pepper, ... ..	189	—	—	189
33	Putehuck, ... ..	375	—	—	375
34	Rattans, ... ..	1,632	—	2,504	4,136
46	Wood Sandal, ... ..	451	—	—	451

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, Her Majesty's Consul.

No. IV.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 184 British Vessels of 78,765 Tons, and 78 Hongkong Loroins of 4,235 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, viz.:

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUN- TRIES AND PLACES	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$
<b>I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.</b>				
<b>1.—Manufactures of Wool.</b>				
47	Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, ...	Change 140,825		\$ 774,488
	Narrow Woollens, not described, ...	" 40,782		54,742
	Long Ells, ...	" 869,166		491,225
	Camlets, ...	" 135,524		286,176
	Bombasettes, ...	" 19,348		80,254
	Buntinga, ...	" 3,614		4,605
	Blankets, ...	Pieces 1,084		3,316
	Woollens, not enumerated, ...	Change 22,006		32,560
<b>2.—Manufactures of Cotton.</b>				
13	Long Cloth, white, ...	Pieces 125,477		375,467
	Do. grey and twilled, ...	" 440,871		1,210,250
	Cambrics and Muslins, ...	" 124		382
	Chintzes and Prints, ...	" 9,414		23,858
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Doz. 14,248		35,226
	Gingham, Pulicates, Dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, Wool and Cotton Mix- tures, and all kinds of Fancy goods,	Value \$ 25,118	London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Singa- pore, Bombay, Cal- cutta, Madras, and Victoria, Hong- kong.	25,118
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, ...	Pieces 27,745		830,756
<b>3.—Miscellaneous articles, raw and manufactured.</b>				
8	Clocks and Watches, including Tele- scopes, Writing Desks, and Dress- ing Cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., ...	Value \$ 10,256		10,256
19	Flints, ...	Piculs 3,992		1,622
20	Glass and Glassware, ...	Value \$ 5,580		5,580
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c., ...	Piculs 6,005		25,624
	Lead, pig, ...	" 780		4,657
	Tin plates, ...	Boxes 601		4,582
40	Smalts, ...	Piculs 111		4,546
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ...	Value \$ 12,824		12,824
<b>II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.</b>				
				\$ 4,198,089
3	Betel-nut, ...	Piculs 2,174		8,164
4	Bicho de Mar, ...	" 667		23,964
5	Cloves, ...	" 364		7,408
12	Cotton, viz.—Bombay, ...			
	Bengal, ...			
	Madras, ...	Piculs 470,578		4,685,872
	Miscellaneous, ...			
15	Cochineal, ...	Catties 12,810		22,654
17	Elephants' teeth, ...	" 12,786		15,681
18	Fishmaws, ...	Piculs 1,239		56,475
24	Gum Olibanum, ...	" 520		3,022
	not further described, ...	Value \$ 3,970		3,970
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock, ...	Piculs 240	British India,	5,228
29	Mother o' Pearl shells, ...	" 144	Siam, Singapore,	733
30	Tin in Blocks, ...	" 39	Sydney, Colombo,	692
32	Pepper, ...	" 5,265	Sourabaya, Ba- tavia, Bali.	32,664
33	Patchouli, ...	" 1,520		9,632
34	Rattana, ...	" 7,423		25,718
35	Rice and Pulses, ...	" 5,910		11,672
36	Rose Malaga, ...	Catties 2,245		8,067
38	Sharks fins, ...	Piculs 4,998		119,245
39	Skins and Furs, viz.—Ox hides, Tind-otter, Hare, Rabbit, Beaver, and Raccoon Skins, ...	No. 14,673		28,952
41	Scalp, ...	Piculs 155		1,492
45	Wood, Sandal, ...	" 10,197		193,426
	Sum, ...	" 680		2,675
<b>III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT IN THE TARIFF.</b>				
Including Alum, Amber, Amethysts, Blue Stone, Coals, Coral rough and Coral beads, Corals, Ivory, Goshawk, Horns, Horns, Horns, Horns, Horns, Horns, Horns, Furniture, Oil Essential, Pumice Stone, Pyrites, Sea-otter Tails, Sea-horse Teeth, Waxes, Stationery, Tinplate, Tortoise shell, Wood-ware.				
				165,260
Total of Imports in British Ships, ...				\$9,625,760
At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, ...				£2,085,581

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Consulate, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 14 Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 1334lbs. in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly. The Value given has been compiled upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market. The Spanish Dollars have been reduced to Sterling at 4/4, the average Exchange of the year.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Hon. Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

No. V.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of CANTON, in 178 British Vessels of 74,664 Tons, and in 66 Hongkong Lorchas of 4,211 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847, viz:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$
I. RAW PRODUCE.				
1	Alum, ... ..	Piculs 10,390	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	19,768
2	Aniseed Star, ... ..	" 366		8,574
	Arsenic, ... ..	" 489		5,426
10	Canes, ... ..	Mille- 225	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sand- wich Islands, Montreal	2,645
11	Capoor Cutchery, ... ..	Piculs 315		2,506
12	Cassia Lignea, ... ..	" 5,920	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	65,432
13	China Root, ... ..	" 328		964
28	Hartal or Orpiment, ... ..	" 787		9,652
	Quicksilver, ... ..	" 399	London, Bombay, Australia	48,226
45	Rhubarb, ... ..	" 1,261		49,654
46	Silk, raw, ... ..	" 4,022	London, Liverpool, Bombay	1,405,712
	" organzine, ... ..	" 489		234,206
	" coarse or refuse, ... ..	" 3,876		367,752
52	Sugar, raw, ... ..	" 90,428	{ Bombay, Australia, and Sandwich Islands	452,140
55	Tea, ... ..	" 336,496		{ Gr. Britain, India, Austra- lia, Sandwich Is., Montreal
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				
4	Bangles, or Glass Armlets, ...	Boxes 198	London, Bombay, Calcutta	14,516,152
5	Bamboo ware, ... ..	Piculs 62		11,782
6	Brass leaf, ... ..	Boxes 590		1,010
8	Bone and Horn ware, ...	Catties 576	{ London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Montreal	28,560
14	China ware, ... ..	Piculs 1,362		650
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware, ...	" 430		34,050
18	Crackers and Fireworks, ...	" 1,290	Australia	21,506
20	Fans of all sorts, ... ..	Catties 4,662		6,454
21	Furniture, ... ..	Piculs 12		6,982
24	Glass and Glass ware, ...	" 359	{ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Sydney, and Hobart Town	321
25	Glass Beads, ... ..	Boxes 1,754		7,082
27	Grass Cloth, ... ..	Catties 2,769	{ London, Liverpool, Leith, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Australia, Sand- wich Islands, and Montreal	35,436
29	Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, Sandal Wood, and Tortoise-shell ware, ... ..	" 1,588		8,507
				2,405
30	Kittysols, ... ..	Boxes 2,116	Do.	23,522
31	Lacquered ware, ... ..	Piculs 383		19,736
35	Mats and Matting, ... ..	" 3,271	{ London, Liverpool, Sand- wich Islands	26,260
38	Nankeens and Cotton Cloth, ...	" 337		16,732
2	Oil of Aniseed, ... ..	" 12	Bombay, Calcutta	1,710
12	" Cassia, ... ..	" 13	Bombay, Madras	3,127
41	Paper of all sorts, ... ..	" 3,926	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Aus- tralia, Sandwich Islands	54,860
43	Preserves, ... ..	Boxes 6,065		25,371
44	Rattan work, ... ..	Piculs 288	{ London, Liverpool, British India, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Montreal	6,925
46	Silk Thread and Ribbands, ...	Catties 46		250
	Silk Manufactures, ... ..	" 51,053	{ India, Australia, Sandwich Islands, Siam, Montreal	305,854
47	Silk and Cotton Mixtures, ...	" 36,019		79,462
50	Soy, ... ..	Piculs 180	London, Australia, &c.	1,860
53	Sugar Candy, ... ..	" 26,408	{ Bombay, Australia, Sand- wich Islands	210,967
				Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Siam, Sandwich Islands
59	Trunks of Leather and Wood, ...	Nests 358		80,725
61	Vermilion, ... ..	Boxes 1,566		
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Camphor, Cubebs, Chinese Copper Coin, Crockery, Drums, Ready-made Clothes, Artificial Flowers, Caps, Glue, Galingal, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Galls, Gamboge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Pearls factitious, Shoes, Tinfoil, Turmeric, Silk Umbrellas, and Wood-ware.				
Total of Exports in British Ships, ... ..				\$15,721,940
At the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, ... ..				£3,406,420

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty. The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½lbs in England. 1 Chang is four English yards nearly. The Value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/4 per Dollar.

FRANCIS C. MACGREGOR, *Her Majesty's Consul.*

Canton, 31st December, 1847.

## CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF NINGPO.

*Diplomatic Department.*

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of NINGPO during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 1st March, 1848.

## RETURN of British Trade at the Port of NINGPO, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

ARRIVED.							DEPARTED.				
SHIPS' NAME	DATE OF ENTRY	TON- NAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEAR- ANCE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	
Yang Hebe, ...	May 19	39	4	Shanghai	None	-----	June 5	Shanghai	Unsold Piece Goods	\$2,875	
Do, ...	June 20	121	20	Hongkong	Long Cloths and Woollens	21,580	June 30	Hongkong	No Export Cargo		
Do, ...	July 16	186	13	Whampoa	Do.	24,167	Aug. 18	Do.	Alum, &c.		
Do, ...	Sept. 14	455	18	England	Government Coals	-----	Oct. 1	Shanghai	No Export Cargo		
Do, ...	Nov. 30	146	21	Amoy	With a convoy of Junks	-----	Dec. '13	Do.	Do.		
Do, ...	Dec. 29	146	21	Shanghai	Battans and Sandal Wood	4,101	Jan. 1	Amoy	With a convoy of Junks	\$2,875	
These Boats with British Goods from Chusan						Dyed Cottons	4,546	-----	-----		
Total,.....						\$54,396	Total,.....				
Or at the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar, £11,785.16							£622.18.4				

Ningpo, 31st December, 1847.

G. G. SULLIVAN, Consul.

# CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF AMOY.



*Diplomatic Department.*

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of AMOY during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. H. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 6th March, 1848.

STATEMENT of Tonnage Dues, and Import and Export Duties, paid by 45 British Vessels in Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO.	SHIP'S NAME	TONNAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. & EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Tsols	s.	d.	c.	Tsols	s.	d.	c.	Tsols	s.	d.	c.
1	Spec...	105	Paid at Canton				188	0	0	0	188	0	0	0
2	Ann, (Lorcha)	121	Do.				392	0	0	0	392	0	0	0
3	Duke of Argyll	629	314	5	0	0	1,471	7	3	0	1,786	2	2	0
4	Ann, (Lorcha)	121	12	1	0	0	683	4	4	6	695	5	4	6
5	Amoy, (Lorcha)	57	No duties											
6	Emily Jane	426	213	0	0	0	1,002	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	0
7	Denia	133	13	4	0	0	46	0	0	0	53	4	0	0
8	Zephyr	125	12	5	0	0	189	1	0	0	201	6	0	0
9	Denia	133	13	4	0	0	649	7	0	0	663	1	0	0
10	Zephyr	125	12	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	42	5	0	0
11	Andax	150	15	0	0	0	1,182	6	0	8	1,197	6	0	8
12	Erin	152	76	0	0	0	1,494	0	0	0	1,570	0	0	0
13	Amason	154	77	0	0	0	274	5	0	6	351	5	0	6
14	Gem	226	Duties paid at Shanghai											
15	Guy	236	118	0	0	0	653	8	3	6	771	8	3	6
16	Achilles	448	Paid at Canton				108	0	0	0	108	0	0	0
17	Victoria	443	Do.				1,162	0	0	0	1,162	0	0	0
18	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	No duties				13	3	0	0
19	Andax	150	13	0	0	0	293	2	0	0	313	2	0	0
20	Hsian	374	137	0	0	0	447	0	0	0	564	0	0	0
21	Ann, (Lorcha)	121	No duties											
22	Guss	133	13	3	0	0	224	9	3	5	238	2	3	9
23	Erin	285	142	5	0	0	1,436	4	6	9	1,578	9	6	9
24	Gem	226	Left Port without breaking bulk											
25	Aaron	90	No duties											
26	Swallow	343	171	5	0	0	1,229	4	0	0	1,400	9	0	0
27	Friends	300	150	0	0	0	417	0	5	0	567	0	5	0
28	Caroline	67	7	5	0	0	227	4	0	0	234	9	0	0
29	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	180	0	0	0	193	3	0	0
30	King Henry	139	13	9	0	0	174	1	4	4	188	0	4	4
31	Young Hope	39	Duties											
32	Louisa	159	79	3	0	0	137	5	0	0	237	0	0	0
33	Amoy Packet	146	14	6	0	0	775	5	9	0	790	1	9	0
34	Poppy	149	13	0	0	0	1,925	0	0	0	1,239	0	0	0
35	Shepherdess	294	147	0	6	0	647	3	6	1	794	3	6	1
36	Emma	127	12	7	0	0	172	1	8	2	184	8	8	2
37	Wigson	280	140	0	0	0	261	9	2	6	401	9	2	6
38	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	281	9	0	3	295	2	0	3
39	Caroline	67	7	5	0	0	300	0	0	0	307	5	0	0
40	Andax	150	15	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	390	0	0	0
41	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	315	7	8	5	329	0	8	5
42	Nymph	106	Paid at Canton				184	1	2	5	184	1	2	5
43	Denia	133	13	3	0	0	524	5	5	0	537	8	5	0
44	Louisa	159												
45	Caroline	67	7	5	5	0	691	2	9	0	698	7	9	0
45		6311	2,032	4	0	0	20,639	3	4	5	22,671	7	4	5

Amoy, 31st December, 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of AMOY in 45 British Vessels of 3311 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS	
2	Bees Wax, ... ..	3 Boxes	Singapore	\$ 80	00
3	Betel Nut, ... ..	625 Bags	Do.	1,299	00
4	Bicho de Mar, ... ..	351 Packages	Do.	5,550	00
5	Bird's Nests, ... ..	18 Cases	Do.	1,260	00
7	Cloves, ... ..	23 Bags	Do.	120	00
12	Cotton, ... ..	9,266 Bales	India	276,314	00
13	White Long Cloth, ... ..	29,768 Pieces	England	96,364	00
"	Grey Do., ... ..	33,710 "	Do.	109,904	85
"	Turkey Red Cloths, ... ..	2,250 "	Do.	6,400	00
"	Cotton Drills, ... ..	10,648 "	England and America	52,550	00
"	Chintzes, ... ..	550 "	England	1,725	00
"	Cotton Twill, ... ..	300 "	Do.	900	00
"	Musquito Net, ... ..	300 "	Do.	600	00
"	Bishop's Lawn, ... ..	4 Cases	Do.	600	00
14	Cotton Yarn, ... ..	1,547 Bales	Do.	140,955	65
"	Cotton Thread, ... ..	14 "	Do.	650	00
16	Cutch, ... ..	56 Piculs	Singapore	800	00
18	Fish Maws, ... ..	82 Bags	Do.	430	00
19	Flints, ... ..	1,450 Piculs	England	1,094	00
20	Glass, ... ..	13 Cases	Do.	150	00
25	Buffalo Horns, ... ..	58 Packages	Singapore	805	00
30	Lead, ... ..	125 Piculs	England	1,470	00
32	Pepper, ... ..	1,417 Bags	Penang and Singapore	7,405	00
33	Putchuck, ... ..	327 "	Do.	2,616	00
34	Rattans, ... ..	4,439 Bundles	Do.	1,288	00
35	Rice, ... ..	5,429 Bags	Do.	7,097	00
"	Peas, ... ..	580 "	Do.	300	00
38	Sharks' Fins, ... ..	5 Packages	Do.	175	00
39	Hides, ... ..	798 Pieces	Do.	342	00
41	Soap, ... ..	40 Piculs	America	320	00
45	Wine, ... ..	66 Dozen	—	660	00
46	Mangrove, ... ..	2,908 Piculs	Singapore	10,850	00
"	Garroo Wood, ... ..	100 "	Do.	1,410	00
"	Sandal Do., ... ..	61 "	Do.	567	80
"	Log Do., ... ..	160 "	Do.	640	00
"	Planks, ... ..	375 Pieces	Do.	7,900	00
47	Camlets, ... ..	870 "	England	19,500	00
"	Long Ella, ... ..	1,625 "	Do.	18,240	00
"	Spanish Stripes, ... ..	1,720 "	Do.	48,186	50
"	Habit Cloth, ... ..	810 "	Do.	6,189	72
Unenumerated articles	Buttons, Dried Pork, Prawns, Medicine, Salt Fish, &c., &c., ... ..	—	Penang and Singapore	21,664	00
Total				\$329,652	52

Exchange at 4/4 per Spanish Dollar, £179,758.1.0 Sterling.

Amoy, 31st December, 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of AMOY in 9 British Vessels of 2,244 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN DOLLARS	
1	Alum, ... ..	100		\$ 80	00
7	Granite, ... ..			410	00
	Tiles, ... ..	21,000 Pieces		347	00
	Bricks, ... ..	12,000 "		20	00
14	Crockery, ... ..	3,130 Bds. & Bkts.		2,226	00
30	Kittysols, ... ..	53,100 Pieces		5,837	00
41	Paper, ... ..	712 Bundles		3,352	00
	Books, ... ..	7 Cases	Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, and Macao,	42	00
43	Preserves, ... ..	179 Chests		1,295	00
48	Shoes, ... ..	15 "		604	00
53	Sugar Candy, ... ..	1,180 Bkts. & Tubs		6,100	00
55	Tea, ... ..	254 Chests		780	00
56	Tobacco, ... ..	320 Baskets		3,300	00
Unenumerated Articles	Vermicelli, Oil, Iron, Pans, Medicine, Salt, &c., &c., ... ..			8,645	00
Total				\$52,948	00

Exchange at 4/4 per Spanish Dollar, £7,133.14.3 Sterling.

Amoy, 31st December, 1847.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.



Arroy, 31st December, 1847.

Total Spanish \$862,600.52; equal, at  $\frac{4}{4}$ , to £186,896.15.8 Sterling.

**T. H. LAYTON,--Comm.**

**Or at the Exchange of 4/4 per Dollar. £179.758.1**

SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Trade in MAYOY during the Years 1846 and 1847.

ARRIVED										DEPARTED																												
BRITISH		AMERICAN		DUTCH		FRENCH		MALAY		SPANISH		PORTUGUESE		DANISH		TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN IMPORTS		PORTS AND PLACES		BRITISH		AMERICAN		DUTCH		FRENCH		MALAY		SPANISH		PORTUGUESE		DANISH		TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPORTS		
172,087.96	270,258.78	202,573.90	117,432.04	12,483.00	25,618.85	109,244.50	132,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	152,808.50	1846	Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Calcutta, Straits, Manila, Java	2,486.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	1,080.00	2,486.00	2,486.00		
130,951.80	131,520.00	52,381.00	63,770.80	40,572.95	79,163.00	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	1847	Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Calcutta, Straits, Manila, Java	5,800.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	5,800.00	5,800.00
629,632.22	39,761.9	54,567.74	53,544.15	92,225.55	79,163.00	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	...	...	82,948.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	1,164.00	72,494.05	72,494.05		
39 vessels	7619 tons	54,567.74	53,544.15	92,225.55	79,163.00	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	40,572.95	...	...	9 vessels	2244 tons	1 vessel	84 tons	2 vessels	494 tons	1 vessel	145 tons	1 vessel	206 tons	1 vessel	145 tons	1 vessel	145 tons	1 vessel	145 tons	14 lorches	877 tons	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

T. H. LAYTON—Consul.

Anoy, 31st December 1847.

# CONSULAR RETURNS OF TRADE

AT THE

## PORT OF SHANGHAE.



*Diplomatic Department.*

### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of SHANGHAE during the Year 1847, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 28th March, 1848.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Merchant Vessels which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE
British, ...	76	19,361	British, ...	75	18,914
American, ...	20	5,454	American, ...	20	5,454
Spanish, ...	2	671	Spanish, ...	2	671
Prussian, ...	1	350	Prussian, ...	1	350
Hamburgh, ...	1	350	Hamburgh, ...	1	350
Dutch, ...	2	569	Dutch, ...	2	569
	102	26,735		101	26,288

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

TABLE showing the Countries and Places whence British Vessels Arrived from and Departed to.

ARRIVED				DEPARTED			
FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING
Great Britain, ...	14	4,777	476,950	Great Britain, ...	32	11,202	1,253,625
Hongk. & 4 Ports, ...	49	11,039	376,759	Hongk. & 4 Ports, ...	41	7,263	141,027
Straits, ...	7	2,430	52,280	Straits, ...	...	...	...
Australia, ...	3	588	11,614	Australia, ...	2	449	6,542
British India, ...	3	827	625	British India, ...	...	...	...
	76	19,361	898,228		75	18,914	1,401,194

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, *Consul.*

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI, in 76 British Vessels of 19,361 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st of December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>			£	κ	d.
	Long Cloths, Gray, ...	Pieces 940,848	{ Liverpool, Canton, Hongkong, & Singapore }	510,061	..	..
	Do. White, ...	" 225,123		126,283	..	..
	Drills, ...	" 32,575		15,852	..	..
	Dyed Shirtings, ...	Value		3,123	..	..
	Chints, ...	Pieces 28,895		15,115	..	..
	Muslins, ...	" 1,472		1,073	..	..
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dos 17,203		3,583	..	..
	Velvets, ...	Value		18,703	..	..
	Cotton and Woollen Mixture, ...	"	"	1,079	..	..
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>					
	Broad Cloths, Sp. Stripes, &c.,	Chang 149,447	"	121,936	..	..
	Long Ells, ...	" 81,410	"	21,947	..	..
	Camlets, English, ...	" 64,037	"	18,371	..	..
	Do. Dutch, ...	" 1,544	"	666	..	..
30	<i>Metals.</i>					
	Iron, Nail Rod, ...	Piculs 2,659	"	2,190	..	..
	Lead, ...	" 85	"	115	..	..
	Tin, ...	" 87	"	254	..	..
46	<i>Woods.</i>					
	Sandal, ...	Piculs 7,423	{ Sydney, Hongkong, and Singapore }	15,877	..	..
	Sapan, ...	" 108		22	..	..
	Ebony, ...	" 4,800		1,500	..	..
	Laka, ...	" 578		861	..	..
	Mangrove bark, ...	Value	"	7,471	..	..
	<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
8	Watches, Clocks, &c., ...	Value	{ Liverpool, Canton, Hongkong, & Singapore }	388	..	..
20	Glass, window, ...	"		3,545	..	..
24	Olibanum, ...	Piculs 126		105	..	..
52	Pepper, ...	" 240		300	..	..
33	Putchuck, ...	" 162		463	..	..
34	Raffani, ...	" 5,365		4,306	..	..
	Sugar, ...	" 14,190		3,869	..	..
	Hardware, ...	Value		370	..	..
	Sundries, ...	"	"	3,509	..	..
Total, ...				£ 598,228	..	..

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise Exported from the Port of SHANGHAI in 75 British Vessels of 18,914 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847.

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
				£	κ	d.
74	Cotton Raw, ...	Bales 930	Hongkong	1,987	..	..
	China-ware, ...	Piculs 25		781	..	..
58	Nankoen, ...	" 295	Great Britain	2,061	..	..
28	Hartall, ...	" 87		181	..	..
	Gypsum, ...	" 1,828	Hongkong	380	..	..
46	Silk, viz:—					
	Tantles, Bales 13,464		{ London, Liverpool, Dublin, Cork, and Hongkong }	1,004,959	..	..
	Taynam, " 3,821	Piculs 13,138				
	Sorts 395	" 67				
	Silk Piece Goods, ...	" 67	"	9249	..	..
55	Teas, viz:—					
	Congou, lbs 11,289,246		{ London, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Sydney & Hongkong }	382,019	..	..
	Souchong " 88,400					
	Pekoe, " 108,688					
	Hyson, " 87,733					
	Y. Hyson, " 238,662					
	H. Skin, " 361,716					
	Twankay, " 222,991					
	Imperial, " 100,918					
	Gunpowder, " 255,592					
	Sorts, " 564,633					
	Hemp, ...	Value	"	1,873	..	..
	Sundries, ...	"	"	1,164	..	..
Total, ...				£ 1,401,194	..	..

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Import Trade from Foreign Countries at the Port of SHANGHAI, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1847, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported.

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED						AGGREGATE QUANTITIES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VAL. IN STG. AT 4/2 EXCHANGE
	British	American	Spanish	Prussian	Hamburg	Dutch		
Rice de Mer, Piculs	—	1,290	1,502	—	—	—	2,792	£5,333
Black Nuts,	—	—	21	—	—	—	21	480
Long Cloths, Grey, Pieces	940,848	22,310	—	—	—	—	963,158	£21,081
"    White,	223,122	2,000	—	—	—	—	225,122	127,566
"    Coloured, Value	£ 5,123	£ 570	—	£ 240	—	—	£ 5,893	3,323
Bees, Pieces	33,375	57,236	—	—	—	—	89,322	45,371
China, " "	23,395	450	—	300	—	—	24,345	25,708
Muslins, " "	1,472	180	—	—	—	—	1,652	1,173
Jeans, " "	—	2,300	—	—	—	—	2,300	1,238
Handkerchiefs, Doz	17,203	84,630	—	435	—	—	82,238	70,535
Velvets, Value	£13,703	—	—	—	—	—	£ 13,703	13,703
Coloured Wool- len Mixtures, " "	£ 1,070	—	—	—	—	—	£ 1,070	1,070
Broad Cloth, Sp. Super, &c., Chang	133,447	11,653	—	—	847	—	145,947	132,136
Long Cloths, " "	81,410	883	—	—	—	—	81,793	22,047
Cambrs, English, " "	64,037	33,115	—	1,700	—	—	99,852	30,039
"    Dutch, " "	1,544	—	—	—	—	—	1,544	686
Blankets, Pairs	—	509	—	—	—	—	509	416
Lastings, Pieces	—	120	—	—	—	—	120	400
Iron, Nail Rod, Piculs	2,659	—	—	—	—	—	2,659	2,190
Shoes, " "	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	325
Wool, " "	37	—	—	—	—	—	37	284
Wool, Banded, " "	7,423	703	—	—	—	924	9,050	13,374
"    Bacon, " "	108	—	541	—	—	—	749	478
"    Heavy, " "	4,800	—	1,109	—	—	—	5,909	1,942
"    Light, " "	578	—	—	—	—	—	578	301
Manchester, Value	£ 1,471	—	—	—	—	—	£ 1,471	1,471
Battens, Pieces	4,263	756	—	553	—	330	6,907	5,403
Watches, Value	£ 287	—	—	—	—	—	£ 287	286
Glass, Windows, " "	£ 3,543	£ 1,165	—	—	£ 312	—	£ 5,020	5,022
Pepper, Piculs	240	69	—	—	—	—	309	444
Soap, " "	—	—	—	117	—	—	117	170
Indigo, " "	—	6,150	1,606	—	—	—	7,756	10,026
Beta Nut, " "	—	—	—	—	—	111	111	50
Pitch, " "	163	—	—	—	—	—	163	482
Oil, " "	—	—	165	—	—	2	167	307
Sugar, " "	14,190	500	—	—	—	—	14,690	9,181
Rice, " "	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000	1,437
Black Stones, " "	—	—	—	450	—	—	450	23
Hardware, " Value	£ 370	£ 623	—	—	—	—	£ 993	895
Freight, " "	£ 3,014	—	£1,034	£1,761	—	—	£ 5,809	5,009
Total, .....								£ 1,009,229

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1848.

A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the Export Trade to Foreign Countries from the Port of SHANGHAI during the Year ending the 31st December 1847, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Exported, viz :—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED			AGGREGATE QUANTITIES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/2 EXCHANGE		
	British	American	Spanish		£	s.	d.
Alum, .....	Piculs	—	—	408	408	85	—
Cotton Raw, .....	Bales	230	450	—	1,380	2,374	—
China-ware, .....	Piculs	25	—	188	213	2,784	—
Banknotes, .....	"	295	115	59	467	4,862	—
Barilla, .....	"	87	—	—	87	181	—
Gypsum, .....	"	1,328	1,000	—	2,328	588	—
Rhubarb, .....	"	—	601	—	601	3,706	—
Kittsels, .....	"	—	—	226	226	423	—
Silk Raw, .....	Bales	17,680	344	8	18,032	1,928,685	—
Silk Piece Goods, .....	Value	£6,349	£13,395	—	£20,144	20,144	—
Ten, .....	Pounds	13,315,599	2,549,633	—	15,865,232	449,919	—
Hemp, .....	Value	£1,373	—	—	£1,373	1,373	—
Sundries, .....	"	£1,154	—	£2,361	£3,525	3,525	—
Total £					1,517,299	—	—

NOTE.—The Prussian, Hamburg, and Dutch Vessels left in Ballast.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

RELATIVE Quantities and Valuation of Goods, Imported and Exported at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Years 1846-47.

IMPORTS.								
DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	QUANTITIES 1846		QUANTITIES 1847		VALUE 1846		VALUE 1847	
	British	Foreign	British	Foreign	British	Foreign	British	Foreign
<i>Cotton Manufactures</i>					£	£	£	£
Grey Shirtings, } pieces	1,221,464	377,185	1,223,412	82,664	641,678	196,176	668,384	43,220
White Do. } pieces								
Chintz & Muslins } pieces								
<i>Wool Manufactures</i>								
Broad Cloth, Sp. } cbang	192,342	49,030	296,438	48,698	129,870	24,676	162,920	22,078
Stripes, Lg. Ells } cbang								
& Camlets, } cbang								
<i>Metals.</i>								
Iron, Lead, Tin, } piculs	4,348	3,492	2,831	--	3,310	4,317	2,559	--
& Swedish Steel, } piculs								
<i>Woods.</i>								
Sandal, Sapan, } piculs	3,741	14,383	12,909	3,360	6,069	18,178	17,760	4,295
Ebony, Laka, & } piculs								
Rattans, } piculs								
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					29,273	12,625	46,605	41,408
					810,200	255,972	896,228	111,941

EXPORTS.

Silk, Raw, bales	15,926	430	17,680	352	922,983	22,932	1,004,059	22,826
Silk Piece Goods, bales	--	--	--	--	3,333	--	6,249	13,895
Tea, lbs.	10,073,758	2,724,680	13,313,599	2,549,883	422,263	126,033	382,019	67,960
Cotton Raw, bales	139	--	930	450	290	--	1,937	957
Nankeens, piculs	181	7	293	174	1,885	75	3,051	1,811
China ware, piculs	--	--	25	188	--	--	781	1,953
Miscellaneous, piculs	--	--	--	--	1,776	23,390	3,098	6,783
					1,352,530	174,480	1,401,194	116,165

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Duties levied on Foreign Vessels at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1847, distinguishing the respective National Flags.

NO. OF VESSELS	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	TONNAGE DUES				IMP. AND EXP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
		Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
76	British, ...	6,126	3	--	--	561,253	5	9	4	567,379	8	9	4
20	American, ...	1,413	2	5	--	59,244	5	1	8	60,654	7	6	8
2	Spanish, ...	235	5	--	--	2,094	7	3	6	2,330	2	3	6
2	Dutch, ...	--	--	--	--	795	8	4	8	795	8	4	8
1	Prussian, ...	151	8	--	--	1,487	8	3	5	1,639	6	3	5
1	Hamburgh, ...	--	--	--	--	182	--	5	--	182	--	5	--
	Total Taels	7,926	8	5	--	625,055	5	8	1	632,982	4	3	1

@ 72 1/2 Cent, \$11,009

@ 4/2 Exchange, £2,293

\$868,132

£180,861

\$879,141

£183,154

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai, 31st December, 1847.

*Annals*  
*N<sup>o</sup> 59*

CONSULAR RETURNS

OF

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE  
WITH CHINA.

FOR THE YEAR 1848.



HONGKONG:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

1849.

# CONSULAR RETURNS

OF

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE

AT THE

### PORT OF CANTON.

Diplomatic Department.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of CANTON during the Year 1848, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 5th March, 1849.

No. I.—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of MERCHANT VESSELS which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of CANTON, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF SHIPS	TONNAGE
British, ... ..	171	72,345	British, ... ..	176	73,975
American, ... ..	67	30,943	American, ... ..	60	27,847
French, ... ..	1	237	French, ... ..	1	237
Spanish, ... ..	1	350	Spanish, ... ..	1	350
Portuguese, ... ..	3	357	Portuguese, ... ..	3	357
Dutch, ... ..	5	1,662	Dutch, ... ..	7	2,492
Hamburg, ... ..	7	1,698	Hamburg, ... ..	4	833
Belgian, ... ..	1	375	Belgian, ... ..	1	375
Miscellaneous, ... ..	5	2,280	Miscellaneous, ... ..	4	1,935
	261	110,342		257	108,401

No. II.—STATEMENT exhibiting the Movement of BRITISH SHIPPING in the Trade with the Port of CANTON, during the Year 1848, distinguishing British and Country Ships; and shewing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels at Whampoa on the 31st December:—

PLACES AND PORTS	ARRIVED						SAILED					
	BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL		BRITISH		COUNTRY		TOTAL	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
London, ... ..	10	4,978	...	...	10	4,978	42	21,537	...	...	42	21,537
Liverpool, ... ..	12	4,913	...	...	12	4,913	13	5,181	...	...	13	5,181
Bristol, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	446	...	...	1	446
Glasgow, and Leith, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	869	...	...	2	869
Cork, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	387	...	...	1	387
Cape of Good Hope, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137	...	...	1	137
Bombay, ... ..	55	27,907	13	10,220	68	38,127	11	5,969	12	8,666	23	14,029
Calcutta, ... ..	...	...	11	3,966	11	3,966	2	567	14	4,512	16	5,079
Madras, ... ..	1	447	...	...	1	447	1	818	1	508	2	826
Tutucorin, ... ..	4	1,952	1	738	5	2,690	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore, & the Straits, ... ..	5	1,450	5	930	10	2,380	10	5,160	2	574	12	5,734
Siam, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	734	1	734
Manila, ... ..	1	407	...	...	1	407	3	1,024	...	...	3	1,624
Batavia, and Lombok, ... ..	2	1,017	1	168	3	1,185	1	351	...	...	1	351
Bali, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	168	1	168
Australia, ... ..	3	1,053	3	519	6	1,572	5	1,344	9	1,771	14	3,115
New Zealand, ... ..	1	741	...	...	1	741	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandwich Islands, ... ..	1	146	...	...	1	146	1	146	...	...	1	146
South Sea Islands, ... ..	...	...	2	321	2	321	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lima, Calao, ... ..	1	232	...	...	1	232	1	232	1	186	2	418
Victoria, ... ..	10	4,055	14	3,231	24	7,286	15	6,385	7	1,519	22	7,904
Macao, ... ..	...	...	1	67	1	67	1	586	...	...	1	386
Shanghai, ... ..	8	1,422	4	1,061	12	2,483	6	1,941	7	1,912	13	3,853
Amoy, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,644	1	67	4	1,711
Cummingmoon, ... ..	...	...	2	404	2	404	...	...	...	...	...	...
	114	50,720	57	21,625	171	72,345	119	53,231	57	20,744	176	73,975

## REMARKS.

Entered.—British, 114 vessels of 50,720 tons; Country, 57 vessels of 21,625 tons; Total, 171 vessels of 72,345 tons.  
 Cleared.—British, 119 vessels of 53,231 tons; Country, 57 vessels of 20,744 tons; Total, 176 vessels of 73,975 tons.  
 Of which number entered in Ballast.—British, 7 vessels of 3,691 tons; Country, 12 vessels of 2,738 tons; Total, 19 vessels of 6,429 tons.  
 And cleared in Ballast.—British, 23 vessels of 10,204 tons; Country, 7 vessels of 1,565 tons; Total, 30 vessels of 11,769 tons.  
 At Whampoa on the 31st December.—British, 13 vessels of 6,354 tons; Country, 3 vessels of 1,958 tons; Total, vessels of 8,312 tons.



No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value* of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of CANTON, in 152 British Vessels of 66,926 Tons, and 32 Hongkong Lorchas of 982 Tons burthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUN- TRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$
	<b>I. BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.</b>			
47	1.— <i>Manufactures of Wool.</i> Broad Cloth, Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, ... ..	Changs 271,997		\$1,359,985
	Narrow Woollens, not described, ... ..	" 1,344		1,680
	Long Ellis, ... ..	" 256,882		394,614
	Camlets, ... ..	" 53,658		72,827
	Bombazettes, ... ..	" 16,717		19,004
	Buntings, ... ..	" 10,416		13,540
	Blankets, ... ..	Pieces 2,132		5,330
13	2.— <i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i> Long Cloth, white, ... ..	Pieces 57,664		177,460
	Do. grey and twilled, ... ..	" 247,560		656,034
	Cambrics and Muslins, ... ..	" 170		510
	Chintzes and Prints, ... ..	" 5,482		14,702
	Handkerchiefs, ... ..	Doz. 504		908
	Ginghams, Pulicates, Dyed Cottons, Velvets, Velveteens, Silk and Cotton Mixtures, and all kinds of Fancy goods, ... ..	Value \$41,290	London, Liverpool, Singapore, Bom- bay, Calcutta, Ma- dras, Tutocorin, Batavia, and Hong- kong.	41,290
14	Cotton Yarn and Thread, ... ..	Piculs 12,440		323,440
	3.— <i>Miscellaneous Articles, raw and manufactured.</i>			
8	Clocks and Watches, including Tele- scopes, Writing Desks, and Dress- ing Cases, Hardware, Ironmongery, and Cutlery, Perfumery, &c. ... ..	Value \$5,000		5,000
20	Glass and Glassware, ... ..	" 3,000		3,000
30	Iron in Bars, Rods, Hoops, &c., ... ..	Piculs 8,169		37,578
	Copper, ... ..	" 500		10,000
45	Wine, Beer, and Spirits, ... ..	Value \$11,613		11,613
	<b>II. PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.</b>			
3	Betel-nuts, ... ..	Piculs 9,503		33,261
4	Bicho de Mar, ... ..	" 246		7,280
5	Cloves, ... ..	" 400		8,400
12	Cotton, viz:—Bombay, ... .. Bengal, ... .. Madras, ... .. Miscellaneous, ... ..	" 286,300		2,791,615
15	Cochineal, ... ..	Catties 7,951		16,000
17	Elephants' teeth, ... ..	" 8,000		13,600
18	Fishmaws, ... ..	Piculs 637		31,550
24	Gum Olibanum, ... ..	" 120		720
	" not described, ... ..	Value \$5,000	British India, Siam, Singapore, Penang, Sydney, Batavia, Manila, and Honolulu.	5,000
25	Horns, Buffalo and Bullock, ... ..	Piculs 56		1,307
29	Mother o' Pearl shells, ... ..	" 181		900
32	Pepper, ... ..	" 1,957		11,742
33	Putchuck, ... ..	" 414		3,512
34	Rattans, ... ..	" 4,814		15,887
35	Rice and Pulse, ... ..	" 700		1,750
38	Sharkfins, ... ..	" 5,020		120,000
39	Skins—Oxbides, ... ..	No. 3,600		7,000
46	Woods—Sandal, ... ..	Piculs 20,732		207,400
	Sapan, ... ..	" 4,619		7,853
	Ebony, ... ..	" 261		1,305
	<b>III. MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS, AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF,</b>			
	Including Amber, Coals, Coral, Cudbear, Cowbexoar, Dutch, Furniture, Guano, Woodware, ... ..			Value \$100,000
	Total of Imports in British Ships, ... ..			\$6,534,597
	At the Exchange of 4/1 per Dollar, ... ..			£1,334,147

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Consulate, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The Value given has been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market. The Spanish Dollars have been reduced to Sterling at 4/1, the average Exchange of the year.

No. IV.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of **MERCHANDISE** *Exported* from the Port of CANTON in 146 British Vessels of the burthen of 62,206 Tons, and in 31 Hongkong Lorchas of 1,002 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN SPANISH \$
I. RAW PRODUCE.				
1	Alum, ... ..	Piculs 1,624	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Singapore	\$2,900
2	Aniseed Star, ... ..	" 241		2,389
3	Arsenic, ... ..	" 157		1,844
10	Canes, ... ..	Mille 91	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Islands, and Manila	1,000
11	Cassia Lignea, ... ..	Piculs 8,606		90,363
12	Capoor Cutchery, ... ..	" 38		304
13	China Root, ... ..	" 551	Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	1,653
28	Hartal or Orpiment, ... ..	" 636		7,632
	Quicksilver, ... ..	" 153		1,913
45	Rhubarb, ... ..	" 262	London, and Bombay	12,838
46	Silk, raw, ... ..	" 390	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	148,200
	" coarse or refuse, ... ..	" 3,116		296,020
52	Sugar, raw, ... ..	" 21,111	Bombay, Australia, and Madras	105,555
55	Tea, ... ..	" 241,569	{ Gr. Britain, British India, } { Australia, and Sandwich Is. }	7,382,449
56	Tobacco ... ..	" 8		London, and Bombay
II. MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.				\$8,055,030
4	Bangles, or Glass Armlets, ...	Boxes 155	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	10,500
5	Bamboo ware, ... ..	Piculs 63		1,100
6	Brass leaf, ... ..	Boxes 238	London, Bombay, and Calcutta	12,300
8	Bone and Horn ware, ... ..	Catties 200		300
14	China ware, ... ..	Piculs 1,340	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Is., and Singapore	33,020
16	Copper, Tin, and Pewter ware, ...	" 140		10,000
18	Crackers and Fireworks, ... ..	" 124		620
20	Fans of all sorts, ... ..	Catties 1,945	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras	2,918
24	Glass and Glass ware, ... ..	Piculs 122		2,440
25	Glass Beads, ... ..	Boxes 1,248	{ London, Liverpool, Bom- bay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, and South America	31,100
27	Grass Cloth, ... ..	Catties 7,501		22,503
29	Ivory, Mother o' Pearl, San- dal Wood, and Tortoise- shell ware, ... ..	" 400	{ London, Liverpool, Bom- bay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, Sandwich Is- lands, and South America	600
30	Kittysols, ... ..	Boxes 2,853		25,677
31	Lacquered ware, ... ..	Piculs 258	{ London, Liverpool, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and South America	11,290
35	Mats and Matting, ... ..	" 1,817		14,536
38	Nankeens and coloured Cloth, ...	" 44	London, Liverpool, Bombay	2,200
2	Oil of Aniseed, ... ..	" 81	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Singapore	8,910
12	Cassia, ... ..	" 27		3,240
41	Paper of all sorts, ... ..	" 2,118	{ London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Sandwich Islands, Australia, and South America	3,707
43	Preserves, ... ..	Boxes 4,312		15,092
44	Rattan work, ... ..	Piculs 179	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Australia, and South America	5,549
46	Silk Thread and Ribbands, ... ..	Catties 880		4,400
	Silk Manufactures, ... ..	" 20,923	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and South America	122,538
47	Silk and Cotton Mixtures, ... ..	" 18,169		39,731
50	Soy, ... ..	Piculs 752	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Singapore	7,708
53	Sugar Candy, ... ..	" 10,779	{ London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Sandwich Islands	80,842
59	Trunks, ... ..	Nests 272	{ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, and Sandwich Is. }	5,712
61	Vermilion, ... ..	Boxes 330		19,470
III. MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS AND ARTICLES NOT ENUMERATED IN THE TARIFF.				
Including Cubeb, Crockery, Drums, Ready-made Clothes, Artificial Flowers, Caps, Glue, Galingal, Incense Sticks, China Indigo, Gambooge, Hemp, China Ink, Lanterns, Marble Slabs, Mirrors, Musk, Oil Paintings, Pictures on Rice Paper, Shoes, Tinfoil, Turmeric, Silk Umbrellas, and Woodware, ... ..				Value \$100,000
Total of Exports in British Ships, ... ..				\$8,653,033
At the Exchange of 4/1 per Dollar, ... ..				£1,766,661

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Canton. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Canton Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The Reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/1 per Dollar.

No. V.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* of BRITISH MANUFACTURES, &c., which were *re-exported* from CANTON to the undermentioned Ports in China during the Year 1848:—

NO. IN THE TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	NAMES OF PORTS		TOTAL
		<i>Shanghai</i>	<i>Amoy</i>	
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool.</i>			
	Broad Cloth and Spanish Stripes, Changs	2,538	...	2,538
	Long Ells, ... .. "	19,505	...	19,505
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton.</i>			
	Long Cloths, Grey, ... .. Pieces	36,604	11,550	48,154
	Do. White, ... .. "	1,800	11,770	12,570
	Cotton Yarn, ... .. Pieces	2,040	1,425	3,465
	Cotton Velvet, ... .. Value	\$2,040	...	\$2,040
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>			
4	Bicho de Mar, ... .. Piculs	39	...	39
12	Cotton, ... .. "	...	6,639	6,639
24	Gum Olibanum, ... .. "	425	...	425
32	Cloves, ... .. "	64	...	64
33	Putchuck, ... .. "	364	...	364
34	Rattans, ... .. "	300	...	300
46	Sandal Wood, ... .. "	1,108	...	1,108

REMARK.—Nearly the whole of the above was imported in 1846.

No. VI.—STATEMENT OF TONNAGE DUES, IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES paid by British Vessels in the Port of CANTON, from 1st January to 31st December, 1848:—

NO.	VESSEL'S NAME	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES			IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES			TOTAL		
			Tons	lb.	sh.	Tons	lb.	sh.	Tons	lb.	sh.
116	Euphrates, ...					14,835	2	0	14,835	2	0
143	Hindustan, ...					18,352	3	1	18,352	3	1
157	Fortitude, ...					5,149	9	4	5,149	9	4
158	Australia, ...					9,932	6	2	9,932	6	2
179	Kingston, ...					6,871	6	0	6,871	6	0
187	Minerva, ...					24,065	6	0	24,065	6	0
191	Emma, ...					9,805	1	7	9,805	1	7
194	Alligator, ...										
199	Essex, ...					1,962	6	5	1,962	6	5
208	Cuisee, ...					8,750	1	4	8,750	1	4
205	Marquis de Bute, ...					10,077	8	1	10,077	8	1
206	Menzies, ...					8,732	5	9	8,732	5	9
209	Sir Edward Ryan, ...										
212	Rokeby, ...					7,748	9	5	7,748	9	5
214	Beulah, ...					10,548	5	0	10,548	5	0
216	Mary Bannatyne, ...					11,931	4	6	11,931	4	6
218	Chelmsford, ...										
220	Brahmin, ...					433	0	2	433	0	2
221	John Fleming, ...					821	5	0	821	5	0
222	Sir Herbert Compton, ...					1,709	8	4	1,709	8	4
1	Royal Albert, ...	692	321	0	0	146,808	9	1	146,808	9	1
2	Norman Morrison, ...	508	254	0	0	2,748	4	4	2,748	4	4
3	Sir Robert Sale, ...	741	370	0	0	8,458	5	5	8,458	5	5
4	Thomas Foulden, ...	465	232	5	0	13,303	1	6	13,303	1	6
5	Rob Roy, ...	231	125	5	0	2,071	9	9	2,071	9	9
6	Christabel, ...	335	167	5	0	1,193	8	0	1,193	8	0
7	William Gillies, ...	511	255	5	0	4,416	8	9	4,416	8	9
8	Thomas Henry, ...	361	180	5	0	18,519	6	8	18,519	6	8
9	Duke of Cornwall, ...	580	290	0	0	8,579	0	1	8,579	0	1
10	Torrington, ...	144				2,679	8	8	2,679	8	8
11	Good Success, ...	528	264	0	0						
12	Shepherdess, ...	294	147	0	0	4,808	4	6	4,808	4	6
13	Laurick, ...	283	141	5	0	722	0	8	722	0	8
14	Cowesee Family, ...	431	215	5	0	1,434	5	9	1,434	5	9
15	Sarah Louisa, ...	215				858	0	0	858	0	0
16	Caroline, ...	67	6	7	0	88	9	1	88	9	1
17	Antonia, ...	232	116	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0
18	Isabella Watson, ...	514	257	0	0	32	0	0	32	0	0
19	Ennad, ...	682	341	0	0	13,782	2	0	13,782	2	0
20	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	8,031	8	8	8,031	8	8
21	Sultana, ...	1,181	590	0	0	3,872	8	6	3,872	8	6
22	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320				1,928	2	6	1,928	2	6
23	Jane Prowse, ...	208				6,826	3	1	6,826	3	1
24	Kelpie, ...	264	132	0	0	151	5	2	151	5	2
25	Zephyr, ...	125	12	5	0	4,544	9	7	4,544	9	7
26	Omega, ...	185				2,248	6	8	2,248	6	8
27	Earl of Clare, ...	910	455	0	0	108	0	4	108	0	4
28	Aden, ...	539	269	0	0	6,471	2	1	6,471	2	1
29	Laura Ann, ...	146	14	6	0	6,151	1	8	6,151	1	8
30	Thomas Fielden, ...	465	232	5	0	1,068	9	4	1,068	9	4
31	Sybil, ...	251	125	5	0	8,029	2	3	8,029	2	3
32	Fantalon, ...	202	101	0	0	458	1	1	458	1	1
33	Devon, ...	509	254	5	0	512	5	0	512	5	0
34	Diogenes, ...	306	153	5	0	2,170	0	3	2,170	0	3
35	Prince Albert, ...	661	330	5	0	6,166	9	5	6,166	9	5
36	Sir John Byng, ...	168	84	0	0	2,802	7	5	2,802	7	5
37	India, ...	573	286	5	0	143	6	9	143	6	9
38	Maximion, ...	318	159	0	0	15,047	1	3	15,047	1	3
39	Amelia, ...	149	14	9	0	1,637	4	7	1,637	4	7
40	Will o' the Wisp, ...	101									
41	Diana, ...	574	287	0	0						
42	William Wilson, ...	407	203	5	0	14,682	0	1	14,682	0	1
43	Antonia, ...	232	116	0	0	461	9	4	461	9	4
44	Gracian, ...	518	259	0	0	665	4	4	665	4	4
45	Sir Herbert Compton, ...	311	155	5	0	4,761	7	0	4,761	7	0
46	Hindustan, ...	500	250	0	0	12,497	0	9	12,497	0	9
47	Charley Castle, ...	381	190	5	0	1,879	4	2	1,879	4	2
48	Rob Roy, ...	251	125	5	0	8,224	5	6	8,224	5	6
49	Bolivar, ...	386	193	0	0	9,448	7	2	9,448	7	2
50	Duchess of Angles, ...	667	333	5	0	268	8	5	268	8	5
51	Constant, ...	534	267	5	0	2,316	2	1	2,316	2	1
52	William Wilson, ...	407				3,865	2	8	3,865	2	8
53	John o' Gaunt, ...	449	224	5	0	12,462	1	6	12,462	1	6
54	Amathus, ...	551	275	5	0	1,669	1	0	1,669	1	0
55	Torrington, ...	144				11,291	8	9	11,291	8	9
56	Anne Maclean, ...	318	159	0	0	14,092	5	3	14,092	5	3
57	Hector, ...	147	14	7	0						
58	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320				1,776	6	9	1,776	6	9
59	Charles Forbes, ...	1,120	560	0	0	698	8	8	698	8	8
60	Maggie, ...	186	93	0	0	748	8	9	748	8	9
61	Humayoon, ...	550	275	0	0	143	6	7	143	6	7
62	Joseph Bushby, ...	560	280	0	0	4,419	9	0	4,419	9	0
63	Poppo, ...	140	14	0	0	1,328	0	6	1,328	0	6
64	Bon Accord, ...	389	194	0	0	1,876	7	4	1,876	7	4
65	Clifton, ...	367	183	5	0	15,941	3	0	15,941	3	0
66	Adelphi, ...	372	186	0	0	201	0	5	201	0	5
67	Cowesee Family, ...	431	215	5	0	2,819	6	0	2,819	6	0
68	Mary Sparks, ...	544	272	0	0						
69	Sunda, ...	381	190	5	0	1,590	0	3	1,590	0	3
70	Asia, ...	523	261	5	0	836	1	3	836	1	3
71	Imanu of Muscat, ...	456	228	0	0	13,786	7	4	13,786	7	4
72	Urula, ...	487	243	5	0	8,164	5	7	8,164	5	7
73	Duke of Lancaster, ...	463	231	5	0	2,536	6	0	2,536	6	0
74	Larkins, ...	700	350	0	0	3,031	0	9	3,031	0	9
75	Titania, ...	189	18	9	0	11,633	0	2	11,633	0	2
76	Prince Albert, ...	661	330	5	0	13,143	3	9	13,143	3	9
77	Falcon, ...	484	242	0	0	19,484	3	0	19,484	3	0
78	Lowjee Family, ...	1,070	535	0	0	2,202	5	3	2,202	5	3
79	Calder, ...	226	113	0	0	5,359	3	8	5,359	3	8
80	Torrington, ...	144	14	4	0	3,269	2	8	3,269	2	8
81	Eliza Stewart, ...	524	262	9	0	5,101	6	7	5,101	6	7
Carried forward,			33,704	15,427	7	513,733	8	0	513,733	8	0

STATEMENT OF TONNAGE DUES, &c.,—Continued.

NO.	VESSEL'S NAME	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES			IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES			TOTAL					
			Ton	lb	c	Ton	lb	c	Ton	lb	c			
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	33,704	13,427	7	0	0	513,758	8	6	6	529,181	6	0	6
82	Rajah Basse, ...	450	225	0	0	0	11,385	4	8	7	11,620	4	8	7
83	Llyda, ...	402	201	0	0	0	5,553	1	6	1	5,554	1	6	1
84	Dandless, ...	433	216	5	0	0	12,068	6	3	1	12,285	3	3	1
85	Patna, ...	362	181	0	0	0	13,720	6	6	2	13,901	6	6	2
86	Salepian, ...	289	144	5	0	0	2,240	9	6	3	2,385	4	6	3
87	Switnamley, ...	727	363	5	0	0	19,190	7	9	3	19,554	2	9	3
88	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	0	353	6	8	0	447	6	8	0
89	Kilblain, ...	495	247	5	0	0	8,177	0	8	1	8,424	5	0	1
90	Water Witch, ...	279	139	5	0	0	99	9	0	8	239	4	0	8
91	Marion, ...	667	333	5	0	0	17,130	5	8	2	17,454	0	8	2
92	Ferosepore, ...	558	279	0	0	0	11,885	8	3	9	12,164	8	3	9
93	Hugh Walker, ...	496	248	0	0	0	13,272	8	6	7	13,520	8	6	7
94	Lady Denison, ...	158	79	0	0	0	876	8	9	6	953	8	9	6
95	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	0	178	1	1	7	178	1	1	7
96	Bahamian, ...	318	159	0	0	0	7,750	8	3	8	7,969	8	3	8
97	Auriga, ...	281	141	5	0	0	2,009	2	1	0	2,118	7	1	0
98	Coreys, ...	164	82	0	0	0	474	1	7	6	556	1	7	6
99	Sultan, ...	458	229	0	0	0	4,082	8	0	5	4,251	3	0	5
100	Ariel, ...	871	435	5	0	0	400	7	8	8	566	2	8	8
101	Sovercign, ...	243	121	5	0	0	7,002	2	9	0	7,123	7	9	0
102	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, ...	574	287	0	0	0	2,425	8	6	6	2,712	8	6	6
103	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	0	0	178	1	1	7	178	1	1	7
104	Norfolk, ...	127	63	5	0	0	1,182	3	9	5	1,165	0	9	5
105	Daniel Watson, ...	163	81	5	0	0	777	6	5	5	859	1	5	5
106	Mohawk, ...	442	221	0	0	0	10,815	8	8	0	11,036	8	8	0
107	Champion, ...	410	205	2	5	0	1,416	1	5	4	1,621	4	0	4
108	Lascar, ...	441	220	5	0	0	8,708	6	3	8	8,929	1	8	8
109	William Stewart, ...	576	288	0	0	0	101	0	4	2	889	0	4	2
110	Charles Grant, ...	1,699	849	5	0	0	10,487	2	0	2	11,286	7	0	2
111	Princess Royal, ...	249	124	5	0	0	340	5	7	0	1,065	0	7	0
112	Kuma Sheratt, ...	92	46	0	0	0	971	1	0	9	980	3	0	9
113	Emily, ...	580	290	0	0	0	11,326	9	7	7	11,816	9	7	7
114	Duke of Cornwall, ...	580	290	0	0	0	2,904	5	6	3	3,194	5	6	3
115	Dullius, ...	528	264	0	0	0	836	0	6	2	890	0	6	2
116	Deva, ...	238	119	0	0	0	5,574	5	7	2	5,693	5	7	2
117	Nerbudda, ...	428	214	0	0	0	18,612	6	8	5	18,826	6	8	5
118	Somnauth, ...	671	335	5	0	0	3,133	2	6	3	3,468	7	6	3
119	Anna Robertson, ...	447	223	5	0	0	981	2	8	6	1,304	7	8	6
120	Worcester, ...	636	318	0	0	0	2,767	6	3	2	3,085	6	3	2
121	John Cooper, ...	659	329	5	0	0	2,355	6	4	5	2,685	1	4	5
122	Queen of England, ...	588	294	0	0	0	12,895	9	2	2	13,664	9	2	2
123	Loch Lomond, ...	571	285	5	0	0	2,656	3	1	7	2,941	8	1	7
124	Caspar, ...	403	201	5	0	0	11,084	0	4	1	11,285	8	4	1
125	Cormandel, ...	765	382	5	0	0	3,427	1	4	4	3,869	6	4	4
126	Minerva, ...	83	41	5	0	0	762	8	3	0	771	1	3	0
127	Earl of Chester, ...	517	258	5	0	0	12,958	7	6	8	13,218	2	6	8
128	Mor, ...	264	132	0	0	0	232	1	0	7	384	1	0	7
129	Amoy Packet, ...	146	73	0	0	0	11,278	8	4	6	11,455	8	4	6
130	Chatham, ...	554	277	0	0	0	2,502	5	4	3	2,798	5	4	3
131	William Gibson, ...	592	296	0	0	0	8,525	2	1	5	9,548	2	1	5
132	Sappho, ...	446	223	0	0	0	869	3	8	3	950	8	8	3
133	Mazeppe, ...	163	81	5	0	0	5,545	5	2	9	5,845	5	0	0
134	Regina, ...	800	400	0	0	0	2,729	4	4	2	3,096	4	4	2
135	Mayaram Dayaram, ...	734	367	0	0	0	10,631	8	0	3	10,991	8	0	3
136	Vicount Sandon, ...	540	270	0	0	0	9,525	8	8	1	9,708	8	8	1
137	William Frowse, ...	856	428	0	0	0	2,461	9	2	8	2,751	9	2	8
138	Bolton, ...	540	270	0	0	0	2,347	7	9	7	2,479	7	9	7
139	Rosetta Joseph, ...	264	132	0	0	0	2,129	3	2	1	2,327	3	2	1
140	Rosanna, ...	396	198	0	0	0	1,819	6	0	0	2,018	1	9	0
141	New Margaret, ...	411	205	5	0	0	2,904	1	9	5	3,168	6	9	5
142	Ada, ...	523	261	5	0	0	2,315	5	4	8	2,606	5	4	8
143	Samarang, ...	582	291	0	0	0	3,673	1	5	9	4,063	1	5	9
144	John Wickliffe, ...	660	330	0	0	0	3,448	6	4	6	3,661	1	4	6
145	Armide, ...	705	352	5	0	0	2,595	0	2	9	2,867	5	0	9
146	Nepaul, ...	545	272	5	0	0	788	8	0	4	788	8	0	4
147	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	0	4,861	1	0	6	4,836	6	0	6
148	Anne Jane, ...	351	175	5	0	0	1,478	4	2	9	1,608	9	2	9
149	Rob Roy, ...	261	130	5	0	0	1,143	6	1	5	1,577	1	1	5
150	Clifton, ...	867	433	5	0	0	19,104	5	2	4	19,413	0	8	4
151	Euphrates, ...	617	308	5	0	0	1,230	0	6	9	1,419	5	6	9
152	Sobron, ...	379	189	5	0	0	2,915	8	0	8	3,021	8	0	8
153	Arrow, ...	212	106	0	0	0	2,781	1	5	0	2,891	6	5	0
154	Portenia, ...	221	110	5	0	0	1,681	6	1	2	1,875	6	1	2
155	Scotland, ...	383	191	5	0	0	2,279	9	7	2	2,557	9	7	2
156	Bucphalus, ...	556	278	0	0	0	2,676	4	5	0	2,866	4	5	0
157	Giraffe, ...	260	130	0	0	0	2,663	9	6	7	2,974	4	6	7
158	Blackfriar, ...	621	310	5	0	0	1,824	9	0	8	2,016	4	8	8
159	Mangosteen, ...	383	191	5	0	0	16	3	1	3	16	3	1	3
160	Richard & William, ...	163	81	5	0	0	10,749	8	2	1	10,934	5	2	1
161	Athens, ...	269	134	5	0	0	1,801	8	5	0	1,815	6	5	0
162	Lady Leigh, ...	118	59	0	0	0	916	3	6	0	1,014	3	6	0
163	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	0	916	3	6	0	1,014	3	6	0
164	Elf, ...	196	98	0	0	0	2,578	0	6	4	2,858	4	6	4
165	Albion, ...	559	279	5	0	0	1,611	1	9	7	1,882	0	9	7
166	Sarge, ...	543	271	5	0	0	1,943	0	6	1	2,061	5	6	1
167	Favorite, ...	277	138	5	0	0	3,725	9	4	0	4,094	9	4	0
168	Charlotte, ...	738	369	0	0	0	289	4	1	8	426	5	1	8
169	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	0	1,535	9	3	0	1,751	4	8	0
170	Armstrong Apear, ...	275	137	5	0	0								
171	Rajahsthan, ...	435	217	5	0	0								
Total, ...		72,345	36,174	4	5	0	920,525	8	6	8	954,072	8	1	8
@ 72 ¢ cent, ...			\$46,870				\$1,378,230				\$1,525,100			
@ 4s. 1d. p. \$			29,189				2860,872				2874,541			

ADAM W. ELMSTEAD,  
Her Majesty's Officiating Consul.

Canton, 31st December, 1848.

# CONSULAR RETURNS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AT THE PORT OF AMOY.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS OF THE TRADE at the Port of AMOY during the Year 1848, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 17th March, 1849.

No. I.—RETURNS OF BRITISH TRADE at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848.—

ARRIVED				DEPARTED			
NAME OF VESSEL.	DATE OF ENTRY.	TON- NAGE.	No. of MEN.	WHEN FROM.	NATURE OF CARGO.	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS.	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS.
Green, ...	July 29	138	21	Reported last year	Reported last year	...	...
Ennis, ...	Sept. 7	137	20	Do.	Do.	...	...
Louise, ...	Dec. 31	150	20	Do.	Do.	...	...
Caroline, ...	Dec. 31	67	13	Do.	Do.	...	...
1848							
Doris, ...	Jan. 15	133	18	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn, &c.	16,894	...
Amoy Packet, ...	Jan. 24	146	22	Ningpo	To refit Yarn	8,196	...
Doris, ...	Feb. 9	123	18	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn	68,474	...
Chiefain, ...	Feb. 23	389	16	Do.	Cotton and Yarn	12,450	...
Amoy Packet, ...	March 3	145	22	Do.	Cotton	2,000	...
William Wilson, ...	March 15	407	18	Shanghai	Chinese Cotton	23,448	...
Caroline, ...	" 29	67	13	Hongkong	Cotton and Gunno	9,650	...
Inland Queen, ...	" 31	184	20	Do.	Cotton and Yarn	...	...
Chiefain, ...	April 27	389	18	Shanghai	Oilcake, &c.	12,555	...
Island Queen, ...	May 18	194	29	Fuh-chow-foo	No cargo	9,460	...
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 24	671	81	Singapore	Straits Cargo	10,174	...
William, ...	June 12	320	30	Hongkong	Oilcake, &c.	...	...
Nimrod, ...	" 28	266	32	Singapore	No cargo	...	...
Manary, ...	" 28	159	28	East Coast	Straits General	...	...
Amoy Packet, ...	" 28	285	19	Singapore	Straits General	...	...
Ennis, ...	July 5	291	32	Do.	Do.	...	...
Sophia Fraser, ...	" 10	174	21	Do.	Do.	...	...
Indian Queen, ...	" 18	199	25	Do.	Do.	...	...
Clifton, ...	" 24	717	30	Canton	Cotton	100,878	...
Lady Sale, ...	Aug. 15	388	28	Shanghai	Oilcake, &c.	17,460	...
Wiggon, ...	Aug. 26	260	26	Singapore	Straits General	4,102	...
Amoy Packet, ...	Sept. 4	145	22	East Coast	No cargo	...	...
Hector, ...	Aug. 29	170	12	Hongkong	In distress	...	...
Kris, ...	Oct. 4	266	19	Shanghai	Oilcake & Niterous	4,885	...
Malaya, ...	" 8	266	82	Do.	Do. and Cotton	4,980	...
Sophia Fraser, ...	" 27	281	32	Do.	No cargo	...	...
Indian Queen, ...	" 28	174	21	Do.	Oilcake	2,513	...
Guest, ...	" 30	133	17	Singapore	Straits General	5,076	...
Conair, ...	" 7	183	18	Hongkong	Cotton Yarn	22,770	...
Kitty, ...	" 11	199	22	East Coast	No cargo	...	...
				8,611	8,611	\$381,949	\$67,467

At 4/4 p. p. \$, £14,617, 17s. 0d.

At 4/4 p. p. \$, £82,755, 12s. 0d.

No. II.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of AMOY in 24 British Vessels of 6,599 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT PLACES AND COUNTRIES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. DOLLARS
3	Betel Nut, ... ..	166 piculs	Straits	\$ 497 00
4	Bicho de Mar, ... ..	397 "	Do.	3,975 00
5	Bird Nests, 1st quality, ... ..	82 catties	Do.	1,700 00
"	Do. 2d do., ... ..	1 picul 70 catties	Do.	1,920 00
"	Do. 3d do., ... ..	12 " 80 "	Do.	2,945 00
7	Cloves, ... ..	78 catties	Do.	18 00
12	Cotton, ... ..	6,109 bales	India via Hongkong	167,320 00
"	Do. (Chinese,) ... ..	1,099 "	Shanghai	11,740 00
13	White Long Cloths, ... ..	5,141 pieces	England via Hongkong	15,950 00
"	Grey do., ... ..	3,450 "	Do.	19,050 00
"	Chintzes, ... ..	100 "	Do.	300 00
"	Turkey Red Cloths, ... ..	1,972 "	Do.	7,838 00
"	Cotton Mixtures, ... ..	350 "	Do.	1,350 00
"	Nanking Cloths, ... ..	1,450 "	Shanghai	3,000 00
14	Cotton Yarn, ... ..	936 bales	England via Hongkong	78,806 00
"	Lamp-wicks, ... ..	5 piculs	Shanghai	150 00
19	Flints, ... ..	900 "	England via Singapore	900 00
20	Glass, ... ..	5 "	Do.	63 00
21	Gambier, ... ..	49 " 70 catties	Straits	68 00
24	Gum Olibanum, ... ..	19 " 53 "	Do.	195 00
30	White Lead, ... ..	8 tubs and 225 pls.	Do.	2,075 00
"	Lead, ... ..	112 pels. 75 catties	Do.	902 00
"	Tin, ... ..	32 piculs	Do.	320 00
32	Pepper, ... ..	533 "	Do.	2,611 00
34	Rattans, ... ..	603 "	Do.	1,509 00
35	Rice, ... ..	1,600 "	Arracan via Straits	1,482 00
"	Peas, ... ..	250 "	Do.	250 00
36	Rose Maloes, ... ..	6 "	Straits	180 00
37	Saltpetre, ... ..	6 "	Do.	60 00
39	Cow, Ox, and Buffalo Hides, ... ..	{ 10 bundles 800 } { in No. 112 pls. }	Do.	2,286 00
"	Rhinoceros Hides, ... ..	3 in No. 1 pcl. 90 c.	Do.	267 00
40	Smalts, ... ..	4 casks	Do.	240 00
46	Wood, Sandal, ... ..	442 piculs	Do.	4,423 00
"	Do. Sapan, ... ..	61 "	Do.	61 00
"	Do. Spars, ... ..	10 in No.	Do.	300 00
"	Do. Billets, ... ..	464 "	Do.	620 00
"	Do. Handspikes, ... ..	300 "	Do.	100 00
49	Spanish Stripes, ... ..	480 pieces	England via Hongkong	10,050 00
"	Camlets, ... ..	39 "	Do. Singapore	780 00
"	Coarse Woollens, ... ..	114 "	Do. Do.	1,536 00
Unenumerated articles	Guano, ... ..			
	Kin-kin-tsae, ... ..			
	Kansha, ... ..			
	Oil cake, ... ..			
	Dried Shrimps, ... ..			
	Oil, ... ..			
	Salted Beef, ... ..			
	Vegetables, ... ..			
	Cockles, ... ..	.....	Straits	43,112 08
	Cardamons, ... ..			
	Sea Weed, ... ..			
	Bark, ... ..			
	Sinews, ... ..			
	Pork, ... ..			
	Tinder, ... ..			
	Sago, ... ..			
	Medicine, ... ..			
				\$381,949 08

4/4 P \$ 382,755.12.8

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of MERCHANDISE *Exported* from the Port of AMOY, in 20 British Vessels of 4,724 Tons, to the undermentioned Places and Countries, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EX- PORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. \$
1	Alum, ... ..	5 piculs	Straits	\$ 5 00
2	Tiles, ... ..	120,000 in No.	Do.	558 00
"	Bricks, ... ..	6,000 in No.	Do.	60 00
"	Slates and Stones, ... ..	"	Do.	108 00
14	China ware (coarse), ... ..	3,340 packages	Do.	954 00
30	Kittysols, ... ..	25,900 in No.	Do.	2,955 00
41	Paper, ... ..	225 piculs 50 catties	Do.	963 00
43	Preserves, Dried Fruits, &c., ... ..	648 packages	Do.	1,423 00
48	Shoes, ... ..	22 piculs	Do.	580 00
53	Sugar Candy, ... ..	1,256 piculs	Hongkong & Straits	9,282 00
54	Sugar, ... ..	12,405 piculs	Shanghai & H.kong	30,462 00
55	Tea, ... ..	346 boxes 73 piculs	Straits	1,820 00
56	Tobacco, ... ..	423 piculs	Shanghai & Straits	8,783 00
61	Vermillion, ... ..	4 piculs 18 catties	Straits	283 00
Unenu- merated Articles }	(Iron Pans, Steel, Vermecelli, Combs, Lanterns, Medicine, Oil, Books, Wooden Basins, Mackgue, Joss Stick, Potash, Furniture, Paints, Seeds, &c.)	...	Straits	9,231 00
				\$67,467 00

At 4/4  $\frac{1}{2}$  \$, £14,617, 17s. 0d.

No. IV.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, and EXPORT and IMPORT DUTIES, paid by 31 British Vessels in the Port of AMOY, for the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				EXP. & IMP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
1	Emma, ... ..	127	included in last return				58	3	8	1	58	3	8	1
2	Louisa, ... ..	159	do.				47	6	8	2	47	6	8	2
3	Guess, ... ..	183	do.				75	0	3	1	75	0	3	1
4	Caroline, ... ..	67	do.				60	7	1	1	60	7	1	1
5	Denia, ... ..	133	13	3	0	0	635	5	5	0	648	8	5	0
6	Denia, ... ..	133	13	3	0	0	318	0	0	0	331	3	0	0
7	Chieftain, ... ..	389	Paid at Canton				502	8	5	0	502	8	5	0
8	Amoy Packet, ... ..	146	14	6	0	0	491	1	0	0	505	7	0	0
9	William Wilson, ... ..	407	203	5	0	0	100	0	0	0	303	5	0	0
10	Caroline, ... ..	67	7	5	0	0	30	0	0	0	37	5	0	0
11	Island Queen, ... ..	194	97	0	0	0	911	8	0	0	1,008	8	0	0
12	Chieftain, ... ..	389	Paid at Canton				734	5	6	5	734	5	6	5
13	Island Queen, ... ..	194	97	0	0	0	363	9	7	2	460	9	7	2
14	William Jardine, ... ..	671	335	5	0	0	778	3	0	3	1,113	8	0	3
15	Sir E. Ryan, ... ..	320	Paid at Shanghai				59	3	4	0	59	3	4	0
16	Maingay, ... ..	266	133	0	0	0	941	3	7	5	1,074	3	7	5
17	Amoy Packet, ... ..	146	14	6	0	0	174	3	0	0	188	9	0	0
18	Louisa, ... ..	159	79	5	0	0	331	0	2	0	410	5	2	0
19	Erin, ... ..	285	142	5	0	0	124	4	6	7	266	9	6	7
20	Sophia Fraser, ... ..	291	145	5	0	0	1,367	8	9	8	1,513	3	9	8
21	Indian Queen, ... ..	174	87	0	0	0	250	6	9	8	337	6	9	8
22	Kitty, ... ..	199	99	5	0	0	184	8	6	7	284	3	6	7
23	Clifton, ... ..	717	Paid at Canton				966	1	7	6	966	1	7	6
24	Wigeon, ... ..	280	140	0	0	0	582	8	2	4	722	8	2	4
25	Erin, ... ..	285	Paid before				44	0	5	1	44	0	5	1
26	Maingay, ... ..	266	do.				81	8	8	8	81	8	8	8
27	Sophia Fraser, ... ..	291	do.				228	0	0	0	228	0	0	0
28	Indian Queen, ... ..	174	do.				68	2	8	3	68	2	8	3
29	Guess, ... ..	183	13	3	0	0	In harbour				13	3	0	0
30	Corsair, ... ..	133	13	3	0	0	99	3	0	6	112	6	0	6
31	Kitty, ... ..	199	Paid before				In harbour				...	...	...	...
31		7,527	1,649	9	0	0	10,612	4	3	8	12,262	3	3	8



No. V.—SYNOPTICAL Table of the TRADE in AMOY, during the Year, 1843:—

BRITISH	AMERICAN	DUTCH	BREMEN	FRENCH	BELGIAN	SPANISH	PORTUGUESE	DANISH	SWEDISH	TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN IMPORTS	PORTS AND PLACES	BRITISH	AMERICAN	DUTCH	BREMEN	FRENCH	BELGIAN	SPANISH	PORTUGUESE	DANISH	SWEDISH	TOTAL BRITISH AND FOREIGN EXPORTS
\$ 156,717.00	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ 49,650	\$ 19,690	\$ 79,580	\$ 307,637.00	Hongkong,	\$ 8,948	\$ 14,838	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ ...	\$ 1,435	\$ ...	\$ 26,216.00
100,878.00	240	...	...	...	...	...	83,270	...	...	101,118.00	Canton,	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77,980.00	98,261	1,151	...	8,497	...	17,501	...	18,191	...	83,270.00	Macao,	19,368	15,974	...	...	628	...	...	...	...	898	11,768.00
4,308	...	...	...	...	...	36,045	...	...	...	221,531.00	Straits,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,926.00
44,424.08	2,000	17,490	500	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	49,853.00	Manila,	37,562	...	...	...	...	...	3,696	...	...	...	3,696.00
...	...	29,054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,714.08	Shanghai,	...	...	9,797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,562.00
381,949.08	104,809	47,685	500	8,497	2,300	53,546	132,920	37,881	79,580	29,954.00	Java,	67,467	30,807	12,450	1,381	628	...	3,696	8,653	4,775	898	18,137.00
24 vessels of 6,689 tons	8 vels. of 2,376 tons	5 vessels of 1,185 tons	1 veal of 170 tons	1 veal of 334 tons	1 veal of 810 tons	9 vessels of 1,410 tons	2 vls. & 28 lorchas of 2,236 tons	2 vels. of 275 tons	1 veal of 350 tons	849,677.08		20 vels. of 4,724 tons	5 vels. of 1,545 tons	5 vels. of 1,165 tons	1 veal of 170 tons	1 vessel of 364 tons	...	8 vessels of 1,871 tons	131 chas. of 931 tons	2 vls. of 275 tons	1 veal of 898 tons	...
...	25,646	17,122.05	500	4,648.50	2,300	...	80,922.83	17,483	79,580	Total increase 198,152.38		34,519	29,645.9	3,67.68	1,381	...	...	...	1,649.20	4,475	898	Total increase 82,172.88
447,703.44	...	...	...	...	...	69,733.15	...	...	...	Total decrease 517,461.59		...	...	...	...	1,074.50	...	21,072.01	...	...	...	Total decrease 22,086.51
...	Add decrease in Malay Imports, none in present year, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,928.00		...	...	...	...	...	Add decrease in Malay Exports, none in present year, ...	...	...	...	...	1,875.42
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528,789.59		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,961.93

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1843.

T. H. LAYTON, Consul.

No. I.—RETURN of FOREIGN TRADE at the Port of AMOY, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848.—

ARRIVED					DEPARTED						
NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF ENTRY	TON- NAGE	No. of MEN	WHENCE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF IMPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS	DATE OF CLEARANCE	TON- NAGE	WHENCE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF EXPORT CARGO IN DOLLARS
Pielades (Dut.), ...	Jan. 26	350	80	Shanghai	Woolens, Cotton Yarn	\$17,490 00	Feb. 17	350	Java	Chinese General	\$4,219 00
Ann (Eng.), ...	Feb. 8	104	12	Hongkong	Cotton, Longcloth, Woolens	19,890 00	" 28	104	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	1,425 00
Narciso (Sp.), ...	" 9	145	20	Manila	General	4,155 00	March 3	135	Manila	General	579 00
Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	March 27	189	18	Do.	Do.	5,397 00	April 15	139	Do.	Umbrellas	360 00
Clarendon (Am.), ...	April 10	286	19	Singapore	Chinese General	8,290 00	" 30	236	Canton	None	...
Aurore (Sp.), ...	" 22	160	23	Manila	General	5,317 00	" 8	160	Manila	Umbrellas	350 00
Arctus (Am.), ...	" 29	380	20	Singapore	Rice, Chinese General	20,947 00	June 2	350	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	14,090 00
Iantho (Am.), ...	May 29	414	19	Do.	Do.	10,000 00	" 19	414	Singapore	Straits General	1,407 00
Constante (Sp.), ...	June 1	130	21	Manila	Rice and General	5,324 00	" 22	130	Manila	General	445 00
Clarendon (Am.), ...	" 6	286	19	Canton	Rice	240 00	July 9	286	Singapore	Straits General	2,784 00
Veloz (Sp.), ...	" 13	250	28	Singapore	Chinese General	5,000 00	" 8	250	Manila	Umbrellas, Crockery	310 00
Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	" 19	139	13	Manila	Do.	5,743 00	" 10	139	Do.	None	...
Chas. Wingman (Am.), ...	" 27	130	13	Do.	Do.	4,308 00	" 4	130	Shanghai	None	...
Amisid (Sp.), ...	July 29	250	27	Singapore	Rice and do.	12,501 00	Aug. 16	250	Manila	General	1,192 00
Josep et Claire (Fr.), ...	Aug. 4	304	18	Do.	Oilcake, &c.	8,497 00	" 30	304	Macao	Hemp Bags	628 00
Chas. Wingman (Am.), ...	" 23	120	13	Shanghai	Chinese General	2,009 00	Sept. 13	120	Hongkong	Sugar Candy	883 00
Aurore (Port.), ...	" 29	84	10	Macao	Do.	9,354 00	Oct. 1	84	East Coast	...	...
Dardo (Sp.), ...	" 31	140	23	Manila	Do.	5,051 00	Oct. 1	140	Manila	Iron Pass	180 00
Th. Perkins (Am.), ...	" 6	464	18	Singapore	Rice and ditto	29,812 00	Sept. 30	464	Singapore	None	...
Johanna Cosnar (Brem.), ...	Sep. 12	170	17	Shanghai	Oilcake	500 00	Nov. 26	170	Do.	Straits General	1,331 00
Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	Oct. 13	137	18	Shanghai	General	4,458 00	" 18	137	Manila	Paper, Iron Pass	300 00
Fatal Hair (Dut.), ...	July 28	303	27	Java	Do.	8,917 00	" 20	203	Java	Straits General	745 00
Leinele (Dut.), ...	Aug. 8	183	24	Do.	Do.	3,539 00	Dec. 6	185	Straits	Do.	1,447 00
Queen Car. Maria (Dan.), ...	Oct. 18	171	23	Singapore and Java	Rice and General	18,191 00	" 9	171	Java	Do.	3,346 00
Pielades (Dut.), ...	Sept. 4	350	30	Java	Straits General	16,498 00	Nov. 6	350	Do.	Straits General	11,783 00
Carthage (Am.), ...	" 9	426	22	Sing. and Penang	Do.	29,272 00	Dec. 15	426	Penang	Do.	1,206 00
Anna Maria (Dut.), ...	Aug. 3	37	14	Do.	Do.	1,151 00	" 20	97	Singapore	Do.	...
Phobus (Bel.), ...	Nov. 13	310	26	Shanghai	Oilcake, &c.	2,900 00	" 4	310	Hongkong	None	...
Sao Foo Xavier (Port.), ...	Dec. 28	121	14	Hongkong	Longcloth, Yarn	49,650 00	" 11	121	Do.	None	...
Wilhelmine (Swe.), ...	" 6	350	18	Do.	Do. and Tin	79,580 00	" 15	350	Macao	General	898 00
40 Lorches, (Port.), ...	"	3,092	400	Macao and Hong	General	78,416 00	"	3,092	{Macao, Hongkong, } Shanghai, &c.	Do.	3,653 00
					Total Import,.....\$	467,728	00 at 4/4 p \$, £101,341, 1s. 4d.				
					Total Export,.....\$	63,238	00 at 4/4 p \$, £13,701, 11s. 4d.				
					Grand Total,.....\$	530,966	00 at 4/4 p \$, £115,042, 12s. 8d.				

No. II.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE  
Imported into the Port of AMOY in 29 Foreign Ships and 28 Portuguese  
Lorchas of 8,716 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during  
the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT PLACES AND COUNTRIES IMPORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. DOLLARS	
				\$	c.
3	Betel Nut, ... ..	836 piculs	{ Java, Straits, and Manila }	2,565	00
4	Bicho de Mar, inferior, ...	2,220 "	Do.	22,209	00
"	Do. superior, ...	7 " 69 cat.	Do.	475	00
5	Bird Nests, superior, ...	1 "	Singapore	2,000	00
"	Do. middling, ... ..	4 " 64 cat.	{ Java, Straits, and Macao }	6,610	00
"	Do. inferior, ...	52 " 13 "	Do.	12,270	00
7	Cloves, ... ..	52 " 40 "	Straits and Java	1,007	00
12	Cotton, ... ..	1,410 bales	{ India, <i>via</i> Straits and Manila }	37,186	00
"	Do. (Chinese,) ... ..	375 piculs	Shanghai	3,750	00
13	White Long Cloths, ...	10,266 pieces	{ England <i>via</i> Straits and Macao }	30,798	00
"	Grey do., ... ..	16,550 "	{ England and United States }	49,650	00
"	Turkey Red Cloths, ...	2,016 "	England <i>via</i> Straits	8,064	00
"	Chintzes, ... ..	350 "	Do.	1,050	00
"	Velveteens, ... ..	160 "	Do.	840	00
14	Cotton Yarn, ... ..	689 bales	{ England <i>via</i> Hong- kong and Straits }	62,016	00
19	Flints, ... ..	150 piculs	England <i>via</i> Straits	150	00
21	Gambier, ... ..	38 "	Straits	76	00
24	Gum Olibanum, ... ..	24 "	Do.	340	00
30	Arsenic, ... ..	24 "	Java	200	00
"	Lead, ... ..	362 "	Straits	2,896	00
"	White Lead, ... ..	500 "	Straits and Macao	5,026	00
"	Tin, ... ..	1,663 "	{ Hongkong, Macao, and Straits }	33,250	00
32	Pepper, ... ..	2,276 "	Singapore and Java	12,174	00
33	Putchuck, ... ..	36 "	Straits	324	00
34	Rattans, ... ..	2,164 "	Java and Straits	6,492	00
35	Peas, ... ..	138 "	Straits	138	00
"	Rice, ... ..	57,800 "	{ Java, Manila, and Aracan <i>via</i> Straits }	57,800	00
36	Rose Maloes, ... ..	4 "	Macao	120	00
38	Shark Fins, inferior, ...	33 "	Manila and Straits	1,729	00
39	Cow, Ox, and Buffalo Hides,	1,883 "	Do.	6,189	00
"	Fish Skins, ... ..	4 "	Manila	40	00
"	Rhinoceros Skins, ... ..	24 " 39 cat.	Manila and Straits	331	00
41	Soap, ... ..	100 boxes	Manila	200	00
42	Stock and Dried Fish, ...	3,316 piculs	{ Manila, Macao, and Straits }	16,539	00
46	Wood, Ebony, ... ..	29 "	Manila	87	00
"	Do. Elm, ... ..	2 "	Macao	8	00
"	Do. Sapan, ... ..	3,863 "	Manila and Macao	3,863	00
"	Do. Sandal, ... ..	510 "	Manila and Straits	5,062	00
"	Do. Masts, ... ..	74 in No.	Straits	14,200	00
"	Do. Rudder and Anchor Pieces, ... ..	111 "	Do.	2,200	00
47	Camlets, ... ..	300 pieces	{ England <i>via</i> Straits and Macao }	6,000	00
"	Spanish Stripes, ... ..	614 "	Do.	12,280	00
"	Long Ells, ... ..	400 "	Do.	3,200	00
Unenu- merated articles	{ Leaf Fans, Tinder, Grass Bags, Dried Meat, Ani- seed, Cassia, Bark, Shields, Honey, Tabasheer, Sinews, Cherry Oil, Seeds, &c. }	...	{ Straits, Manila, } { Java, and Macao }	36,390	00
				\$467,728	00

At 4/4  $\frac{1}{2}$  \$, £101,341, 1s. 4d

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Exported* from the Port of AMOY, in 24 *Foreign Ships* of 5,201 Tons, and 13 *Lorchas* of 931 Tons, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EX- PORTED	REPORTED OR ESTIMATED VALUE IN SP. \$	
				\$	c.
14	China ware (coarse), ...	1,196 piculs	{ Manila, Java, and Straits }	2,396	00
16	Copper ware, ..	50 catties	Manila	20	00
26	Glass, ...	4 piculs	Straits	63	00
30	Kittysols, ...	50,100 in No.	{ Manila, Java, and Straits }	4,835	00
31	Lacquered ware, ...	19 piculs 50 cat.	Straits	915	00
41	Paper of all kinds, ...	1,076 "	{ Straits, Manila, Java, and Macao }	4,451	00
43	Preserves, Dried Fruits, &c.,	1,426 "	Do.	3,061	00
46	Raw Silk, ...	10 parcels	Manila	200	00
48	Shoes, ...	95 piculs	Straits and Manila	1,880	00
53	Sugar Candy, ...	2,986 "	{ Hongkong, Straits, and Macao }	20,902	00
55	Tea, ...	366 "	Straits	9,160	00
56	Tobacco, ...	288 " 72 cat.	Straits and Macao	2,888	00
61	Vermilion, ...	7 "	Straits	420	00
Unenu- merated Articles }	Vermicelli, Iron Pans, Wooden Basins, Combs, Varnish, Red Seed, Scallion Seed, Hemp Bags, Hemp Thread, Lanterns, Medi- cine, Joss Stick, &c.	...	{ Manila, Java, Straits, and Macao }	12,047	00
				\$63,298	00

At 1/4 % \$, £13,701, 11s. 4d.

No. IV.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, and EXPORT and IMPORT DUTIES, paid at the Port of AMOY, by 29 *Foreign Ships* and 40 *Lorchas*, for the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				EXP. & IMP. DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Tails.	m.	c.	d.	Tails.	m.	c.	d.	Tails.	m.	c.	d.
1	Pielades (Dut.), ...	350	Paid before				542	0	1	0	542	0	1	0
2	Ann (Dan.), ...	104	10	4	0	0	165	4	0	0	175	8	0	0
3	Narciso (Sp.), ...	145	14	5	0	0	248	6	2	6	263	1	2	6
4	Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	139	13	9	0	0	156	6	7	6	170	5	7	6
5	Clarendon (Am.), ...	236	118	0	0	0	204	9	1	0	322	9	1	0
6	Aurora (Sp.), ...	160	80	0	0	0	243	1	7	4	323	1	7	4
7	Arcatus (Am.), ...	350	175	0	0	0	320	7	2	3	495	7	2	3
8	Ianthe (Am.), ...	414	103	5	0	0	79	0	6	5	182	5	6	5
9	Constante (Sp.), ...	150	15	0	0	0	246	8	9	0	261	8	9	0
10	Clarendon (Am.), ...	236	Paid before				338	6	3	5	338	6	3	5
11	Velos (Sp.), ...	250	62	5	0	0	16	5	0	0	79	0	0	0
12	Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	139	13	9	0	0	238	0	2	7	251	9	2	7
13	Chas. Wigram (Am.), ...	130	13	0	0	0	152	3	8	5	165	3	8	5
14	Amistad (Sp.), ...	250	125	0	0	0	480	2	1	1	605	2	1	1
15	Joseph et Claire (Fr.), ...	304	152	0	0	0	302	9	0	4	454	9	0	4
16	Chas. Wigram (Am.), ...	120	Paid before				61	5	3	8	61	5	3	8
17	Aurora (Port.), ...	54	7	5	0	0	41	0	0	2	48	5	0	2
18	Dardo (Sp.), ...	140	14	0	0	0	245	0	5	2	257	0	5	2
19	Thos. Perkins (Am.), ...	464	232	0	0	0	353	2	9	7	585	2	9	7
20	Johanna Caesar (Bre.), ...	170	Paid at Shanghai				37	4	8	6	37	4	8	6
21	Azia Felix (Sp.), ...	137	13	7	0	0	105	5	8	0	119	2	8	0
22	Fatal Hair (Dut.), ...	293	101	5	0	0	435	5	5	5	537	0	5	5
23	Queen Car. Maria (Dan.), ...	171	85	5	0	0	905	6	1	1	991	1	1	1
24	Leinele (Dut.), ...	185	92	5	0	0	230	7	7	5	528	2	7	5
25	Pielades (Dut.), ...	350	175	0	0	0	766	3	1	1	941	3	1	1
26	Carthage (Am.), ...	428	213	0	0	0	865	4	2	3	1,078	4	2	3
27	Anna Maria (Dut.), ...	97	9	7	0	0	108	5	1	7	118	2	1	7
28	Sad Fco. Xavier (Port.), ...	121	12	1	0	0	314	0	0	0	326	1	0	0
29	Wilhelmine (Swe.), ...	350	Paid at Canton				1,499	7	1	2	1,499	7	1	2
to 69	40 Lorchas (Port.), ...	3,092	320	0	0	0	2,819	6	0	8	3,139	6	0	8
69		9,437	2,173	0	0	0	12,523	6	0	3	14,696	8	0	3

British Consulate, Amoy, 31st December, 1848.

T. H. LAYTON,  
Consul.

# CONSULAR RETURNS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN TRADE AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Diplomatic Department.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, &c., &c., is pleased to direct that the annexed RETURNS of *British and Foreign Trade* at the Port of SHANGHAE during the Year 1848, be published for general information.

By Order,

A. R. JOHNSTON.

Victoria, Hongkong, 17th April, 1849.

No. 1.—RETURN of the BRITISH TRADE at the Port of SHANGHAE in China, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1848 :—

ARRIVED					DEPARTED						
NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF CARGO	DATE OF CLEARANCE	TONNAGE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF CARGO
Ceresiah Garnett,...	December 13	447	27	Hongkong	General	£ 1,823	January 17	447	Liverpool	Tea and Silk	£ 71,745
Torrington, ...	January 3	144	18	"	"	7,725	" 12	144	Hongkong	"	16,672
Frances Barclay, ...	" 5	240	14	Liverpool	"	23,715	" 26	240	Liverpool	"	18,575
Ann, ...	" 6	665	35	Hongkong	"	4,675	February 2	665	London	"	44,244
Mazepa, ...	" 21	171	26	"	"	141	January 22	171	Hongkong	"	4,043
Sarah Louisa, ...	" 21	215	13	"	"	28,773	February 2	215	"	Tea and Cotton	3,534
Baboo, ...	" 21	423	20	Sydney	Sandal wood	422	February 3	423	London	Tea and Silk	43,737
Carib, ...	" 25	328	18	Singapore	General	5,513	" 12	328	"	"	56,074
Expatriates, ...	" 26	428	18	Liverpool	General	32,538	March 17	428	"	"	78,138
Sagbaten, ...	February 11	377	17	New Zealand	Ballast	122	" 4	377	Liverpool	Tea	14,404
Jane Prove, ...	" 18	208	12	Liverpool	General	30,419	" 9	208	Hongkong	Raw Cotton	922
William Wilson, ...	" 1	407	16	Sydney	Sandal wood	3,231	" 9	407	Amoy	Tea and Cotton	670
North Star, ...	" 2	384	21	Hongkong	General	24,500	" 29	384	London	Tea and Silk	31,356
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 2	320	21	Canton	General	9,108	" 17	320	Hongkong	Sundries	13,694
Spec, ...	" 8	105	10	Ningpo	Ballast	...	" 8	105	Ningpo	Re-Exports	...
Amelia, ...	" 17	149	25	Hongkong	General	1,143	" 17	149	Hongkong	Silk	2,000
Aligator, ...	" 29	198	15	"	General	2,820	April 19	198	Amoy	Tea and Silk	54,432
Chieftain, ...	" 1	389	16	Amoy	Ballast	4,040	" 8	389	Hongkong	Chinese provisions	2,065
Omaga, ...	" 1	135	30	Hongkong	General	3,035	May 27	101	"	Sundries	2,755
Sarah Louisa, ...	" 22	215	11	"	"	3,205	April 27	101	"	Tea and Silk	4,044
Will o' the Wisp, ...	" 25	101	35	"	"	2,732	October 27	149	London	"	2,345
Amelia, ...	" 26	149	25	"	"	3,600	July 15	614	"	Tea	18,060
Dumries, ...	" 28	470	24	Liverpool	"	50,460	October 27	470	"	Tea and Silk	21,375
Larpet, ...	" 29	614	28	Manila	"	13,444	June 9	320	"	Sundries	1,354
Ellislie, ...	May 1	230	13	Liverpool	"	8,387	May 22	320	Amoy	Tea and Silk	14,480
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 13	320	15	Hongkong	Sugar	1,884	December 28	389	London	Tea and Re-Exports	900
Chieftain, ...	" 14	389	15	Amoy	General	284	June 7	144	Amoy	Oil cakes	1,125
Torrington, ...	" 12	388	28	Hongkong	"	11,800	July 21	388	Ningpo	Ballast	...
Lady Sale, ...	" 16	75	14	Singapore	"	...	June 17	75	Ningpo	Tea and Silk	26,900
Victoria, ...	" 16	670	30	Amoy	Sandal wood	4,485	October 14	670	London	Tea and Silk	12,050
William Jardine, ...	July 5	358	18	Liverpool	General	20,359	November 2	358	"	Tea and Silk	25,055
Magellan, ...	" 8	442	17	Hongkong	"	2,854	" 2	442	"	Ballast	...
Queen, ...	" 8	442	17	Amoy	"	1,566	July 19	215	Amoy	Silk and Re-Exports	6,498
Amoy Packet, ...	" 15	146	17	Hongkong	Sugar	3,375	August 19	215	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	73,716
Sarah Louisa, ...	" 15	215	15	Hongkong	"	4,757	November 1	444	London	Re-Exports	544
Julia, ...	" 18	444	20	"	General	2,400	August 3	320	Hongkong	Sundries	2,496
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 19	320	28	Canton	"	2,352	September 29	285	Amoy	Ballast	...
Erin, ...	" 23	285	23	Amoy	"	270	" 8	48	{ To assist a vessel on shore at the Yang-tse-keang }		...
Privateer, ...	" 29	48	12	Canton	General	6,786	August 19	297	Hongkong	Tallow	112
Harbinger, ...	" 30	297	14	Hongkong	"	...	" 4	146	Amoy	Ballast	...
Amoy Packet, ...	" 30	146	17	{ Yang-tse-keang unloading the "John Dugdale" }		...	"	...	...	...	...
Carried forward,	.....	12,199	818	.....	British merchandise	330,964	.....	12,199	.....	.....	720,574

RETURN OF THE BRITISH TRADE AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAI.—Continued.

ARRIVED					DEPARTED						
NAME OF VESSEL	DATE OF ENTRY	TONNAGE	NO. OF CREW	WHERE FROM	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF CARGO	DATE OF CLEARANCE	TONNAGE	WHERE BOUND	NATURE OF CARGO	VALUE OF CARGO
<i>Brought forward,</i>											
John Dugdale, ...	August 4	12,199	818	Liverpool	General	320,964	November 8	12,199	London	Tea and Silk	£ 720,574
Mangay, ...	" 8	286	32	Amoy	"	21,848	September 26	407	Amoy	Sundries	24,486
England's Queen, ...	" 8	426	18	Liverpool	"	4,753	August 31	206	London	Tea and Silk	240
Nautilus, ...	" 8	240	13	"	"	13,324	November 9	426	Liverpool	"	41,364
Guardian, ...	" 9	400	16	Hongkong	Sugar	20,880	December 23	240	Manila	Tea	7,707
Omaha, ...	" 12	135	23	"	Ballast	5,000	August 15	406	Hongkong	Silk	3,825
Indian Queen, ...	" 15	174	22	Amoy	Sugar	1,595	September 29	135	Amoy	Oil cake	8,304
Sea Witch, ...	" 25	336	25	London	General	35,956	" 9	174	London	Silk and Tea	226
Bleng, ...	" 25	231	12	Hongkong	"	10,994	October 21	336	Cork	Tea and Silk	65,515
Andax, ...	September 5	150	35	"	"	7,245	September 11	231	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	7,825
Sophia Fraser, ...	" 21	291	94	Amoy	"	3,176	October 16	291	Amoy	Ballast	8,504
Lady Sale, ...	" 21	388	27	"	"	5,399	December 5	388	London	Tea and Silk	...
Eliza, ...	" 23	245	12	Hongkong	"	4,362	November 30	245	"	"	50,523
Confucius, ...	" 23	511	20	Liverpool	"	4,206	October 11	...	Hongkong	Silk and Re-Exports	32,469
Sir Edward Ryan, ...	" 29	320	25	Hongkong	"	1,512	December 19	320	Sydney	Tea	4,407
Terror, ...	October 16	95	11	South Sea Islands	Sandal wood	...	December 18	95	London	Tea and Silk	1,683
James Scott, ...	" 22	340	16	Sydney	Ballast	...	November 18	340	"	"	45,351
Ellen, ...	" 24	440	19	Singapore	Sundries	7,040	December 6	440	"	"	19,685
Emily, ...	" 25	253	13	Liverpool	General	37,990	November 16	253	Liverpool	"	11,854
Lina, ...	" 26	349	14	Sydney	Ballast	...	December 16	349	London	"	80,206
Eliza Kilkick, ...	" 29	257	13	Liverpool	General	14,828	" 15	257	Cork	"	80,660
Sanderson, ...	" 30	308	14	"	"	20,424	" 14	308	London	"	12,137
Will o' the Wisp, ...	November 2	101	32	Bombay	Merchandise	2,498	November 3	101	Hongkong	Nankens	923
Richard & William, ...	" 18	163	10	Hongkong	"	2,496	" 17	163	"	Tea	3,017
John Bunyan, ...	" 27	466	22	"	"	...	"	...	"	"	...
Sidney, ...	" 27	184	35	Canton	"	13,150	December 4	184	Hongkong	Tea and Silk	7,133
Marion, ...	" 27	218	13	Port Philip	Ballast	...	" 23	218	Sydney	Tea	4,080
Faithful, ...	" 29	429	17	Sydney	"	...	"	...	"	"	...
Rega, ...	December 4	180	12	South Seas	"	...	"	...	"	"	...
Gitana, ...	" 7	317	15	Singapore	Sandal wood	...	"	...	"	"	...
Constance, ...	" 7	578	17	Australia	General	...	"	...	"	"	...
Victoria, ...	" 13	580	23	Sydney	Ballast	...	"	...	"	"	...
John Cooper, ...	" 15	659	29	Hongkong	"	...	"	...	"	"	...
Rafael, ...	" 24	330	19	Liverpool	General	...	"	...	"	"	...
Total, ...	.....	22,966	1499	.....	.....	569,918	.....	18,916	.....	.....	1,142,987

British Consulate Shanghai. 31st December, 1848.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Consul.

**No. II.—A RETURN of the Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of SHANGHAI, in 55 British Vessels of 19,466 Tons, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848:—**

NUMBERS OF TONNES.	DEMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6, THE AVERAGE RATE OF EXCH.
	<b>BRITISH MANUFACTURES AND STAPLE ARTICLES.</b>			
18	<i>Manufactures of Cotton:—</i>			
	Long Cloth, Grey, ...	Pieces 427,207	{ Liverpool, Canton, and } Hongkong	£245,109
	"    White, ...	" 196,437		122,422
	Drills, ...	" 11,549		6,984
	Chints, ...	" 24,114		13,847
	Handkerchiefs, ...	Dos 7,616		1,712
	Velvets, ...	Value		6,925
	Fancy Cottons, ...	"	"	10,555
	Muslins, ...	"	"	675
	Cotton Yarn, ...	Pieces 896	"	5,777
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool:—</i>			
	Broad Cloth, Spanish } Stripes, &c., ... }	Chang 52,615	"	47,432
	Long Yls, ...	" 54,871	"	15,252
	Camlets, ...	" 24,552	"	7,901
	"    Dutch, ...	" 8,276	"	3,017
	<b>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, RAW &amp; MANUFACTURED.</b>			
	<i>Metals:—</i>			
36	Iron, Nail Rod, ...	Piculs 3,448	"	2,526
	"    Bar, ...	" 4,261	"	2,876
	Tin, ...	" 1,260	"	5,670
	Zinc, ...	" 111	"	150
20	Glass and Glassware, ...	Value	"	1,600
	Articles not enumerated, ...	"	"	5,000
	<b>PRODUCTS OF INDIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.</b>			504,531
46	<i>Woods:—</i>			
	Sandal Wood, ...	Piculs 9,463	South Sea Is., and Spore	17,033
	Bayan, ...	" 3,600	Manila	2,025
	Ebony, ...	" 2,080	Singapore	936
	<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>			
32	Pepper, ...	Piculs 1,013	"	1,164
33	Patchuck, ...	" 696	"	1,949
34	Betelnuts, ...	" 1,331	"	1,186
	Indigo, ...	Value	Hongkong	250
	<i>Carrying Trade:—</i>			
	Sugar, ...	Value	Chinese Produce	33,194
	Sandwich, ...	"	"	3,570
	<b>Total,.....</b>			<b>569,918</b>

**REMARKS.**—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Shanghai. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 133½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Shanghai Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The Reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/6 per Dollar.

No. III.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of **MERCHANDISE** *Exported* from the Port of SHANGHAE in 61 *British* Vessels of 18,210 Tons, to the under-mentioned Places, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848 :—

NUMBER OF TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6, THE AVERAGE RATE OF EXCH.
14	Alum, ... ..	Piculs 1,200	Hongkong	£270
38	Cotton, Raw, ... ..	Value	"	2,793
46	China-ware, ... ..	"	London	1,653
	Nankeens, ... ..	Piculs 904	{ London, Liverpool, Hongkong, & Canton }	8,715
	Silk, viz :—			
	Tsatsee, ... ..	" 11,924	"	749,412
	Taysam, ... ..	"	"	
	Sorts, ... ..	"	"	
55	Silk Piece Goods, ... ..	" 74	"	1,665
	Teas, viz :—			
	Congou, £10,285,683			
	Souchong, " 44,441			
	Pekoe, " 87,742			
	Hyson, " 171,106			
	Y. Hyson, " 612,064	£ 12,837,725	{ London, Liverpool, Cork, Hongkong, Canton, and Sydney }	371,936
	H. Skin, " 889,842			
	Gunpowder, 466,324			
	Imperial, " 146,440			
	Twankay, " 284,133			
	Hemp, ... ..	Piculs 74	"	168
	Oil Cakes, ... ..	Value	"	1,125
	Sundries, ... ..	"	"	5,250
Total,.....£				1,142,987

REMARKS.—The preceding Returns have been compiled from the entries in the Books kept at this Office, and the Quantities specified are those that have paid duty.—The Weights and Measures stated are those in use at Shanghai. 1 Catty is equal to 1½ Pound Avoirdupois, and 100 Catties correspond with 158½ Pounds in England. 1 Chang is 4 English yards nearly.—The value given has in most instances been computed upon the average prices of the year in the Shanghai Market, and where this has been found impracticable, an approximate estimate has been substituted. The Reduction of the Spanish Dollars into Sterling has been made at the average Exchange of the year, of 4/6 per Dollar.

No. IV.—TABLE shewing the **COUNTRIES** and **PLACES** whence *British* Vessels *Arrived* from, and *Departed* to, during the year 1848 :—

ARRIVED				DEPARTED			
FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TON-NAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TON-NAGE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF CARGOES IN STERLING
Great Britain, ...	16	5,217	£364,966	Great Britain, ...	28	11,129	£975,838
H.kong & 5 Ports, ...	42	11,605	169,214	H.kong & 5 Ports, ...	35	7,074	157,561
Straits, ... ..	4	1,473	24,353	Straits, ... ..	...	...	...
A. ralia, ... ..	11	3,956	5,287	Australia, ... ..	2	313	5,763
British India, ...	1	101	2,498	British India, ...	...	...	...
Manila, ... ..	1	614	3,609	Manila, ... ..	1	400	3,825
10 of which in ballast.	75	22,966	£569,918	5 of which in ballast	66	18,916	£1,142,987

No. V.—A TABLE shewing the *Quantities* and *Value* of **GOODS** *Re-exported* on *British* Vessels, during the Years ending the 31st December, 1847 and 1848.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	1847		1848	
	QUANTITIES	VALUE	QUANTITIES	VALUE
Long Cloths, Grey, ... ..	Pieces 17,300	£ 5,120	950	555
" " White, ... ..	" 1,600	1,093	390	182
Cotton Yarn, ... ..	...	...	Bales 150	...
Woollens,—Broad Cloth and Spanish Stripes, ...	Chang 12,310	11,079	2,175	1,957
" " Long Ells, ... ..	Pieces 1,000	2,025	...	...
" " Blankets, ... ..	Pairs 105	94	175	157
Velvets, ... ..	...	...	Value	268
Iron, Nail-rod, ... ..	Piculs 340	230	1,040	702
" " Bar, ... ..	...	...	Piculs 1,064	718
Sandal Wood, ... ..	" 350	630	...	...
Rattans, ... ..	" 398	358	...	...
Sundries, ... ..	...	790	...	250
Total,.....£21,419			Total,.....£4,789	



No VI.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, paid by *British Vessels* in the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848.

No.	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES			IMPORT & EXPORT CARGO			TOTAL		
			Ton	m.	c.	Ton	m.	c.	Ton	m.	c.
231	Jeremiah Garnett, ...	447	223	5	0	17,887	7	4	18,111	2	4
234	Torrington, ...	144	14	4	0	5,426	3	2	5,440	7	2
235	Frances Barclay, ...	240	"	"	"	10,546	4	8	10,546	4	8
236	Ann, ...	665	"	"	"	18,628	4	1	18,628	4	1
237	Mazappa, ...	171	85	5	0	1,256	0	7	1,341	5	0
238	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	0	6,167	8	5	6,275	3	5
239	Baboo, ...	423	211	5	0	13,188	4	1	13,399	9	1
240	Carib, ...	328	164	0	0	11,209	6	0	11,373	6	0
241	Euphrates, ...	428	214	0	0	24,046	4	1	24,260	4	1
242	Saghalien, ...	377	188	5	0	7,656	4	2	7,884	9	2
243	Jane Prowse, ...	208	104	0	0	5,665	6	9	5,769	6	9
244	Wm. Wilson, ...	407	203	8	0	1,214	3	7	1,417	8	7
245	North Star, ...	384	"	"	"	14,970	3	6	14,970	3	6
246	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	"	"	"	1,383	4	0	1,383	4	0
247	Spec, ...	105	10	5	0	"	"	"	10	5	0
248	Amelia, ...	149	14	9	0	590	5	8	605	4	8
249	Alligator, ...	198	"	"	"	10,459	5	5	10,459	5	5
250	Chieftain, ...	389	"	"	"	310	8	0	310	8	0
251	Omega, ...	135	13	5	0	1,050	5	4	1,064	0	1
252	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	"	"	"	2,150	4	7	2,150	4	7
253	Will o' the Wisp, ...	101	10	1	0	1,620	0	0	1,530	1	0
254	Amelia, ...	149	14	9	0	1,069	8	5	1,084	7	5
255	Dumfries, ...	470	235	0	0	20,365	0	9	20,600	0	9
256	Larpernt, ...	614	307	0	0	7,554	0	5	7,861	0	5
257	Ellerslie, ...	230	115	0	0	9,337	7	7	9,452	7	7
258	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	160	0	0	283	3	2	443	3	2
259	Chieftain, ...	389	"	"	"	8,393	3	7	8,393	3	7
260	Torrington, ...	144	14	4	0	500	1	3	514	5	3
261	Lady Sale, ...	388	194	0	0	2,907	9	5	3,101	9	5
262	Victoria, ...	75	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
263	Wm. Jardine, ...	670	"	"	"	18,318	2	2	18,318	2	2
264	Magellan, ...	358	179	0	0	11,568	8	9	11,747	8	9
265	Queen, ...	442	221	0	0	14,540	6	0	14,761	6	0
266	Amoy Packet, ...	146	14	6	0	"	"	"	14	6	0
267	Sarah Louisa, ...	215	107	5	0	1,265	2	0	1,372	7	0
268	Juliet, ...	444	222	0	0	19,910	8	4	20,132	8	4
269	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	"	"	"	301	0	5	301	0	5
270	Erin, ...	285	"	"	"	1,049	4	6	1,049	4	6
271	Privateer, ...	48	"	"	"	55	3	5	55	3	5
272	Harbinger, ...	297	148	5	0	1,382	9	8	1,531	4	8
273	Amoy Packet, ...	146	14	6	0	"	"	"	14	6	0
274	John Dugdale, ...	407	203	5	0	15,204	1	6	15,407	6	6
275	Malingay, ...	266	"	"	"	272	9	0	272	9	0
276	England's Queen, ...	426	213	0	0	16,275	6	0	16,488	6	0
277	Nautilus, ...	240	120	0	0	8,640	6	0	8,760	6	0
278	Guardian, ...	400	200	0	0	3,195	5	9	3,395	5	9
279	Omega, ...	135	13	5	0	1,447	4	0	1,460	9	0
280	Indian Queen, ...	174	"	"	"	247	3	8	247	3	8
281	Sea Witch, ...	336	168	0	0	21,204	9	7	21,372	9	7
282	Bleng, ...	231	115	5	0	6,893	4	9	7,008	9	9
283	Audax, ...	150	15	0	0	2,590	2	7	2,605	2	7
284	Sophia Fraser, ...	291	"	"	"	228	7	5	228	7	5
285	Lady Sale, ...	388	"	"	"	13,832	3	0	13,832	3	0
286	Eliza, ...	245	122	5	0	8,668	0	4	8,785	5	4
287	Confucius, ...	511	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
288	Sir Edward Ryan, ...	320	"	"	"	1,011	0	4	1,011	0	4
289	Terror, ...	95	9	5	0	7,506	9	2	7,516	4	2
290	James Scott, ...	340	170	0	0	12,910	9	7	13,080	9	7
291	Ellen, ...	440	220	0	0	11,040	2	4	11,260	2	4
292	Emily, ...	253	126	5	0	13,280	2	0	13,406	7	0
293	Lima, ...	349	174	5	0	10,703	1	2	10,877	6	2
294	Eliza Killick, ...	257	128	5	0	11,420	8	5	11,549	3	5
295	Sandersons, ...	308	154	0	0	11,207	2	5	11,361	2	5
296	Will o' the Wisp, ...	101	10	1	0	615	0	0	625	1	0
297	Richard & William, ...	163	81	5	0	2,262	8	3	2,344	3	3
298	John Bunyan, ...	466	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
299	Sidney, ...	184	92	0	0	4,690	7	5	4,782	7	5
300	Marmion, ...	218	109	0	0	2,365	4	5	2,974	4	5
301	Faithful, ...	429	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
302	Regia, ...	180	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
303	Gitana, ...	317	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
304	Constance, ...	578	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
305	Victoria, ...	580	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
306	John Cooper, ...	659	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
307	Rafael, ...	330	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
308	Angelina, ...	434	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, .....		23,400	5,959	5	0	456,384	7	8	462,344	2	8
@ 72 p cent, .....			\$8,276			\$633,868			\$642,144		
@ 1/6 p \$, .....			£1,862			£112,620			£144,482		

No. VII.—STATEMENT of TEA EXPORT from SHANGHAE, from 1st January to the 31st of December, 1848:—

DESCRIPTION	To the UNITED KINGDOM, in 30 Vessels	To HONGKONG, for trans-shipment, in 10 Vessels	To SYDNEY AND AUSTRIA, in 3 Vessels	TOTAL in 43 British Ships	TOTAL in 10 American Vessels	TOTAL in 1 Bremen Ship	Grand Total, in 54 Vessels
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Congou, ...	10,148,807	163,036	132,051	10,443,894	530,186	133,513	11,097,593
Souchong, ...	44,441	5,577	...	50,018	361,629	...	411,647
Pekoa, ...	25,900	17,120	...	43,020	...	...	43,020
Sorts, ...	...	...	...	...	353	...	353
Black, ...	10,219,148	185,733	132,051	10,536,932	882,168	133,513	11,552,613
Twankay, ...	238,346	5,729	2,961	247,036	262,909	8,818	518,563
Hyson Skin, ...	37,100	204,033	283,483	524,616	498,167	2,680	1,025,463
Young Hyson, ...	506,811	97,073	1,100	604,984	1,504,303	4,043	2,113,330
Hyson, ...	167,596	22,260	1,200	191,056	138,073	5,483	334,629
Imperial, ...	136,194	10,985	600	147,779	131,788	226	279,793
Gunpowder, ...	458,892	8,646	700	468,238	136,051	1,107	605,396
Green, ...	1,544,939	348,726	290,044	2,183,709	2,471,793	22,163	4,677,665
1848 Total £	11,764,087	584,459	422,095	12,720,641	3,353,961	155,676	16,230,278
1847 "	11,338,338	1,238,891	236,370	12,813,599	2,549,883	...	15,363,483
1848 { Increase Decrease	74,251	704,432	185,725	592,958	804,078	155,676	366,796
Value of Exports, } say, BLACK TEA, piculs 79,000 @ 14 taels, \$1,586,100 Exchange 4/2, £320,000							
in British ships } " GREEN " " 16,380 " 18 " 409,500 " 106,500							
				95,880	\$1,945,600		£426,500

No. VIII.—VALUATION of the Principal IMPORTS and EXPORTS in British Vessels at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Years 1843-4, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, taken from the Official Returns.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	1843-4	1845	1846	1847	1848
<i>Imports</i>					
Manufactures of Cotton, ...	\$ 1,670,672	\$ 4,254,864	\$ 3,080,054	\$ 3,311,365	\$ 1,336,031
Manufactures of Wool, ...	557,279	803,553	623,372	782,016	327,120
Sugar, ...	1,945	...	...	42,571	169,751
Miscellaneous, ...	291,610	136,176	185,534	175,522	200,007
Total, .....	2,521,506	5,194,593	3,888,960	4,311,474	2,532,909
<i>Exports</i>					
Tea, ...	\$ 322,152	\$ 2,231,180	\$ 2,026,862	\$ 1,833,691	\$ 1,653,049
Silk, ...	2,002,602	3,803,947	4,430,318	4,819,483	3,330,730
Miscellaneous, ...	35,380	18,509	34,964	72,557	96,173
Total, .....	2,360,134	6,053,636	6,492,144	6,725,731	5,079,952

No. IX.—VALUATION of Principal IMPORTS and EXPORTS in British Vessels at the Port of CANTON, SHANGHAE, and AMOY, during the Years 1843-4, 1845, 1846, 1847, taken from the Official Returns.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	1843-4	1845	1846	1847
<i>Imports</i>				
Manufactures of Cotton, ...	\$ 4,032,182	\$ 2,450,482	\$ 2,755,223	\$ 1,470,296
Manufactures of Wool, ...	2,898,866	1,875,042	1,386,534	1,027,346
Raw Cotton, ...	683,654	313,635	792,878	330,756
Miscellaneous, ...	7,884,588	5,753,875	3,862,950	6,297,362
Canton, ...	\$ 13,506,240	\$ 10,392,934	\$ 9,758,585	\$ 9,625,760
Shanghai, ...	2,421,506	5,194,593	3,313,960	4,311,474
Amoy, ...	872,272	680,741	775,065	829,052
Grand Total, .....	\$ 18,406,018	\$ 16,268,268	\$ 14,661,623	\$ 14,766,506
<i>Exports</i>				
Tea, ...	\$ 13,432,958	\$ 15,825,954	\$ 11,112,627	\$ 11,844,282
Silk, ...	2,172,263	2,424,897	1,344,286	2,007,770
Miscellaneous, ...	2,320,139	2,463,167	2,921,647	1,869,938
Canton, ...	\$ 17,925,360	\$ 20,734,018	\$ 13,378,560	\$ 15,721,940
Shanghai, ...	2,360,134	6,043,636	6,492,144	6,725,731
Amoy, ...	56,200	71,439	36,938	32,948
Grand Total, .....	\$ 20,343,703	\$ 26,849,093	\$ 21,909,642	\$ 22,480,619

No. X.—A RETURN of the Number of MERCHANT VESSELS, distinguishing their respective Flags, which cleared at the Custom-House of SHANGHAE, proceeding from, or bound for, the Ports and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

ARRIVED								PORTS AND PLACES	DEPARTED							
BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	BRITISH	BELGIAN	DUTCH	SARDINIAN	RUSSIAN		BRITISH	AMERICAN	SPANISH	BRITISH	BELGIAN	DUTCH	SARDINIAN	RUSSIAN
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	London, ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Liverpool, ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cork, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New York, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bombay, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	Singapore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	Manila, ...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sydney, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hobart Town, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adelaide, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Port Phillip, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Zealand, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	South Sea, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Archangel, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	14	3	...	1	1	...	...	Hongkong, ...	24	9	1	...	1	1	1	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amoy, ...	10	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ningpo, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Canton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	17	4	5	1	1	1	1		37	17	4	3	1	1	1	1

Total 104 ships, 33,078 tons.

Total 95 ships, 29,028 tons.

No. XI.—A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of MERCHANT VESSELS which Arrived at, and Departed from, the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848, distinguishing the Countries to which they belonged, viz:—

ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE	UNDER WHAT COLOURS	NUMBER OF VESSELS	TONNAGE
British, ...	76	22,966	British, ...	67	18,916
American, ...	17	6,592	American, ...	17	6,592
Spanish, ...	4	1,365	Spanish, ...	4	1,365
Bremen, ...	3	850	Bremen, ...	3	850
Belgian, ...	1	340	Belgian, ...	1	340
Dutch, ...	1	365	Dutch, ...	1	365
Sardinian, ...	1	420	Sardinian, ...	1	420
Russian, ...	1	280	Russian, ...	1	280
Total, ...	104	33,078	Total, ...	95	29,028

\* Forbidden to trade by the Chinese authorities.

No. XII.—A SYNOPSIS TABLE of the IMPORT TRADE from Foreign Countries, at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848, specifying the Description and Quantities of Commodities as well as their Estimated Value, and distinguishing the National Character of the Ships in which they were Imported:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES, AND IN WHAT SHIPS IMPORTED				AGGREGATE QUANTITIES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STEELING AT 4/5 EXCHANGE
	65 British	17 American	4 Spanish	3 Bremen		
Cotton, Long Cloth, Grey, ... Pieces	427,207	77,047	14,500	...	518,754	£ 297,331
" " White, ... "	196,427	7,550	5,000	...	208,977	123,685
" Drills, ... "	11,543	120,056	700	...	122,299	74,867
" Domestic, ... "	...	26,760	...	...	26,760	16,591
" Chints, ... "	24,114	...	...	...	24,114	13,847
" Flannels, ... "	...	980	...	...	980	660
" Jeans, ... "	...	820	...	...	820	216
" Handkerchiefs, ... Doz.	7,816	1,840	...	...	9,656	2,127
" Cambrics, ... Pieces	675	...	1,000	...	1,675	1,350
" Velvets, ... Values	£10,925	...	...	...	6,025	6,025
" Fancy Cottons, ... "	£10,535	870	1,000	...	12,005	12,005
" Cotton Yarn, ... Pieces	896	835	525	...	2,056	13,606
" Silks and Glossures, ... Values	£1,859	...	...	...	1,800	1,800
" Ladies, ... "	£250	...	...	...	250	250
" Metals, Iron, Nail, and, ... Pieces	2,445	...	...	...	3,445	2,736
" " Bar, ... "	4,261	...	...	...	4,261	2,876
" Tin, ... "	1,360	1,350	134	...	2,744	9,937
" Zinc, ... "	111	...	...	...	111	150
" Lead, ... "	...	5,617	185	...	6,002	5,186
" Pepper, ... "	1,018	...	236	...	1,249	1,429
" Pimento, ... "	396	...	...	...	396	1,049
" Fatness, ... "	1,331	1,475	8,028	...	8,834	4,886
" Sugar, ... Values	£38,194	16,673	12,073	...	67,140	67,140
" Woods, Sandal, ... Pieces	9,463	2,970	1,702	...	14,135	25,242
" " Bagan, ... "	3,800	500	3,771	...	7,871	4,907
" Ebony, ... "	2,080	...	1,106	...	3,186	1,438
" Mangrove Bark, ... "	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	678
" Wood, Broadcloth, Sp. Stripes, &c., Chang	52,615	13,295	6,500	...	72,410	64,696
" " Long Ella, ... "	54,871	7,914	367	...	63,152	17,316
" " Camlets, ... "	24,633	8,971	1,592	...	35,196	18,031
" " Dutch, ... "	6,276	...	...	...	6,276	8,017
" Sundries, ... "	£8,570	1,000	2,850	...	11,920	11,920
Total, ...	£					806,495

No. XIII.—A SYNOPSIS TABLE of EXPORT TRADE to Foreign Countries, at the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848, specifying the *Description* and *Quantities* of Commodities, as well as their *Estimated Value*, and *distinguishing the National Character of the Ships* in which they were Exported:—

DESCRIPTION OF COMMODITIES	QUANTITIES, AND IN WHAT SHIPS EXPORTED			AGGREGATE QUANTITIES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE IN STERLING AT 4/6 EXCHANGE
	61 British	14 American	4 Spanish 1 Bremen 1 Belgian		
Alum, ... .. Piculs	1,500	1,000	...	2,200	494
China-ware, ... .. Value	£1,533	...	...	1,533	1,533
Cotton, raw, ... .. "	£2,798	826	...	3,119	3,119
Gypsum, ... .. Piculs	...	500	500	1,100	247
Hemp, ... .. Value	£168	...	...	168	168
Nankeens, ... .. "	£8,715	1,316	1,486	11,517	11,517
Vegetable Cake, ... .. "	£1,125	619	191	1,935	1,935
Silk, Raw ... .. Piculs	11,324	173	46	12,143	763,225
" Piece Goods, ... .. Value	£1,365	500	...	2,165	2,165
Tees, ... .. Lbs.	12,857,725	3,338,596	52,934	15,729,245	514,842
Sundries, ... .. Value	£5,250	...	1,000	6,250	6,250
Total, .....£					1,305,615

No. XIV.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of MERCHANDISE Imported into the Port of SHANGHAE, in 14 American Vessels of 6,217 Tons burthen, from the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
13	<i>Manufactures of Cotton:—</i>			£
	Long Cloths, Grey, ... .. Pieces	77,047	{ Canton, Hongkong, } { and United States }	44,205
	Do. White, ... .. "	7,550		4,795
	Drills, ... .. "	120,050	"	67,528
	Domestics, ... .. "	36,760	"	16,591
	Cotton Flannel, ... .. "	980	"	660
	Fancy Shirtings, ... .. "	500	"	357
	Dyed Cottons, ... .. "	150	"	33
	Jeans, ... .. "	320	"	216
	Handkerchiefs, ... .. Doz	1,840	"	414
	Cotton Yarn, ... .. Piculs	635	"	4,286
47	<i>Manufactures of Wool:—</i>			
	Spanish Stripes, ... .. Chang	13,295	Canton and Hongkong	12,264
	Long Ells, ... .. "	7,914	"	1,963
	Camlets, ... .. "	8,971	"	4,050
30	<i>Metals:—</i>			
	Lead, ... .. Piculs	5,317	Canton and United States	4,936
	Tin, ... .. "	1,640	"	3,645
46	<i>Woods:—</i>			
	Sandal, ... .. Piculs	2,870	Canton and Hongkong	5,246
	Sapan, ... .. "	509	Manila	937
	<i>Miscellaneous:—</i>			
	Sugar, ... .. Piculs	24,998	"	16,873
34	Rattans, ... .. "	1,475	"	995
	Sundries, ... .. "	...	"	1,000
Total, .....£				190,384

No. XV.—A RETURN of the *Quantities* and *Value* of MERCHANDISE Exported from the Port of SHANGHAE, in 14 American Vessels of 6,047 Tons burthen, to the Countries and Places undermentioned, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848:—

NO. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
				£
38	Raw Cotton, ... .. Bales	1,570	Canton	326
46	Nankeens, ... .. Piculs	23,100	United States and Canton	1,316
	Silk, ... .. Bales	217	"	10,899
	" Piece Goods, ... .. Cases	537	Hongkong	500
	Gypsum, ... .. Piculs	500	Canton	112
	Alum, ... .. "	1,000	"	224
	Vegetable Cakes, ... .. "	550	Ashy and Hongkong	619
55	<i>Tees:—</i>			
	Congou, ... .. 211,821			
	Souchong, ... .. 495,868			
	Powchong, ... .. 1,716			
	Y. Hyson, ... .. 1,420,147			
	Imperial, ... .. 223,045			
	Gunpowder, ... .. 171,802			
	Twankay, ... .. 177,988			
	Hyson Skin, ... .. 499,449			
		Lbs. 3,338,596	Canton and United States	141,158
Total, .....£				155,194

No. XVI.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Imported* at the Port of SHANGHAE in 4 *Spanish Vessels* of 1,265 Tons, 3 *Bremen Vessels* of 850 Tons, 1 *Belgian Vessel* of 340 Tons, 1 *Dutch Vessel* of 365 Tons, during the Year ending the 31st December, 1848 :—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	FROM WHAT COUNTRIES AND PLACES IMPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Long Cloths, White, ... ..	Pieces 3,000	Hongkong	£ 1,558
	" Grey, ... ..	" 14,500	Hongkong and Singapore	7,917
	Drills, ... ..	" 700	"	875
	Printed Cottons, ... ..	" 1,600	Singapore	1,080
	Cambrics, ... ..	" 1,000	"	675
	Habit Cloth, Sp. Stripes, &c.,	Chang 6,500	"	5,000
	Camlets, ... ..	" 1,532	"	1,080
	Long Ells, ... ..	" 367	"	100
	Tin, ... ..	Piculs 184	"	422
	Lead, ... ..	" 185	"	250
	Sugar, ... ..	" 17,886	Manila and Canton	12,073
	Pepper, ... ..	" 286	Singapore	265
	Sandal Wood, ... ..	" 1,702	Singapore and Hongkong	3,063
	Sapan Wood, ... ..	" 5,771	Manila and Hongkong	2,545
	Ebony, ... ..	" 1,108	Singapore and Hongkong	497
	Mangrove Bark, ... ..	" 1,000	"	675
	Rattans, ... ..	" 3,028	"	2,725
	Cotton Yarn, ... ..	" 525	Hongkong	3,543
	Sundries, ... ..	Value	"	2,350
Total,.....£				46,193

No. XVII.—A RETURN of the *Quantities and Value of MERCHANDISE Exported* from the Port of SHANGHAE, in 4 *Spanish Vessels* of 1,265 Tons, 2 *Bremen Vessels* of 510 Tons, and 1 *Belgian Vessels* of 340 Tons burthen, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

No. IN TARIFF	DENOMINATION OF ARTICLES	QUANTITIES	TO WHAT PLACES EXPORTED	ESTIMATED VALUE
	Nankeens, ... ..	Piculs 176	Manila	£ 1,486
	Gypsum, ... ..	" 600	Hongkong	135
	Vegetable Cake, ... ..	" 170	Amoy	191
	Silk, ... ..	Bales 58	Manila	2,914
	Tea, Black, ... ..	Lbs. 42,826	Hongkong	1,231
	" Green, ... ..	" 10,108	"	477
	Sundries, ... ..	Value	"	1,000
Total,.....£				7,434

No. XVIII.—STATEMENT of TONNAGE DUES, and IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, paid by *Foreign Vessels*, other than British, in the Port of SHANGHAE, during the Year ending 31st December, 1848 :—

COUNTRY	NAME OF VESSEL	TON- NAGE	TONNAGE DUES				IMPORT & EXPORT DUTIES				TOTAL			
			Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.	Taels	m.	c.	c.
American	Coquette, ... ..	457	"	"	"	"	7,406	5	3	0	7,406	5	3	0
"	Dart, ... ..	147	14	7	0	0	1,001	8	5	0	1,016	5	5	0
"	Anstine, ... ..	595	"	"	"	"	8,921	9	4	5	8,921	9	4	5
"	Congress, ... ..	375	"	"	"	"	206	8	1	0	206	8	1	0
"	Boxer, ... ..	114	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Helena, ... ..	597	"	"	"	"	14,811	2	7	0	14,811	2	7	0
"	Howqua, ... ..	586	"	"	"	"	8,094	6	8	0	8,094	6	8	0
"	Boxer, ... ..	114	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	Charles Wingman, ... ..	120	12	0	0	0	693	6	0	0	807	6	0	0
"	Hornburgh, ... ..	542	271	0	0	0	9,582	2	7	5	9,853	2	7	5
"	Mariposa, ... ..	317	"	"	"	"	628	2	5	0	628	2	5	0
"	Antelope, ... ..	375	"	"	"	"	1,461	5	7	3	1,461	5	7	3
"	Cleone, ... ..	372	"	"	"	"	4,203	5	9	3	4,203	5	9	3
"	Howqua, ... ..	586	293	0	0	0	8,808	5	0	1	9,101	5	0	1
"	Dart, ... ..	147	14	7	0	0	1,325	6	0	0	1,340	3	0	0
"	Zenobia, ... ..	630	"	"	"	"	16,143	6	9	0	16,143	6	9	0
"	Vanderpauw, ... ..	518	259	0	0	0	11,797	5	1	5	12,056	5	1	5
	Total,.....	6,592	864	4	0	0	95,184	6	8	2	96,049	0	8	2
Spanish	Tres Sobrinos ... ..	350	175	0	0	0	953	3	2	4	1,158	3	2	4
"	Josua, ... ..	320	160	0	0	0	553	7	0	0	713	7	0	0
"	Veloz, ... ..	270	135	0	0	0	646	3	5	1	781	3	5	1
"	Fortuna, ... ..	325	162	5	0	0	727	8	3	0	890	3	3	0
Bremen	Johanna Caesar, ... ..	140	14	0	0	0	202	0	8	5	216	0	8	5
"	Pauline, ... ..	340	170	0	0	0	1,696	1	5	0	1,866	1	5	0
"	Juliane, ... ..	370	185	0	0	0	3,387	0	2	5	4,072	0	2	5
Belgian	Rubens, ... ..	340	170	0	0	0	902	1	0	1	1,072	1	0	1
Dutch	Vanderpauw, ... ..	365	"	"	"	"	546	6	6	9	546	6	6	9
American,.....			1,171	5	0	0	10,145	2	3	5	11,316	7	3	5
			864	4	0	0	95,184	6	8	2	96,049	0	8	2
Grand Total,..... Taels,			2,035	9	0	0	105,329	9	1	7	107,365	8	1	7
@ 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent,.....			\$2,826				\$146,292				\$149,118			
@ $\frac{4}{5}$ exchange,.....			£636				£32,915				£33,551			

British Consulate, Shanghai.  
31st December, 1848.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,  
Consul.

*Recd. & apic.*

*M. Lavinia.*

*R.*

*Consulate U.S. America  
Canton 25<sup>th</sup> Decemr. 1847*

*Sir,*

*I am acknowledging the receipt of your Circu-  
lar letter of the 20<sup>th</sup> August last, addressed to Paul  
A. Pickens (United States Consul Canton, I beg  
to state that the contents of the same have had  
my careful attention, and the instructions there-  
in given shall be strictly followed by*

*respectfully*

*Your Obedient Servant*

*R. B. Pickens*

*Vice Consul*

*To the Honourable*

*John M. Clayton*

*Secretary of State of the U.S. at*

*Washington D. C.*



